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Spink & Son.  
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MONTHLY

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Brustbild, am Arm 1676. Rv. ELEONORA:CAROLINA: DG DVCISS·WVRTEMB·TEC· & OLS. Brustbild, Rand- schrift SI DEUS PRONOBIS QUIS CONTRA NOS ANNO CHRISTI MDCLXXVII CON IVGII QVINTO, 65 m/m., 76. 7 Gramm.

#### V. ART.

Avers und Revers gehören, wie die Jahrzahl ergibt, Münzen verschiedener Herrscher desselben Landes an. Unter diese Classe zu rechnen sind auch die sog. «Nummi postumi», welche das dem Todesjahr des Herrschers folgende Jahr tragen, hier jedoch, da sie grösstenteils anderen Gründen ihre Entstehung verdanken, nicht weiter behandelt werden sollen. Cf. Weyl, *Berliner Münzblätter*, Nov. 1891, welchen Ursachen verdanken «Nummi postumi» ihre Entstehung, p. 1186-1187; der *Sammler*, Dezemberheft 1891, p. 193-194.

Hier sollen nur solche Beispiele angeführt werden, wo seit dem Tode des Herrschers zwei oder mehr Jahre vergangen sind.

#### Beispiele.

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Freiburg Guldenthaler 1571. Av. Adlerkopf. Rv. Brustbild und Titel Erzherzog Ferdinands von Tirol (+ 1564).

Freiburg Guldenthaler 1567. Titel und Brustbild Ferdinand I. (+ 1564).

Pfalz 2 Kreuzer 1570. Rv. Titel Ferdinand I. (+ 1564).

Nordlingen Batzen 1521, mit Brustbild Maximilian I. (+ 1519).

Parma Scudo Alexander 1595 (+ 1592).

Steiermark Dicker Doppelthaler 1640. Brustbild und Titel Ferdinand II. (+ 1637).

Elbing Dreipöcker 1634 und 1635, Gustav Adolphs (+ 1632).

Augsburg Thaler Gustav Adolphs 1634 (+ 1632).

Frankreich Heinrich II., teston 1561 (+ 1559).

Frankreich Louis XV, 5 sous 1779 (+ 1774).

Ungarn Kremnitzer  $\frac{1}{2}$  Thaler 1715. Brustbild Joseph I. (+ 1711)

Deutschland Medaille 1563-77. Av. Brustbild Maximilian II. und der Königin nebeneinander. Rv. Brustbild Kaiser Ferdinand I. — Maximilian II. regierte 1564-1576, Ferdinand I. + 1564. Da diese Medaille das Jahr 1577 auf dem Rv. trägt, so muss ihre Vollendung also erst nach dem Tode Maximilian II. erfolgt sein.

Braunschweig Doppelter Sterbenthaler Christians 1620-26. Av. Wilder Mann vom Stempel des Thalers Friedrich Ulrichs (1613-1634) DEO ET PATRIAE ANNO 1620. Rv.

DOM·NATUS GRO  
NINGAE ANNO  
MDXCIX·X·SEP  
TEMBER·MORTVVS  
WOLFFERBYTI  
A° MDCXXVI  
VI IVNY — HS

Hameln Thaler 1558. MONETA NOVA CIVITATIS Q· HAME. (M<sup>zz</sup>). Wappen, zwischen Türmen die Jahrzahl. Rv. Doppeladler und Titel Kaiser Carl V. (abgedankt 1556).

Siebenbürgen Thaler 1636, Georg Rakoczy II. (regierte 1648-1660).

Deutschland Doppelthaler o. J. Av. Reitender Ferdinand I. Rv. Doppeladler und Maximilian II. Titel.

Siebenbürgen 3 gröscher Stefan Bocskai 1608 (+ 1606).

Preussen Thaler Friedrich II. 1788 (+ 1786).

→ Polen Münzen mit Brustbild und Titel Alexander I. (+ 1825) bis zum Jahre 1834 inclusive.

Brabant Doppel-Patarden 1520, mit Titel Philipps des Schönen (+ 1506).

Frankreich Münzen mit Brustbild und Titel Carl X. (+ 1590) bis 1597.

Es lohnt der Mühe, die Reihe der hier genannten Münzen auf die Gründe ihrer Entstehung hin zu prüfen. Bei vielen ist es ein blosses Versehen des Prägemeisters, dem ein falscher Stempel, sei es des Av. oder des Rv., in die Hände geriet; wobei oft die Ähnlichkeit der Herrscher Ferdinand II. und Ferdinand III. von Deutschland sowohl betreffs ihres Aussehens als ihres Namens

schuld gewesen sein mag. In anderen Fällen spielte die Politik eine Rolle: nach dem Todesfall eines kräftigen und beliebten Herrschers war vielleicht kein allgemein geachteter und anerkannter Thronfolger vorhanden, so dass man es vorzog, vorläufig mit dem Titel des verstorbenen oder abgedankten Herrschers (Carl V. von Deutschland, Gustav Adolph); die Münzen weiter zu versehen, bis sich die Verhältnisse besser geklärt hätten. Auch die Dankbarkeit, welche ein Land oder eine Stadt dem Verleiher wichtiger Privilegien schuldete, gab die Veranlassung, auf seinen Namen fernerhin Münzen zu schlagen (Ferdinand I. von Deutschland, Alexander I. als König von Polen). Bei der Herstellung besonders kunstreicher Medaillen war wohl die Schwierigkeit der Fabrication der Grund, dass mehrere Jahre zur Vollendung gebraucht werden.

#### VI. ART.

Avers und Revers gehören Münzen verschiedener Länder an.

#### Beispiele.

→ Ostpreussen VI gröscher 1756 (à la polonais), mit dem Brustbild August III. von Polen.

→ Polen Dreipöcker 1616. Av. Polnisches Wappen mit Titel Sigismund III. von Polen. Rv. Reichsapfel mit 24 und Titel Mathias II. von Deutschland (eine gleichzeitige Fälschung).



→ Polen VI gröscher 1682 von Sobieski. Av. Brustbild des Königs Johann III., rechts FRID·WIL·HDG·MRS·MICA·RC·E·L·. Rv. Zwei gekrönte Wappenschilder, unter der Krone VI, unter den Wappen das Sobieskische Familienwappen, daneben 16-82. GROS·ARG·EX·REG·RO·III·AE (gleichzeitige Fälschung aus versilbertem Kupfer).

Frankreich Bronze-Jeton 1586 gekröntes Lilienschild. Rv. Päpstliches Wappen.

Sachsen getriebene Medaille o. J. Av. Brustbild Johann Georg III. (1680-1691). Rv. Brustbild Friedrich I. von Gotha (1673-1691). Das gleiche Todesjahr dieser zwei Fürsten mag wohl den Anlass zur Anfertigung der genannten Medaille gegeben haben.

#### VII. ART.

Hier erhellt der Character einer Münze als Zwittermünze nur aus dem Vergleich mit den ähnlichen Münzen oder Medaillen des betreffenden Landes.

#### Beispiele.

Schweiz  $\frac{1}{2}$  Bundesthaler o. J. Av. wie der bei Haller Nr. 4 beschriebene. Rv. wie der bei Haller Nr. 5 beschriebene.

→ Polen 3 gute Schaupfennige 1738 auf Stanislaus Leszynski; doch statt des verzerren und mit Schnurrbart versehenen Königskopfes ist hier die Wertangabe.

Ungarn Kremnitzer  $\frac{1}{2}$  Thaler o. J. auf die Krönung Leopold I. zum böhmischen Könige. Av. Brustbild, daneben klein ungarisches Wappen und Madonna, oben \*. Rv. Gekrönte Weltkugel, worin unten C·H·R, darüber zwei Arme mit Schwert und Scepter, oben Auge Gottes CONSILO ET INDUSTRIA \*. Es hätte auf dem Avers eine Krone und darunter Schrift sein sollen.

7 Mansfeld Groschen 1519 mit den Namen Bruno II., Ernst II., Hoyer VI., Gebhard VII., Albrecht VII.

7 Mansfeld Thaler 1522 mit den Namen Günther III., Ernst II., Hoyer VI., Gebhard VII., Albrecht VII. Die auf den letzten beiden Mansfelder Münzen erwähnten Herrscher: Ernst II., Hoyer VI., Gebhard VII., Albrecht VII. regierten gemeinsam 1526-1530. Bruno II. von Mansfeld-Bornstädt führte die Regierung 1546-1615 und Günther III., womit allein Günther von Schwarzburg gemeint sein kann, 1526-1552. Wie diese zwei Namen auf den Avers übernommen sind,

da die genannten Fürsten ja erst später regierten, also wie die Jahrzahl der Münze zeigt, ist unklar.

Verschiedene Münzen wären zu Zwittermünzen geworden, wenn nicht der Stempelschneider die Jahreszahl des alten Stempels einfach in eine neue umgeändert hätte. So haben wir Hamburger Thaler 1607 (aus 1603), Thorner Thaler 1659 (aus 1650), Danzig Dukat 1670 (aus 1669), u. a. m. Die drei angeführten Münzen sind in sofern für die Münzgeschichte wichtig, als man hieraus beweisen kann, dass in der Zwischenzeit keine der genannten Münzsorten geschlagen sind. (Es giebt keine Thaler von Thorn 1651-1658, Hamburg 1604-1606; Danzig Dukat 1669, wo wahrscheinlich laut Verordnung keine hergestellt werden dürften.)

Die Zwittermünzen gehören ihrer Mehrzahl nach in das 16<sup>ten</sup> bis 18<sup>ten</sup> Jahrhundert; aus der antiken und mittelalterlichen Zeit findet man deswegen keine, weil es damals keine datierten Münzen gab und man auch in der Darstellung nach der Averse und Reverse keinen Prinzipien verfuhr.

Thorn-W/Pr.

NADROWSKI.

### LES NEUF MUSES

Sur les deniers d'argent dits *Consulaires* de l'ancienne République romaine

Les monnaies portant les noms des familles de l'ancienne République romaine et appelées ordinairement *Consulaires*, parce qu'elles ont été frappées dans le temps où la République était gouvernée par des Consuls, présentent un grand intérêt pour la mythologie, l'histoire et la politique, ainsi que pour tout ce qui se rattache à la religion et aux usages des anciens Romains. Les types en sont très curieux et ont souvent servi à éclaircir ou à commenter ce que les historiens ne font qu'indiquer. Quelques événements remarquables y sont figurés : l'enlèvement des Sabines, le supplice de Tarpeia, la prise de Jugurtha, Enée sauvant ses dieux et son père, Remus et Romulus allaités par la louve, les élections, les jeux, les sacrifices, les monuments, les Dieux et les Déesses. Beaucoup d'amateurs recherchent ces monnaies et principalement celles du consul Lepidus avec le titre de TVTOR. REGIS, que lui donnèrent le Sénat et le peuple romain en l'envoyant à Alexandrie gouverner l'Égypte pour Ptolémée V (Epiphane) son pupille, l'an 553 (201 av. J.-C.); — de la famille Junia, où sont représentés les deux poignards dont Jules César fut percé, avec le bonnet de liberté et l'inscription EID. MAR. (aux *ides de Mars*); — de Pompée et de son fils Sextus; — d'Antoine qui se fit appeler l'*Arméniaque* et mit le portrait de Cléopâtre auprès du sien; — de la famille Pomponia avec les neuf Muses, etc.

On sait que les Muses sont les Déesses imaginaires qui, suivant les anciens, inspiraient les hommes et présidaient aux arts libéraux, surtout à la poésie et à l'éloquence. Leur histoire est très confuse dans la mythologie, et les écrivains anciens ne s'accordent pas sur leur origine et leur nombre, ni sur leurs noms et leurs attributs. Cependant, d'après la version la plus répandue, elles étaient filles de Jupiter et de Mnemosyne, déesse de la mémoire; elles habitaient l'Hélicon, le Parnasse et le Pinde, les fontaines de Castalie et d'Hippocrène; Apollon présidait à leurs réunions, et le cheval Pégase leur était consacré.

La famille Pomponia comprend plusieurs personnages qui paraissent descendre de Numa Pompilius. L'un d'eux, Quintus Pomponius Musa, monétaire vers l'an 690 de Rome (64 av. J.-C.), n'est pas connu dans l'histoire de cette époque, et on ne trouve ce nom que plus tard, du temps de l'Empire. Les monnaies qui représentent les neuf Muses font allusion au surnom de ce monétaire (*Musa*), et tous les anciens numismates les ont reconnues. M. Babelon pense avec Eckhel que ces types reproduisent probablement le groupe d'Hercule et des neuf Muses que Fulvius Nobilior<sup>1</sup> dédia en 517 (187 av. J.-C.) dans le temple d'Hercule, chef du

chœur des Muses ou *Musagetès*<sup>2</sup> (*Hercules Musarum*). Un denier de cette famille Pomponia représente à l'avvers la tête diadémée d'Apollon à droite avec les cheveux *calamistrés* (bouclés sous forme de plumes) avec les mots A. POMPONI. MVSA. Au revers : HERCVLES MVSARVM : Hercule debout à droite, nu, avec la peau de lion sur les épaules, la massue à ses côtés et jouant de la lyre.

La tête des Muses est la même sur toutes les monnaies de ce groupe et elle paraît être celle de Mnemosyne, leur mère. Elles ne diffèrent que par les attributs, la pose et le costume. Ces attributs sont les instruments des arts et des sciences auxquelles elles présidaient. Nous voyons ainsi sur les pièces décrites ci-après : *Uranie*, muse de l'astronomie, qui touche de sa baguette un globe céleste; — *Clio*, muse de l'histoire, lit sur un *volumen* qu'elle tient déroulé; — *Calliope*, muse de la poésie épique, et qui avait la plus belle voix, chante en s'accompagnant de la lyre; — *Thalie*, muse de la comédie, tient un masque et un *pedum* ou baton pastoral; *Melpomène*, muse de la tragédie, tient un masque et une massue; — *Erato*, muse de la poésie élégiaque, joue de la lyre; — *Euterpe*, muse de la musique, tient une double flûte; *Polymnie*, muse de la rhétorique et de l'éloquence, tient un *volumen* et fait le geste oratoire; — et enfin *Terpsichore*, muse de la danse, tient la harpe et le *plectrum* qu'elle a inventé.

Il est probable que ces figures furent imitées des nombreuses statues répandues dans toute l'ancienne Grèce, et dont celles qui restent dans nos Musées montrent toute la beauté. Pausanias<sup>1</sup> rapporte qu'il y avait sur le mont Hélicon neuf statues des Muses faites par Céphissodote, Strongéon et Olympiosthène, avec beaucoup d'autres représentant Apollon, Mercure, et une surtout de Bacchus debout, qui était un chef-d'œuvre de Myron<sup>2</sup>.

### LES NEUF MUSES

représentées sur les monnaies Consulaires

#### URANIE (L'Astronomie)



— Tête laurée d'Apollon, tournée à droite; une étoile derrière.

— R. Q. POMPONI MVSA (*Quintus Pomponius Musa*). Uranie debout, tournée à gauche, touchant avec une baguette un globe posé sur un cippe<sup>3</sup> à ses pieds.

#### CLIO (L'Histoire)



— Tête laurée d'Apollon à droite; derrière, un *volumen*<sup>4</sup> dans son étui.

— R. Q. POMPONI MVSA (*Quintus Pomponius Musa*). Clio debout, tournée à gauche, appuyée sur un cippe et tenant un *volumen* déroulé.

1. *Musagetès*, surnom d'Apollon, qui signifie *conducteur des Muses*; on le donnait également à Hercule parce qu'il protégeait leur repos.

2. Géographe et historien grec du 2<sup>e</sup> siècle. *Le voyage historique en Grèce*, que composa Pausanias, vers l'an 174 de J.-C., est un des ouvrages les plus précieux de l'antiquité pour la topographie, pour l'histoire de la Grèce primitive et les descriptions d'objets d'art et de monuments.

3. Célèbre sculpteur grec, né en Béotie, rival de Polyclète (5<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C.).

4. *Cippe*, pilier de pierre, bas et cylindrique servant à délimiter des terres entre divers propriétaires ou nations voisines. — Sorte de borne limitative.

5. *Volumen*, feuille étroite et fort longue, faite avec des papyrus agglutinés. On roulait cette feuille autour d'un cylindre de bois au fur et à mesure que le lecteur avait lu le texte écrit sur cette feuille, ce qui se traduisait par ces termes; *evolvere volumen*.

1. *Fulvius Nobilior*, préteur en Espagne l'an 96 av. J.-C., y fit de grandes conquêtes. Consul l'an 189, il fit la guerre en Grèce, soumit les Étoliens, s'empara d'Ambracie et de l'île de Céphalénie. Nommé censeur dix ans après, avec Emilius Lepidus.



## CALLIOPE (La Poésie épique)



- Tête laurée d'Apollon à droite; une clef de lyre derrière.
- R. Q. POMPONI. MVSA (Quintus Pomponius Musa). Calliope debout, tournée à droite, jouant d'une lyre posée sur un cippe. Sur le 2<sup>e</sup> revers, la légende est inscrite différemment.

## THALIE (La Comédie)



- Tête laurée d'Apollon à droite; derrière, un cothurne.
- R. Q. POMPONI. MVSA (Quintus Pomponius Musa). Thalie debout à gauche, tenant un masque et appuyée sur un cippe. Une autre variété représente Thalie portant un masque et un pedum<sup>1</sup>.

## MELPOMÈNE (La Tragédie)



- Tête laurée d'Apollon à droite; derrière, un sceptre.
- R. Q. POMPONI. MVSA (Quintus Pomponius Musa). Melpomène debout de face, regardant à droite, tenant un masque de la main gauche et une massue de la droite.

## ERATO (La Poésie élégiaque)



- Tête laurée d'Apollon à droite; derrière, une fleur sur sa tige.
- R. Q. POMPONI. MVSA (Quintus Pomponius Musa). Erato debout de face, tenant sa lyre de la main gauche et en jouant de la droite.

## EUTERPE (La Musique)



- Tête laurée d'Apollon à droite; derrière, deux flûtes en sautoir.
- R. Q. POMPONI. MVSA (Quintus Pomponius Musa). Euterpe debout, tournée à droite, appuyée sur un cippe et tenant deux flûtes.

## POLYMNIE (L'Eloquence)



- Tête laurée d'Apollon à droite; derrière, une couronne.

1. Pedum, bâton recourbé en crosse à l'une de ses extrémités, houlette. On le prête aux divinités des champs et des troupeaux, à Pan, aux Faunes, et à Thalie, Muse qui présidait aussi à la poésie pastorale.

— R. Q. POMPONI MVSA (Quintus Pomponius Musa). Polymnie debout de face, la tête ceinte d'une couronne et drapée dans un ample manteau.

## TERPSICHORE (La Danse)



- Tête laurée d'Apollon à droite; derrière, le plectrum<sup>1</sup>.
- R. Q. POMPONI. MVSA (Quintus Pomponius Musa). Terpsichore debout à droite, jouant de la lyre et tenant le plectrum. Plusieurs variétés portent la légende disposée différemment, et sur l'une d'elles il y a une tortue derrière la tête d'Apollon (E. Babelon, Monnaies de la République romaine).

Danchet, poète dramatique (1671-1748), a résumé dans les vers suivants, imités de l'Anthologie grecque, les attributs des neuf Muses :

Dans son rapide essor, Uranie à nos yeux  
Dévoile la nature et les secrets des Dieux.  
Des empires divers *Chloë* chante la gloire,  
Des rois, des conquérants assure la mémoire.  
Calliope, accordant sa lyre avec sa voix,  
Éternise en ses vers d'héroïques exploits.  
D'un spectacle agréable employant l'artifice,  
Thalie, en badinant, sait démasquer le vice.  
Melpomène avec pompe étalant ses douleurs,  
Nous charme en nous forçant de répandre des pleurs.  
Erato des amours célèbre les conquêtes,  
Se couronne de myrte et préside à nos fêtes.  
Euterpe a de la flûte animé les doux sons,  
Aux plaisirs innocents consacré ses chansons.  
Polymnie a du geste enseigné le langage.  
Et l'art de s'exprimer des yeux et du visage.  
Terpsichore, excitée au bruit des instruments,  
Joint à des pas légers de justes mouvements.  
De l'esprit d'Apollon une vive étincelle  
Des filles de Mémoire anime les concerts;  
Et, chef de leur troupe immortelle,  
Il rassemble en lui seul tous leurs talents divers.

Danchet, malgré quelques traits mordants de Voltaire et de J.-B. Rousseau, occupe une place honorable parmi les anciens poètes dramatiques français. Il a écrit des tragédies et surtout des opéras qui eurent du succès. Il fut nommé membre de l'Académie des Inscriptions en 1705, et de l'Académie française en 1712. Gresset lui succéda.

Charles FARCINET.

## NEW CORPORATION MEDAL



1. Instrument qui servait à frapper sur les cordes d'une lyre pour la faire résonner.





This handsome and artistic medal is the work of a comparatively unknown English artist, Mr Bowcher, but the excellence of the medal which he has designed and executed for the Corporation of London will, if we mistake not, bring this rising artist to the front rank of English medallists, and we hail with genuine pleasure the advent of another real artist to the number of that unfortunately only too small body of men who can create pictures — true, artistic and real — in metal.

The medal before us commemorates the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark to the City of London last year. The *obverse* presents capital portraits of their majesties, in high, bold relief; and are, we venture to say truer portraits than usually obtain on bronze medals. The *reverse* shows the City seated, and holding out a welcome to her exalted guests. In the background is the historic Guild-hall, the scene of hundreds of festivals in honour of kings, warriors and statesmen. We sincerely hope Mr Bowcher will be entrusted with the execution of many medals which may yet be issued by the Corporation of the City of London.

We understand Mr Frank Bowcher's designs of the Tower Bridge Medal have been accepted, subject to the approval of the court of Common Council.

#### A BISMARCK MEDAL



We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr L. Chr. Lauer for the reproduction of the very fine Bismarck Medal, which was struck this year at his establishment at Nürnberg. It is the largest medal ever issued; it measures 115 mm. in diameter, and is without doubt a chef-d'œuvre of modern medallic art.

Obv. Legend : FÜRST VON BISMARCK HERZOG VON LAUENBURG. Helmeted bust of the Great Politician, to r., in military uniform.

R. Shield of arms surmounted by ducal crown.

The technical difficulties of striking so large a medal were enormous and so delayed its issue, which was announced a long time since.

We cannot but join in praise of Mr Lauer, who has so successfully carried out this great undertaking.

#### CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MEDALS

(Continued from p. 928).

We are indebted to the New York Coin and Stamp Company for the loan of the blocks of medal illustrated below. We understand this medal is the work of a Danish artist, but it was brought out by an Italian firm.

The obverse represents Columbus standing on the stern of a small





boat; the New Continent, in the form of a female with flowing hair and star above head, leads the Discoverer by the left hand and shows him the now rapidly approaching New World. Legend, below : GUANAHANI 12. OCTOBR. 1492; above : CHICAGO 21. OCTOBR. 1892.

On Reverse, ornamental tablet, surmounted by the United States eagle, bearing the inscription : ESPOSIZIONE UNIVERSALE | CHICAGO 1893 | IN MEMORIA DELL'ILLUSTRE | NAVIGATORE | CRISTOFORO COLOMBO. Below, view of the Exhibition Buildings.

The medal is 60 mm in diameter.

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Madame Leah Ahlborn, Engraver to the Royal Mint, Stockholm,



is the author of this very pretty and artistic medal, so different in conception and design from all the numerous medallic productions commemorating the Discovery of America.

The obverse has a bust of Columbus, wearing Medici collar; legend : CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

The Reverse represents Columbus in full warrior's panoply, with Spanish flag in left and sword in right hand, landing at Guanahani; he is received by an Indian chief and his wife, who seem startled at his sudden apparition; in the back ground, the sea and ship-ping.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Ltd. have kindly lent us the blocks for the above illustration.

#### THE NEW " RECONCILIATION THALER "

A medal, of the size and value of a German thaler has been struck in commemoration of the return to Royal favour of Prince Bismarck. It bears on the obverse the head of William II, in helmet and uniform, with the legend : WILHELM II. DEUTSCHER KAISER K<sup>s</sup> V. PR., and date 1894 in the field to l., behind the head of the emperor. The reverse has the bare head of Prince Bismarck, the greatest of modern Statesmen, with the legend : OTTO F. V. BISMARCK HERZ<sup>g</sup> V. LAUENBURG. Inscription on edge : EIN GEDÄCHTNISSTHALER.

Contrary to the statement of some newspapers, the medal was not struck by order of the Government, and consequently is not

legally current. It is a private venture of some unknown Berlin speculator. The artist's signature, LAUER, which appears under



the Prince's head, indicates that the dies of this interesting piece were prepared at the well-known establishment of Mr Chr. L. Lauer, of Nürnberg. It is said that 5000 of them were issued.

The American Journal of Numismatics says " the thalers struck the popular fancy to such a degree that the Directors of the Reichsbank have been obliged to issue a cautionary circular, in which they state the pieces were issued for private gain, and are in no sense coins of the realm ".

It may further be pointed out, that although the term *Thaler* originally meant a coin of the value of 3 marks, which led some numismatists of this country to suppose it must be a current coin, it is now extended to mean also merely an ordinary medal, commemorating some striking event.

#### THE LORD MAYOR'S NEW ORDER

THE order of the Sacred Treasures of Japan, with which the Lord Mayor has been just adorned, takes its name from some mythic objects about which there are endless fables, the clues to which had been, even thirteen centuries ago, already lost in the dim mists hindward of historic time.

The treasures or regalia are of " divine " origin, and are said to have been three in number : a mirror, a sword, and a stone or necklace. When they are at home they are known as the three kinds of divine treasures : san shiu no Shinpō. Such mysteries are not confined to Japan. Kubera, the Indian god of Wealth, has nine *nidhis* or hidden treasures, of which little is known beyond their nine names. Some people have feigned to see these reappearing as the equally nebulous nine treasures of the Irish Niall, who is now equated with the Welsh Neol.

It is not, however, a dearth of information, but a glut of it, that makes the Japanese insignia so puzzling. Each legend, and there are many, has a way of its own with it; and no one, and no combination of several, does anything but blind by excess of light of the dazzling kind. One dynasty of priests wholly denied the stone or necklace, and there are colder critics nowadays who say that the sword having been a stone-weapon, that was what caused the confusion, there never having been a stone among the lot, except in the shape of a stone-hatchet or " sword. " A Chinese book of our fifth century, still extant, actually treats of the manufacture of famous stone-swords.

The mirror, however, in its earliest mention — about 700 A. D. — is of metal; and the sword was called by several names, such as " Weapon of the Cloudy Vault of Heaven, " which accords with the belief of the Chinese and many other people, that the stone weapons found in digging are heaven-fallen or enchanted arms of the gods, or Thor-hammers. Another legend finds this treasured sword in the body of the great octagonal cosmic Serpent or man-devouring Dragon, killed (as in so many mythologies) by one of the gods, and calls it the rough sword of the Worochi, which is a splendid name for a " laidly Worm. " The word for " rough sword " would also suit a stone weapon. Another name for it was the Striker of the Dragon, and yet another, the Grass-mowing Cutter. And the vorpal blade with which the galumphing god slew the Worochi, was also divine — may indeed be suspected to be the very same utensil over again — and was called the Fly-slicer from Heaven.



Furthermore, we must believe that the Sun-goddess, being the owner of mirror, sword, and stone (precious or other), gave them all to her grandson as royal heirlooms, and that he was the first heaven-sent Mikado of Japan by right divine. The goddess laid a considerable emphasis on the gift of the mirror, which she said was her very *spirit*, and should be worshipped as though it were her real presence. It is not rude or profane (as will presently be seen) to draw the inference that she had often looked in it.

There is one whole Japanese work devoted to the history of these relics, which must here be cut short. At first they were kept in the Mikado's palace; but they became too awfully sacred for that, and eventually got separated, and found their way into two of the greatest temples of the land, duplicates of the mirror and sword being forged for use at Imperial coronations. Anyhow, the real original mirror is averred to have been at Ise for the last 1,898 years; while the sword, having been lent to a mythical hero, was not returned by him, but left at another temple at Atsuta, where it worked miracles and was worshipped.

The mirror now purports to be kept in a bag of brocade within a plain box made, of the *bi-tree*, or firewood *par excellence*, which box rests on a low stand covered with a piece of white silk. Over the whole stands a sort of cage of wood, with golden ornaments, upon which, again, is thrown another cloth of coarse strong silk, falling to the floor on all sides. This covering is all that can be seen when the shrine in which it is kept is opened at festivals. As the aforesaid brocade bag is never opened or changed, its contents must be taken on trust. When it begins to fall to pieces from age, another bag is put on, so that the covering is now said to consist of many layers.

And so much for the mirror, by far the more sacred of the relics. Were we to go "through the looking-glass," we might write a volume about the bringing of other mirrors from Korea for actual worship in other temples of archaic Japan, and give the earliest date—500 years before our era—when mirrors were used for "lighting the fire" in ancient China. And this, prosaically enough, expounds what the Sun-goddess is made to say overhead.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*).

#### LE TYPE DES MONNAIES COLONIALES DE NIMES

On sait que les monnaies coloniales de Nîmes ont pour type, au revers, un crocodile et un palmier.

M. W. Frœhner, dans une dissertation datée de Paris, 5 janvier 1871 (110<sup>e</sup> jour du siège), a essayé avec succès d'expliquer ce type resté, dit-il, une énigme pour les numismates.

Le crocodile, personne ne l'a jamais contesté, doit être un souvenir de la conquête de l'Égypte. Il figure, avec la légende AEGYPTO CAPTA, sur plusieurs deniers d'or et d'argent frappés pendant le sixième et le septième consulat d'Octave (726-727). Le palmier, bien qu'il soit toujours le symbole de l'Orient, pourrait être en même temps un symbole de la Victoire, comme la couronne qui s'y trouve suspendue. Mais deux exemplaires, jusqu'à présent les seuls connus de ce genre, et qui font partie, l'un de la collection de feu le général de Gansange, à Berlin, l'autre du cabinet de France, précisent davantage la question, car ils portent au milieu de la couronne la date alexandrine LIA, l'an quatorze.

Il n'y a donc plus de doute possible. Le règne d'Auguste commença le 7 janvier 711, jour où il reçut l'*imperium*, avec le titre de propréteur — *qua die primum imperium orbis terrarum auspicatus est*, dit l'autel de Narbonne. L'an 14 correspond à l'année 724 qui est celle de la conquête de l'Égypte, et dès lors il est avéré que le type des *as* de Nîmes fait allusion à cet événement historique et que la colonie avait été peuplée de vétérans d'Auguste ayant pris part à la campagne d'Alexandrie.

L'auteur établit ensuite, par de nombreux exemples, qu'il était d'usage de suspendre et de conserver dans les temples, à titre d'ex-voto ou de trophées, des objets d'histoire naturelle rares ou remarquables, et que le crocodile a souvent figuré parmi ces objets. Or, il existait, à Nîmes, un temple d'Isis et de Sérapis richement doté et construit sans doute par ces mêmes légionnaires qui avaient fait la conquête de l'Égypte. Pourquoi le palmier avec son crocodile, tel que nous le voyons sur les monnaies, n'aurait-il pas été placé dans

l'*Iseum* de Nîmes? Rien ne symboliserait mieux l'*annexion* de l'Égypte à l'empire romain, et la date de cet événement entourée d'une couronne triomphale devait rappeler à la fois la victoire sur Cléopâtre et la fondation de la colonie.

M. Frœhner termine en nous apprenant que le crocodile ne figure pas seulement sur les monnaies anciennes; "pendant la première Révolution, dit-il, les Jacobins de Nîmes s'approprièrent ce sujet, plutôt despotique que républicain, pour le mettre sur les assignats de la Commune." Il était de mode, alors, de singer en tout les Grecs et les Romains, et le crocodile y passa comme le reste.

(*Revue belge de Numismatique*, 1873, p. 491.)

#### DICTIONARY

##### Of Coin Denominations of both Ancient and Modern Times

with an account of their origin, value and meaning.

(Continued from p. 728.)

**Anglo-Gallic** money, a term generally used to designate the coins struck for the English possessions in France. This series is a very extensive one, ranging from the reign of Henry II, who struck the first deniers for Aquitaine to Henry VI, with whom this coinage came to an end, at the final expulsion of the English in 1454 from all they held in France, Calais excepted — a period rather more than three centuries. Besides the kings, Edward the Black Prince, Governor of Guienne and the Regent, Duke of Bedford, issued also a large number of gold and silver coins.

Henry II struck deniers for Aquitaine, Richard I for Aquitaine, Poitou, and Normandy, Edward I for Aquitaine and Bordeaux. Edward III coined in gold the *guiennois*, *leopard*, *chaise* and *mouton*, and in silver the *hardi*, *double-hardi*, *gros*, *demi-gros*, *denier*, and *demi-denier*. The silver coins of the Black Prince are the same as Edward III's, but in gold he struck *guiennois*, *leopard*, *chaise*, *demi-chaise*, *hardi* (d'or), and *pavillon*. Richard II issued gold and silver *hardis*, *deniers* and half deniers. The gold coins of Henry V are *moutons* and *demi-moutons*, and possibly *salutes*, and *gros*; of Henry VI *salutes*, *angelots*, and *francs*, and in silver *grands* and *petits blancs*.

The Anglo-Gallic currency is one of the prettiest amongst English or French series; the coins excel both in workmanship and design.

Kenyon's and Hawkins' books on the Gold and Silver Coins of England, Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage", and especially Ainslie's "Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage" will give to the student plenty of information on this interesting subject.

**Angster**, a small Swiss coin, in billon or copper, struck at the end of last and beginning of this century, by the mints of Lucerne, Schwytz and Zug, and corresponding in size and value to the Haller or Pfenninge of other cantons.

The Angster of Lucerne present on the obverse an ornamented oval shield, with arms of canton, colour indicated; on either side of shield, palm and laurel branch. On reverse, inscription:

ANGSTER and date below, between ornaments. They are known of the years 1773, 1775 (2 var.), 1790 (5 var.), 1804, 1811, 1823, 1832, 1834, 1839, and 1843 (5 var.).

The Angster of Schwytz are very much the same in design, except some small differences in shield, ornaments and punctuation. They exist of the years 1773, 1776, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1791 (2 var.), 1798, 1810, 1811 (2 var.), 1812 (6 var.), 1813, 1814 (6 var.), 1815 (3 var.), 1816 (2 var.), 1821, 1823, 1827, 1838, 1843 (4 var.), 1845, and 1846 (2 var.); also some undated, struck probably previous to 1773.

Of Zug, Prof. Reginald Stuart Poole, in his "Catalogue of the Swiss Coins in the South Kensington Museum" gives an Angster of the Sixteenth Century, described thus: "Obv. Ornamented shield; arms of canton, colour indicated by arabesques. R. Within

MONETA

wreath of laurel and palm, TYGIENS", but this coin may not

IS

have been called an angster, according to Ed. Jenner, "Die Münzen der Schweiz".

The catalogue above referred to gives one of 1778, bearing on obv. an ornamented oval shield, with arms of canton, colour indi-



cated; on either side, and attached to the shield, palm and laurel branches. R. Within ornamented quatrefoil compartment,

ANGSTER. Others of the years 1745, 1778 (3 var.), 1881 (3 var.), 1778, 1782, 1783, 1784 (2 var.), 1791, 1794 (4 var.), 1796 and 1804 are similar to this and those struck by Lucerne and Schwytz.

(To be continued.)

## REVIEWS

Kirmis Max., Dr. *Handbuch der polnischen Münzkunde*, Posen, 1862. pp. xi + 268. — Le manuel de numismatique de la Pologne, élaboré par le Dr Kirmis, est le premier que possède la littérature numismatique polonaise. Nous y rencontrons une foule de renseignements ignorés jusqu'à présent et ayant trait principalement à l'époque de Sigismond III et de Jean Casimir; évidemment l'auteur a eu non seulement recours à la plupart des ouvrages numismatiques connus jusqu'à présent, mais il a activement consulté les archives, et nous n'ignorons pas combien ce travail est ardu, et le temps qu'il faut pour arriver à créer un tout. A vrai dire, l'ouvrage du Dr Kirmis n'est pas exempt de certaines inexactitudes et d'erreurs, surtout dans la période du moyen âge, ainsi que dans la description des monnaies lithuaniennes, mais de pareils travaux ne s'édifient pas en si peu de temps. Aussi espérons-nous que l'honorable auteur voudra bien prendre en considération nos réflexions et nos aperçus, et reprendre la plume pour publier un manuel qui, sans être absolument complet, soit plus arrondi. Nous nous croyons d'autant plus en droit de l'espérer, que le Dr Kirmis ne traite vraiment *con amore* que les Hôtels de Monnaies royaux, et surtout ceux de la Grande-Pologne; quant à ceux de Lithuanie et autres, il les effleure à peine. L'ouvrage du Dr Kirmis est très important, ne fût-ce que parce qu'il est le premier en date dans notre littérature; on aurait tort cependant de le proclamer, ainsi que l'ont fait certaines feuilles périodiques, comme le dernier mot de la numismatique polonaise. Examinons-le de plus près.

Dès le début, l'auteur commet une erreur en prétendant que, dans les fouilles faites sur les terres de l'ancienne Pologne, les monnaies romaines sont rares et les grecques assez fréquentes, tandis qu'en réalité c'est le contraire qui a lieu. Nous lui reprocherons ensuite de n'avoir pas divisé la numismatique polonaise du moyen âge en rois périodes, ainsi que l'a fait le sénateur Stronczynski. Faute d'avoir suivi cette méthode, le tableau que nous présente l'auteur ne laisse pas d'être quelque peu embrouillé. On peut ne pas être d'accord avec le sénateur Stronczynski sur les dénominations de ses divisions, mais il faut absolument en tenir compte. Ainsi le sénateur Stronczynski appelle la première période : la *période des solides* (en réalité nous ne possédons pas de monnaie de ce nom, le solide n'était qu'une monnaie fictive comme le mark); quant à moi, je préférerais l'appeler *période primitive*, en la faisant durer jusqu'à l'époque du règne de Casimir I, alors que la division du mark était centésimale; la période suivante, s'étendant jusqu'à 1300, où le mark se divise en 240 deniers, est dite *période du denier*; enfin la *période du gros*, où le mark se divise en 48 gros; cette période embrasse en outre les vingt premières années du règne de Sigismond I.

Ici je me crois enu d'expliquer pourquoi j'appelle *primitive* la première période de la numismatique polonaise. Les plus récentes recherches ont prouvé que le mark primitif polonai pesait 31, 17 gr., plus tard, Micislas I, probablement dans le but de faciliter ses relations avec l'empire et en général avec le reste de l'Occident, en quintuple le poids pour le faire accorder avec celui de la monnaie allemande. De cette manière, il augmente le poids du mark jusqu'à 155, 85 gr., tout en conservant la division ancienne, c'est-à-dire centésimale; par là, la monnaie polonaise devient équivalente à la monnaie allemande. C'est Casimir I qui, élevé à la cour impériale et imbu de la civilisation occidentale, introduit en Pologne le système monétaire de Charlemagne, c'est à dire la division du mark en 240 deniers. Cela lui fut d'autant plus facile que la monnaie, tant en Allemagne que dans le reste de l'Occident, avait subi de nombreuses altérations; aussi, sans changer le poids du mark, mais en abaissant seulement la valeur intrinsèque du denier, il put obtenir d'un mark de ce même poids de 155, 85 gr. argent fin, 240 deniers de 0, 65 gr. d'argent fin chacun. C'est ainsi que Casimir I commença la division du mark en deniers. J'appelle donc cette époque, qui s'étend jusqu'à la réforme monétaire dont je viens de parler, *période primitive*, car la Pologne possédait alors sa propre division centésimale du mark en deniers et n'avait emprunté, tout au plus, à l'Occident, que le modèle du dessin pour ses monnaies. Nous n'admettons donc pas, ainsi que le voudrait le docteur Kirmis, que la Pologne ait dès l'origine adopté, tant pour l'établissement des premiers ateliers monétaires, que pour la division du mark, le système de Charlemagne.

Le docteur Kirmis révoque en doute l'existence des monnaies de Nicolas I. Or, il n'y a pas de doute qu'elles ont existé, non seulement après l'introduction du christianisme, mais même avant (voir Stronczynski "Dacona monety polnice dynastji Prastow i Jagiellonow" type 1-4, poids du premier 0, 15 gr. du second 0, 31 gr., c'est à dire, que d'un mark du poids de 31, 17 gr., on frappait 200 exemplaires du premier type et 100 du second). Plus loin, l'auteur suivant en cela l'avis de Danneberg, conteste aux deniers dits vénédiques (des Vendes) le droit de cité parmi les monnaies polonaises, malgré que ces monnaies se retrouvent le plus abondamment dans les fouilles pratiquées sur les terres de l'ancienne Pologne; ce qui prouve suffisamment qu'elles ont dû commencer chez nous (voir Str. type 31). D'ailleurs la monnaie de Siczek est incontestablement d'origine polonaise; en effet, pour le petit nombre de pièces existant de cette monnaie, on n'aurait pas institué des ateliers monétaires; ce seigneur polonais n'a fait sans doute qu'ordonner la frappe en son nom des monnaies dans les ateliers existant déjà. Les deniers vénédiques étaient incontestablement frappés en Pologne, et cela probablement dans l'espace de temps qui s'écoule de la fin du règne de

Micislas II à la première moitié de celui de Boleslas II, c'est à dire pendant un demi-siècle, et c'est dans cet intervalle, sous le règne de Casimir I, qu'eut lieu le changement du système monétaire centésimal en système allemand de 240 deniers. Lesquelles de ces monnaies faut-il ranger parmi les monnaies étrangères, et lesquelles parmi les monnaies polonaises? C'est ce qu'il serait encore trop harsadé de décider. De nouvelles fouilles, un triage attentif des pièces trouvées et la considération des lieux où celles-ci sont découvertes sont encore nécessaires pour résoudre la question d'une manière absolue. En attendant, nous n'avons aucune raison, ni même le droit de renier nos monnaies, uniquement pour complaire à M. Dannenberg. Boleslas II substitue, à la croix figurée sur les monnaies, sa propre effigie; quant à Ladislas Herman, il ne fait battre monnaie qu'à Cracovie et sur un seul modèle, son but évidemment étant d'établir l'unité de type pour les monnaies.

En décrivant les monnaies de Ladislas II, l'auteur se pose à juste titre la question : les seigneurs polonais avaient-ils le droit de battre monnaie en leur nom, ou seulement au nom du prince régnant à Cracovie? et il se prononce pour cette dernière assertion. En effet jusqu'à la mort de Micislas III, nous ne voyons que des monnaies portant le nom des princes régnant à Cracovie, d'où nous concluons, que celles frappées par d'autres princes étaient sans inscription, ou portaient le nom du prince régnant à Cracovie. C'est après la mort de Micislas III, ou probablement dès l'époque orageuse de son règne, que le droit de suzeraineté du seigneur de Cracovie dégénère et que chaque seigneur usurpe ce droit.

Le règne de Micislas III est décrit d'une manière trop abrégée : l'auteur y passe sous silence ses opérations financières, qui consistaient en de continuelles altérations de monnaies, ainsi que le mentionne un chroniqueur contemporain, altérations qui ont produit tant de types divers. L'auteur prétend encore que les bractées aux inscriptions hébraïques ne furent frappées que sous le règne de Micislas III, tandis, que ces bractées se rencontrent également avec le nom de Leszek le Blanc; enfin il répète, après Lelewel et Stronczynski, l'interprétation erronée de l'inscription hébraïque, placée sur la monnaie Stron., type 127. *Jubilate Abraham, Isaac, Jacob*, quoique le professeur Priyborowski ait prouvé qu'on doit lire : *Maltre Abraham, fils d'Isaac, supérieur* (chef). Plus loin, l'auteur dit que, sous Ladislas III, Leszek le Blanc, Boleslas V, Leszek le Noir et les Premislas, on frappait peu de monnaies, tandis qu'au contraire on en frappait peut-être un plus grand nombre qu'auparavant et en plus grande variété; la plupart de ces monnaies appartiennent aux espèces communes, mais il faut remarquer qu'à la fin du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle on les frappait sur le poids de Thorn en très mauvais argent et sans aucune inscription; ce sont les monnaies dites boutons, dont les fouilles nous fournissent en abondance une grande variété de types. Elles ne peuvent être classées toutes parmi les monnaies polonaises, beaucoup furent frappées par les Allemands, notamment par les chevaliers teutoniques, mais toujours est-il qu'un nombre considérable de ces pièces est d'origine polonaise.

Ce qui nous étonne, c'est que M. Kirmis, à l'instar de quelques numismates étrangers, sépare la numismatique de la Silésie de celle de la Pologne. Evidemment il oublie que la Silésie ne s'est détachée de la Pologne que sous Casimir le Grand. Jusque-là, elle a toujours formé une province polonaise et même, les ducs de Silésie administraient d'autres provinces polonaises, tel Henri le Barbu qui, de 1234-1238, avait le pouvoir suprême à Cracovie. Si nous devons diviser la numismatique polonaise en provinces, il ne faut pas se borner à séparer la Silésie seule, mais faire aussi la part de la Mazovie, de la Grande-Pologne, de Sandomir, etc., et le mieux serait de diviser la numismatique d'après les ateliers monétaires; mais il ne nous paraît pas juste de séparer la Silésie, comme si cette province de la Pologne avait formé dans ce temps un pays à part.

En général, l'auteur traite trop légèrement les deux plus intéressantes périodes de notre numismatique. En les décrivant, il manque d'un certain système et néglige d'établir une classification des monnaies par groupes. Ainsi il n'a pas démontré l'unité de type, qui existe dans la succession des monnaies des princes; il n'a pas dit non plus sur quelles monnaies étrangères les ateliers polonais prennent modèle pour leurs produits, ni pourquoi la monnaie polonaise s'altère graduellement, ce qui contribue pour une bonne part aux réformes monétaires; il n'a pas fait ressortir suffisamment le chaos monétaire de la fin du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle et de tout le XIII<sup>e</sup>, il n'en a pas démontré les causes, etc. En un mot, cette partie de l'ouvrage du docteur Kirmis laisse beaucoup à désirer.

La période du gros, jusqu'au règne de Sigismond I, est élaborée d'une manière à peu près irréprochable; seulement, nous ferons remarquer qu'en décrivant les monnaies de l'ancienne Lithuanie, l'auteur mentionne, d'après Czacki, que les roubles lithuaniens portaient les armes de l'Etat, ou bien le nom et les armes du seigneur qui les avait fait frapper, et il prétend que ces roubles avaient la forme d'un ovale allongé avec des entailles, forme usitée pour les roubles de la Russie du Nord. Le fait est que les roubles lithuaniens avaient la forme d'une barque, nous n'y rencontrons d'ailleurs aucun signe; l'argent présentait un titre très élevé. Plus loin, l'auteur, en décrivant les petites monnaies portant à l'avvers un chevalier, et au revers les armes Kolumny, les attribue indifféremment aux princes Kiejstut et Witold, tandis qu'en réalité, d'après l'examen des pièces que nous connaissons, elles appartiennent exclusivement à Kiejstut. L'auteur passe sous silence les petites monnaies portant sur l'avvers un fer de lance avec une croix (†), au revers les armes Kolumny, ou l'inscription "PEYAT", monnaies frappées en Lithuanie dès Olgierd jusqu'à l'année 1413 et peut-être même jusqu'en 1418, car à partir de 1418 figure désormais un chevalier à l'avvers, et au revers un bouchier avec la croix de patriarche †, octroyée à Witold, par le pape Martin V, comme symbole de la dignité de vicair apostolique *in temporalibus*, en Lithuanie, Samogitie, Russie, etc. Ces petites monnaies portent également l'inscription "PEYAT", mais cette petite monnaie avec l'inscription "VILNA" ne fut frappée que sous Sigismond, fils de Kiejstut. L'auteur passe également sous silence une petite monnaie du duc Vadimir, fils d'Olgierd, frappée à Kieff, celle de Korybut, prince de Nowogrodek, ainsi que les monnaies tartares contresignées par Witold après 1399 des armes Kolumny.

1. Wittyg. Wykopalisko 2 pod Czerwonego Dworn. Ateneum, 1888.

2. Ibidem.

3. Tyberkiewicz J. Skorowidz monet litewskich. Worsawa, 1875, type 7.

4. Ibidem, type 6.

1. Voir les dissertations : *Madecki. Gryfony Karne w dawnej polsce inajdaconiejera nacra gryfona meuniera* (Kwartalnik Historyczny Liwski 1893), et *Wittyg. O pierwotnej grywnie polskiej i o jej podziale* (Ateneum Cwrdiec 1893).

En décrivant les demi-gros royaux de Jagiello, portant les lettres F. W. P., l'auteur veut que les deux premières se rapportent à Wschowa (Fraustadt) et la troisième à Posen, mais que faire des autres lettres, qu'on retrouve également sur de pareilles pièces? Il n'y a pas de doute que tous ces demi-gros proviennent de l'atelier monétaire de Cracovie et les lettres gravées au dessous de la couronne ne peuvent être que des initiales de monnayeurs, ainsi que l'a prouvé le docteur Piekosinski; car, à supposer que quelques-unes de ces lettres marquent le lieu où les monnaies furent frappées, il n'y aurait pas de raison pour donner une autre signification aux autres lettres, et alors nous devrions rechercher bon nombre de villes, dont les initiales répondraient aux lettres gravées au dessous de la couronne et admettre qu'il existait des hôtels monétaires dans chacune de ces villes, ce qui est tout simplement impossible. En parlant des monnaies de Casimir Jagiello et de Jean Albert, l'auteur n'aurait pas dû passer sous silence les abus commis par le sous-trésorier, Pierre Kurozweski, aux armes Poraj, ne fût-ce que pour le distinguer d'un autre Pierre (Piorun) Kurozweski, également aux armes Poraj, qui falsifiait les demi-gros sous Sigismond I.

Dans la description des monnaies de Sigismond I, l'auteur est trop concis, néanmoins il n'y fait pas d'erreurs graves; et en décrivant les monnaies de Sigismond Auguste, il fait justement remarquer que, jusqu'à l'époque de l'union de Lublin, le roi de Pologne, comme grand duc de Lithuanie, avait le droit d'y battre monnaie sans demander permission aux Etats; en revanche, il ne manque pas ici certaines inexactitudes, ainsi il appelle Jean Lubomirski sous-trésorier, tandis que celui-ci n'a été jusqu'en 1556 que le surintendant de l'hôtel des Monnaies de Vilna; de 1536 à 1565, c'est Gabriel Tarto, armes Topor, qui dirigeait cet hôtel, et il fut remplacé en 1566 par Jean Lubomirski, aux armes Jastrzebiec; quant à la charge de sous-trésorier, elle fut exercée jusqu'en 1558 par Iwan Hornostaj, aux armes d'Hippocentaure. Il nous semble, toutefois, que jusqu'à 1569 les sous-trésoriers territoriaux n'avaient pas la direction des affaires de la Monnaie et que le roi, comme grand duc de Lithuanie, nommait directement un administrateur, puisque l'hôtel des Monnaies en Lithuanie était royal; ainsi, en 1556, Sigismond Auguste, au sujet de quelques affaires concernant les fonctionnaires de l'Etat, s'en rapporte au sous-trésorier Hornosjat; mais, lorsqu'il s'agit d'ordonnances monétaires, il s'adresse directement à l'administrateur Tarto. L'auteur prétend (p. 52) que l'hôtel des Monnaies était affermé aux Juifs. C'est faux. En 1545, lors de l'inauguration de l'atelier monétaire, Decius est fournisseur de l'argent, et, depuis 1550, cette fonction passe à Conrath; les monnayeurs sont: Olfirer jusqu'en 1549, puis Georges Behin; les graveurs de coins: Melchior, puis Valentin Frank et enfin Martin Waternberg; pendant tout ce temps Laurent Czeck frappe les monnaies et Valentin Müller en est l'essayeur<sup>1</sup>. Nous ne voyons donc pas un seul Juif dans tout ce personnel. Pendant tout le règne de Sigismond Auguste, l'hôtel des Monnaies de Vilna était soumis directement à l'administration royale et nous croyons qu'il ne fut affermé à personne, car le roi fit assez souvent des ordonnances concernant cet hôtel monétaire<sup>2</sup>. L'auteur oublie de dire qu'à Tykocin on battait monnaie sur le poids polonais; qu'en 1565 il y eut une réforme monétaire, non seulement quant au dessin, mais aussi quant à la qualité de l'argent dont le titre s'éleva de XII à XIV, et que c'est alors qu'apparaissent pour la première fois sur les monnaies lithuaniennes les insignes des administrateurs de la Monnaie: les armes Topor, appartenant à Tarto (1562-1565), et celles de Jastrzebiec, appartenant à Lutomirski (1566). Après la réforme monétaire de 1565 on cesse de faire usage sur les monnaies de ces signes, qui ne reparaissent que sous Etienne Batory, mais alors d'une manière obligatoire et définitive.

En décrivant les monnaies lithuaniennes d'Etienne Batory (p. 68) l'auteur prétend que le sous-trésorier Jean Chlebowicz remplit ses fonctions de 1581 à 1583, tandis que ce dernier les exerça jusqu'en 1586; les armes "Lis" qu'on voit sur ces monnaies étaient celles du sous-chancelier Léon (Lew) Sapieha, qui administra le Trésor depuis le mois de mars 1585, jusqu'en mai 1586<sup>3</sup>. Plus loin, nous lisons que les pièces de deux deniers de 1578 et 1579 proviennent de l'hôtel des Monnaies de Mittau. Or, selon toute apparence, la Monnaie de Mittau ne fonctionna pas sous Etienne Batory. Il est probable que ce roi fit battre monnaie pour la Courlande au profit du Trésor de Lithuanie, car en fait de monnaies sorties de l'hôtel des Monnaies de Mittau, nous ne connaissons que celles qui furent frappées en 1577 et après 1586, de sorte que pendant tout le règne de Batory elles font défaut. On ne frappa donc pas de pièces de deux deniers en Courlande et il n'y a pas de raison que nous sachions pour qu'on ait changé de coin et cessé de frapper des solidos. L'effigie de chevalier qui figure sur ces pièces de deux deniers est exactement pareille à celle des deux deniers et des demi-gros de Sigismond Auguste et surtout depuis 1563, où cette effigie est plus petite, de sorte que toutes ces pièces paraissent avoir été faites par la même main; quant aux armes des Kettler, qui figurent sur ces pièces, elles indiquent que ces monnaies étaient destinées exclusivement à la Courlande. Il paraît aussi que cette monnaie ainsi composée ne fut pas accueillie avec beaucoup de sympathie par les Courlandais, car on n'en frappa pas beaucoup, et aujourd'hui, elle appartient aux espèces assez rares. Les feuilles de tilleul qu'on trouve sur la monnaie lithuanienne du temps de Batory et de Sigismond III sont dues au monnayeur Wolf, ainsi que l'indique une petite médaille (podskarbiówka) du bourgmestre de Riga, Otton von Meppen (Comte Crapski, Catalogue de Monnaies et Médailles polonaises, No 8639), et c'est le même monnayeur qui a gravé les coins destinés aux ducats de Riga de 1588. A-t-il été antérieurement à Olkusz, ainsi que le mentionne l'auteur? Nous l'ignorons, et c'est probablement quelqu'un d'autre qui a gravé les coins pour les monnaies de 1580 et 1581 (Tyerkiewicz. J. Stowidz monet titewskich, types 60, 61, 62 et 63), car la feuille de tilleul apparaît pour la première fois sur les monnaies lithuaniennes en 1579.

Passant au règne de Sigismond III, l'auteur décrit les ateliers monétaires de la Grande Pologne et il épuise à fond son sujet; ici les matériaux lui ont été fournis par les archives des villes de la Grande-Pologne, qu'il a consultées avec soin et

étudiées avec intelligence, aussi est-il maître de la situation. Il nous a fourni beaucoup de documents inconnus jusqu'à présent, éclairci beaucoup de signes litigieux qui se rencontrent sur les monnaies de Posen, de Fraustadt et de Bromberg; il a rectifié l'opinion erronée qu'on avait jusqu'à aujourd'hui sur certaines monnaies, en les reportant aux Hôtels de Monnaies dont elles provenaient réellement, introduit beaucoup de personnages nouveaux, etc. En un mot, cette partie du livre du Dr Kirmis peut pleinement satisfaire l'érudit. La description d'autres hôtels monétaires royaux est traitée sommairement; l'auteur ne tire pas tout le parti qu'il pourrait des ouvrages connus antérieurement, il ne mentionne pas non plus quelles espèces de monnaies parurent après 1607 dans chaque atelier. Nous pouvons ajouter, de notre côté, que les ors de 1620-1625 sont sortis de l'hôtel des Monnaies de Bromberg, ainsi que le prouve le testament de Jean Kuczborski, évêque de Culm, fait en 1623, où l'on distingue deux espèces d'ors, ceux de Bromberg et ceux de Danzyg (je possède la copie du document). L'hôtel des Monnaies de Lithuanie est traité encore plus sommairement. En le décrivant, l'auteur s'est borné à énumérer les grands trésoriers de Lithuanie et nous y rencontrons une erreur, qui n'est, après tout, qu'une faute d'impression peut-être: l'époque où le sous-trésorier Tyvzkiewicz aurait rempli ses fonctions y est assignée jusqu'en 1600; or, Tyvzkiewicz a exercé sa charge du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1586, au 13 mars 1590, époque où il reçut le titre de voïevode de Nowogrod<sup>4</sup>. L'auteur commet également une erreur en affirmant qu'on ne frappait que de la menue monnaie à l'hôtel des Monnaies de Vilna, puisqu'après 1614 on a commencé d'y frapper des pièces de trois, de cinq et de dix ducats, et la plus brillante période en est sous l'administration du sous-trésorier Narusiewicz, pendant laquelle cet atelier émit une grande quantité d'espèces d'or. L'auteur ne se donne pas la peine de répéter l'explication des signes qu'on trouve sur les monnaies de Lithuanie, il mentionne seulement en parlant de l'atelier de Lublin, que comme Daniel Koste était monnayeur à Vilna, c'est à lui qu'il faut attribuer le tronçon transpercé de clous, mais il passe sous silence Simon Lidman, qui prit le titre: *officinae monetariae Sacrae Regiae Majestatis Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae Vilnensis magister senior*, quoique ce fait soit connu par les ouvrages de feu Beyer<sup>5</sup> depuis 1858. Il ne nous dit pas un mot des armes de Prus I, placées sur les pièces de trois gros de 1595 et 1596, armes appartenant à un certain J. S. Il se trouve en 1596 à Brzeznicza, près Czeszochowa, où il s'occupe, soit à fonder une ville, soit à acquérir le droit de Magdebourg, car nous voyons sur le sceau de Brzeznicza, au dessous de l'aigle, ces mêmes armes et les initiales J. S. avec l'année 1596. (Ce n'est pas sans but que nous faisons cette note; en effet, peut-être avec le temps, quelqu'un sera assez heureux pour trouver un document de l'époque relatif à la petite ville de Brzeznicza et pourra expliquer les initiales J. S., restées jusqu'à aujourd'hui une énigme.) M. Kirmis ne fait pas mention de la feuille de trèfle qu'on rencontre sur le gros de 1615, ainsi que sur les solidos de 1614-1617, attribués à Schilling<sup>6</sup>; il passe sous silence le monogramme L. R., attribué à Rodolphe Leman, etc. A propos de l'atelier de Ryga, l'auteur se contente de dire qu'on y battait monnaie de 1588 à 1621. Il aurait dû donner des informations sur le ducat à la feuille de tilleul de l'année 1588, œuvre de ce même Wolf, qui faisait des coins pour l'hôtel des Monnaies de Vilna, et expliquer la signification du chien gravé sur les monnaies de cette ville de 1609, et qui se rapporte au bourgmestre de Riga, Otton von Meppen (Crapski C<sup>te</sup>, no 8639).

L'auteur ne nous fournit aucun détail nouveau sur l'histoire des monnaies de Ladislas IV; il mentionne seulement en passant que les monnaies royales, à ce qu'il lui semble, étaient uniquement frappées à Bromberg, car il n'y a pas de documents qui témoignent qu'un autre hôtel de Monnaies ait fonctionné alors; il suppose, à tout hasard, que l'hôtel des Monnaies de Cracovie fonctionnait aussi; il nomme à peine les autres; quant aux copecks russes, il néglige de dire qu'ils furent frappés à Moscou et Veliki Nowgorod.

A la description des monnaies royales de Jean-Casimir, nous ajouterons que Boratyni battit monnaie à Cracovie du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1658 au 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1661; à l'hôtel des Monnaies de Bromberg, et les Tymf du 5 octobre 1662 au 19 juin 1667. Pendant ce temps, on en fabriqua pour plus de 2 millions de florins<sup>7</sup>. En outre, nous sommes d'avis que les monnaies aux initiales M. W. proviennent de l'hôtel des Monnaies de Varsovie, car nous n'avons pas de certitude que celui de Fraustadt (Wschowa) ait fonctionné sous le règne de Jean Casimir avant l'année 1658; il ne fut ouvert probablement qu'immédiatement après l'invasion des Suédois, et les monnaies en question furent frappées entre 1651 et 1655, c'est-à-dire avant l'invasion suédoise. Il existe jusqu'à aujourd'hui à Varsovie, dans le quartier de Stare Miasto, une maison connue sous le nom de "Mennica" (l'hôtel des Monnaies), où, d'après une version locale, on aurait battu monnaie sous Jean Casimir; maîtres de la ville, les Suédois saccagèrent horriblement cette maison, détruisant toutes les machines et tous les outils de monnayage.

Dans la description des monnaies lithuaniennes, nous remarquons les inexactitudes et les fautes suivantes: 1<sup>o</sup> Les armes Korwin, rencontrées sur les solidos de 1660 et 1661, se rapportent non au sous-trésorier Gosiewski, mais à Adam Mathieu Sakowicz, voïevode de Smoleisk, qui administra le Trésor pendant les expéditions guerrières du sous-trésorier, qui était en même temps hetman<sup>8</sup>; car ceux qui administraient le Trésor même temporairement mettaient leurs armes sur les monnaies; 2<sup>o</sup> sous Ladislas IV et Jean Casimir, au moins jusqu'à l'année 1653, c'est Jean Trylner qui fut monnayeur et graveur de coins<sup>9</sup>; 3<sup>o</sup> les solidos de 1663 furent frappés à Oliwa, près Danzig, par Horn<sup>10</sup>; 4<sup>o</sup> les solidos de 1665 et 1666, sur lesquels se trouvent gravés une tête de cerf et les lettres G. F. H., pro-

1. Wolf. *Ibidem*, p. 186.

2. Beyer K. Nowe materyaty do historyi mennie polskich. Reproduction de "Jazeta Warszawska" du 4/16 janvier 1858.

3. Reichel J., *Die Reichelische Münzsammlung*, 1842-43. V. II, les tables.

4. Wittig W. Pryczyny do historyi mennic za Jana Kazimierza Wiadomosci numizmatyczne-archeologiczne, no 3.

5. Je possède la copie du compte minutieux fait par le greffier de l'hôtel des Monnaies de Bromberg, Jean-Casimir Frenzell-Zarlinski.

6. Wolff. J. Senatorowie i dygnitarze W. Ks. Litewskiego. Kraków, 1885, p. 188.

7. Tyvzkiewicz Eu. hr. Rachunki podskarbiowska litewskiego. Wilno. 1855.

8. Ryszard A. O monecie srebrnej litewskiej Zapiski numizmat, page 137.

1. Tymieniecki S. Wiadomosc o mennicy Wilenskiej u XVI W. — *Wirdomosci Numizm. Archeol.* Krak. No 2.

2. Lachowicz. *Listy Zygmunta Augusta...* Witno, 1842.

3. Wolff J. *Senatorowie i dygnitarze W. Ks. Litewskiego.* Krakow, 1885, page 186.

viennent de l'hôtel des Monnaies de Kowno<sup>1</sup>; lesdites lettres se rapportent sans doute à Georges-François Hoffmann, qui, dès l'année 1666, travailla à Breslau.

L'auteur n'a rien ajouté à l'histoire des ateliers prussiens pas plus qu'aux règnes de Michel Korybut, Jean III Sobieski et Auguste II. Les lettres énigmatiques S. B., S. V. et S. V. P. rencontrées sur les monnaies de Jean III sont restées telles. Les monnaies portant lesdites lettres sont sorties sans aucun doute de l'Hôtel des Monnaies de Bromberg; seulement M. Kirmis n'a pu réussir à retrouver des documents relatifs aux personnes dont les initiales nous occupent ici. Dans l'histoire des Monnaies de Thorn d'Auguste III, l'auteur a négligé de dire que depuis 1760 c'est Daniel Böttcher qui fut monnayeur, et qu'on rencontre, sur une pièce de trois gros de 1763, les initiales du monnayeur Bruckman. Quant au règne de Stanislas Auguste, il est traité d'une manière succincte, mais irréprochable.

Ensuite, l'auteur nous donne dans l'ordre alphabétique l'explication des lettres que l'on rencontre sur les monnaies polonaises, et, dans son chapitre sur la littérature numismatique polonaise (page 221), il émet d'abord des réflexions très justes et qui ne devraient rester ignorées d'aucun numismate, puis il énumère la plupart des ouvrages numismatiques avec une brève appréciation de chacun. Pages 230-235, il s'arrête sur les prix courants des pièces numismatiques et sur la manière dont on fait le commerce numismatique; il parle des ventes de collections, qu'il regarde comme très propres à régulariser les prix. Plus loin, pages 235-256, il traite de la falsification des monnaies et de la manière de les reconnaître. Il divise les monnaies fausses en plusieurs catégories: 1<sup>o</sup> les monnaies fausses contemporaines, dont il conseille de compléter les collections; 2<sup>o</sup> les monnaies nouvellement frappées avec des coins anciens; 3<sup>o</sup> les monnaies originales sur lesquelles les signes de monnayage et les dates sont falsifiés; 4<sup>o</sup> enfin, celles qui ont été gravées par des coins nouveaux ou fictifs, et à ce propos il touche quelques mots des types en fonte et des galvano-types; ensuite il consacre quelques pages aux moyens de reconnaître sur les monnaies l'ancienne patine de la nouvelle ou fausse, et donne quelques conseils aux collectionneurs pour la conservation de leurs pièces; il termine son traité sur les fouilles en se bornant seulement à indiquer le moyen de nettoyer les métaux vert-de-grisés<sup>2</sup>.

Nous voyons que le sujet ne répond pas d'une manière absolue au titre de l'ouvrage; celui de *Manuel de l'histoire des hôtels de monnaie de la Grande-Pologne* lui eût mieux convenu, car en réalité il n'y a que cette partie du livre qui soit élaborée minutieusement et consciencieusement; ce n'est pas à dire qu'il ne s'y trouve pas certaines lacunes, mais il n'y a que la découverte de nouveaux documents qui puisse les combler; toujours est-il que cette partie de l'ouvrage fait à M. Kirmis le plus grand honneur. Un manuel de numismatique polonaise élaboré impartialement, qui ne présenterait pas les lacunes que nous avons signalées et, où, à côté des données positives, on ferait la part des hypothèses fondées sur la science, nous rendrait le plus grand service. Il faut espérer qu'il se trouvera bientôt quelqu'un pour entreprendre cet e tâche. Peut-être même le docteur Kirmis voudrait-il le faire. Pour cela, il n'aurait qu'à publier une édition nouvelle de son ouvrage complet et corrigé. Si nous avons ainsi analysé page par page le livre du docteur Kirmis en relevant les lacunes et les erreurs les plus considérables, c'est uniquement dans le but de faciliter soit à l'auteur lui-même, soit à quelqu'un d'autre la publication d'un ensemble plus complet, plus homogène. Nous aimons à croire que notre appel ne restera pas sans écho.

Victor WITTYG.

## NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, etc.

### American Journal of Numismatics. October 1894.

M. Svoronos, *Britomartis, the so-called Europa on the Plane Tree of Gortyna*. — *A rare English Medal of 1690*. — *Medal of Ericsson*. — *A Washington Penny*. — *Some Singular Currency*. — *The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine*. — *The Blucher Medal*. — *The "Upper Canada Preserved" Medal*. — *Devices on Jackson Tokens*. — *Lincoln Medals*. — *The Pontifical Medal for 1894*. — *Admiral Vernon and his Medals (with plate)*. — *Masonic Medals*. — *Lenox Lyceum Medals*. — *Cabul Mint*. — *The Canadian "Indian Chiefs" Medal*. — *Notes on some Medals described by Mr. Belts*. — *Halfpenny of Canadian Copper Company Restrike*. — *Notes and Queries: Output of Gold and Silver*. — *"Reconciliation Thalers"*. — *Cents counterfeited by Bake-shops*. — *Book Notice: Medals and Medallions of the Nineteenth Century relating to England by Foreign Artists*. — *Archæology: Recent Discovery of Prehistoric Remains in Ohio*. — *Works of the Cliff-dwellers in Utah*. — *Obituary: Matthew A. Stickney*. — *A Recent Turkish Medal*. — *Editorial: The Europa-Britomartis Coins*. — *Du Simitiere and Early Continental Medals*. — *Miscellaneous*. — *Currency*.

**La trouvaille de Hulst (Zélande).** Catalogue d'une collection intéressante de Monnaies antiques, grecques et romaines, de Médailles historiques, Méreaux, Décorations maçonniques, Monnaies du Moyen âge et des Temps modernes, enfin des Monnaies d'or de la Trouvaille de Hulst. J. Schulman, Amersfoort.

**Collection portugaise.** Catalogue d'une collection remarquable de Monnaies du Portugal et des colonies portugaises. J. Schulman.

**Collection de M. J. J. de Vries, &c., &c.** Médailles artistiques et historiques. J. Schulman.

**Mélanges de numismatique et d'histoire et recherches en Poitou,** par Charles Farcinet, O<sup>3</sup>.

**Revue suisse de numismatique.** Liv. III et IV, 1894. Dr A. Ladé, *Un nouveau denier de Conrad, évêque de Genève*. — *Contribution à la numismatique des comtes de Savoie*. — Roger Vallentin, *De la circulation des monnaies suisses en Dauphiné au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle*. — J. Brocher, *La législation du « Trésor » en France et à Genève*. —

1. Tyszkiewicz J. Skorowidz monet litecoskich. Warszawa 1875, page 46.

2. Nous renvoyons les personnes intéressées au recueil des références du 2<sup>e</sup> Congrès des historiens polonais à Léopold (Lwów), où, sous la rubrique: *Des besoins de la numismatique polonaise*, j'ai esquissé à grands traits ce que nous devons demander aux fouilles et comment nous devons agir avec les fouilles nouvelles.

M., *Médailles suisses frappées en 1893 et 1894*. — *Mélanges: Fondation Mommsen*. — *X<sup>e</sup> Congrès international des Orientalistes à Genève*. — *France. Pièces de cinq francs dites à la mèche*. — *Id. Centenaire de l'Ecole Polytechnique*. — *Décoration nouvelle*. — *Italie. La monnaie de nickel*. — *Allemagne. La collection de feu notre collègue M. Ad. Meyer*. — *Documents pour l'histoire monétaire contemporaine*. — *Retrait des monnaies divisionnaires italiennes d'argent*. Edm. Platel, *Varietäten des Einrappenstückes von 1891*. — *Distinction*. — *Quelques prix de monnaies suisses*. — *Médailles de matrise des tirs fédéraux suisses*. — *Nécrologie*. — *Trouvailles*. — *Questions et réponses*. — *Bibliographie*. — *Société suisse de Numismatique*.

**Annuaire de la Société française de numismatique.** Septembre-Octobre 1894.

Roger Vallentin, *Les Différents de la Monnaie de Grenoble de 1489 à 1553*. — J. Hermerel, *Numismatique lorraine*. — Paul Bordeaux, *Monnaies inédites frappées à Gènes pendant l'occupation française*. — C. D. J. Dutilh, *A travers les collections numismatiques du Caire*. — *Chronique*. — *Trouvailles de Monnaies*. — *Catalogues des Monnaies d'or des XIV<sup>e</sup> et XV<sup>e</sup> siècles composant le trésor de Beaujeux*. — *Faits divers*.

**Madras Government Museum. Coins. Catalogue No 2. Roman, Indo-Portuguese, and Ceylon.** Second Edition, revised with additions. By Edgar Thurston, Madras, 1894. 75 pp.

**Médailles romaines.** Collection de M. P. de Bayonne, J. Florange. Paris.

**Berliner Münzblätter.** October 1894, No 170.

*Münzen und Medaillen der Stadt Wismar*. — *Die sogenannten chinesischen Tempelmünzen*.

**Numismatische Correspondenz.** Ad. Weyl, Berlin. No 135/136.

*Numismatische Gesellschaft zu Berlin*. — *Kolonial-Münzen für Neu-Guinea*. — *Verkäufliche Münzen*.

**Numismatisch-Sphragistischer Anzeiger.** 31 Oktober 1894, No 10.

Fr. Tewes, *Der Doppelthaler der Stadt Lüneburg von 1606*.

**The Numismatist.** October 1894.

Ph. Whiteway, *Some Early Coins of Syracuse*. — J.-A. Brudin, *Chinese Tsien (Illustrated)*. — Chas. H. Holmes, *Currency*. — Geo. J. Bauer, *Arrangement of Coins*. — *Our European Letter*. — Hooper, *"Ware Ish de Monish in dis Ting?"* — O. W. Page, *Knurling versus Milling*. — *American Numismatic Ass'n. Secretary's Report*. — *With the Dealers*. — *Departments*.

**Bulletin de numismatique.** Nov. 1894.

J. Hermerel, *Les gros tournois de Jean le Bon et de Charles V et leurs imitations féodales*. — C. de Pas, *Monnaie inédite de Philippe II d'Espagne frappée pour l'Artois*. — Raymond Serrure, *Les pièces dites « copètes » dans les documents belges des XIII<sup>e</sup> et XIV<sup>e</sup> siècles*. — *Liures nouveaux*. — *Revue des Revues*. — *Lectures diverses*. — *Les Sociétés savantes*. — *Les Musées*. — *Les nouvelles émissions*. — *Les faussaires*. — *Les trouvailles*. — *Les ventes*. — *Nécrologie*. — *Errata*. — *Table des matières*.

**Monnaies antiques et françaises,** Monnaies étrangères, Jetons, Médailles des Papes, Antiquités. Raymond Serrure et Cie, 1894.

**Catalog der von dem Verstorbenen Herrn Adolph Meyer-Gedanensis in Berlin hinterlassenen Münzen und Medaillen-Sammlung.** Erste Abtheilung enthaltend die Münzen und Medaillen der Kaiser und Könige, der Geistlichkeit und der Altfürstlichen Häuser. Mit 7 Tafeln Abbildungen und Portrait. 250 pp. Adolph Hess, Frankfurt a/M. 1894.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES, MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS

**Numismatic Society of London.** — Oct. 18. — Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair. — The President exhibited a gold coin of Cunobeline (Evans, pl. xxii. 5), found near Wantage in 1894, a variety showing an exergual line and a pellet in front of the horse's head. — Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a solidus of Flavius Victor struck at Treves, rev. Maximus and his son Victor seated facing, supporting a globe; above them Victory, and around the legend BONO REIPUBLICAE NATI. He also exhibited six unpublished gold coins of James I. with mint-marks not recorded in Kenyon's "Gold Coins of England," viz, rose ryal, m. m. key; half unite, m. m. open rose; angel, m. m. cross; angel, m. m. bell; quarter-laurel, m. m, spur rowel; thistle crown, m. m. plain cross. — Mr. A. E. Packe exhibited an angel of the first issue of Henry VII. bearing the Irish title DNS. IB. — Mr. Spink exhibited a proof "Gedächtniss Thaler" 1894, of William II. of Germany and Bismarck. — Mr. A. J. Evans read a paper on a hoard of archaic and transitional Sicilian coins recently found at Villabate, near Palermo. The coins, about 250 in number, all of them tetradrachms, were contained in an urn, and were dug up in a quarry five kilomètres east of Palermo. From the evidence supplied by some exceptionally brilliant pieces of Himera and the latest coins of Syracuse discovered, the hoard appeared to have been deposited about 450 B.C. It presented several novelties, amongst them a coin of Gela with the entire figure of a bull swimming, and an early tetradrachm of Leontini, exhibiting the letters AP before the horses on the reverse, probably the earliest engraver's signature on a coin. The signature was of special interest from the correspondence of the style and design of the reverse with



that of the famous "Dâmareteion" of Syracuse, which was possibly by the same hand. The hoard afforded some new chronological standpoints for the classification of Sicilian coins. — Mr. Grueber read a communication on the gold coins struck for the Transvaal Republic in 1892 and 1893, bearing the bust of President Kruger. The coins issued in 1892 exhibited a slight mistake in the Transvaal arms on the reverse, where the waggon is represented with two shafts instead of a single pole. This blunder caused so much annoyance in the Republic that immediate steps were taken by the President to call in the issue.

### SALES

#### NUMISMATIC SALES OF 1894.

The season which was brought to a close early in the present month at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge will be remembered among coin collectors as the year of the Carfrae, Webb, and Peace sales.

The past season affords an opportunity for comparison which makes a review of the principal items both interesting and instructive. The tendency to increase in value of everything unusually fine or rare has been notable, especially with regard to war medals and coins of the Stuart and Cromwell periods, and in Greek and Roman coins. The extraordinary rush for modern proofs and pattern coins is over, and they no longer command the prices of 1890-1-2. They are, however, still dear in the opinion of old collectors who recollect the prices of 20 years ago. Collectors will long remember the Carfrae sale as being one of the choicest collections of Greek coins ever sold, and productive of unprecedented prices, and the Webb collection as the most representative and extensive sale of English coins since the Marsham cabinet was dispersed. In addition to the coins, Messrs. Sotheby sold an unusual number of war medals, for which there are now many eager collectors. Taken as a whole, prices have been well maintained, showing that, in spite of bad times, there are plenty of people who can appreciate and pay for rare and artistic coins.

The most remarkable event to numismatists was the sale of the Carfrae collection of Greek coins, in the course of which some startling prices were paid. In the sale a Pandosia stater sold for £185, a Metapontum tetradrachm for £75, Syracuse decadrachms, one by Euainetos, £52, another by Cymon £51, a later one, with head of Apollo, £54 10 s., and another of Hiero the Second, £130; Amphipolis tetradrachm fetched £56, one of Pyrrhus £120, another of Alexander of Pheræ, £110, and a Thebes tetradrachm, £70 10 s. In English coins, George IV. mint proofs by Wyon, 1826, sold for £15 10 s., £18, and £18 15 s.; a William IV. mint set, £11 15 s.; a Victoria, 1839, £15 15 s. The Victoria jubilee gold medal produced £14. Of the prominent pieces the following were knocked down at high prices: — George III. pattern five-pound piece, 1820, by Pistrucci—£89; William IV. pattern crown in gold, 1831, by Wyon—£75; Charles I. Oxford three-pound piece, 1643, £16, and others £14 10 s., £16 10 s., and £16 5 s.; Charles I. pound in silver, £13, and £12 19 s. from the Oxford Mint, and £27 and £13 15 s. from the Shrewsbury Mint; and two very fine similar coins in the Webb collection, £37 and £35; a Cromwell half-broad sold for £16 5 s., a Cromwell pattern ninepence £10 5 s., and a pattern sixpence £10 15 s.; Henry VIII. sovereign of the second coinage, £10 15 s.; and Elizabeth noble, £16; Elizabeth half-crown, £15 10 s. (an Elizabeth crown in the Webb collection realized the same price); Edward VI. sovereign of the second coinage, £15 2 s. 6 d., and a half-crown of the same reign, £14; Henry VII. sovereign, £17 10 s.; James VI. of Scotland £20-piece only brought £36. The Webb collection, sold in the early part of July, is of too recent date to need anything like extensive quotation. It was chiefly remarkable for its fine and complete series of silver coins, especially of the Stuart dynasty. It is sufficient to recall only a few items, such as the Eustace coin, £21; Henry IV. silver farthing, £15 15 s.; the Septim shilling of Henry VII., £28; Charles I. Tower half-crown, with harp, £35; a plume Tower sixpence, £20; an Exeter mint half-crown, £25 10 s.; the Beeston shilling, £25; and the celebrated Petition Crown, 1663, by Simon, £250. (Specimens of this rare coin have been sold on previous occasions, for £500 in the

Bieber sale, £290 in the Marsham sale, and this identical coin for £100 and £86 in the Clarke and Moore sales.) Three Victoria Crosses sold, together with other medals, for £50, £25, and £155 — the last belonged to Lieutenant, afterwards Colonel, Dunn, the only Cross awarded to an officer for the Balaclava charge. Captain Broadhurst's Peninsular medal with one clasp fetched £32; another with eight clasps, William IV. gold cross for 25 years' service, and the Waterloo medal, £30—a unique group. A medal given to the Gravesend Volunteers on September 16, 1804, realized £22; an Indian medal for Garvilghur, Argaum, and Assaye, £31, the same combination of clasps as that awarded to the Duke of Wellington — only 13 were issued.

(Times, 25. 8. 94.)

### FINDS

Einer Zeitungsnachricht zufolge, wurden Mitte Oktober in der Feldmark Schlieben bei Burg (Magdeburg) (in geringer Tiefe frei im Erdboden liegend) 8 Gold- und 61 Silbermünzen aus der Zeit von 1490—1547 gefunden. Es handelt sich offenbar um Goldgulden der Städte Nördlingen, Frankfurt a. M. (o. J. u. 1498) und Cöln, des Erzbischofs Berthold von Mainz (1491) und Dietrich von Cöln (Vzst. Riele), und des Markgrafen Albrecht Achilles von Brandenburg (altfränk. Lin.), geprägt in Schwabach, während der achte mit der angegebenen Umschrift: *MO' & RO' GOTAR' LICHT* unerklärt bleiben muss, sowie um Bauern- und Mariengroschen (einer von 1509) der Stadt Goslar, um sächs. Groschen (?) der Kurfürsten Friedrich III., Georg und Johann bezw. Johann und Georg, um 4 Th. der Grafen Schlick (1525 u. 26), um einen halben (?) Th. des Kurfürsten Joachim von Brandenburg (1524) und um eine kleine Silbermünze, welche sich nach der Notiz nicht feststellen lässt.

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Bei einem Bau in der Eilenburger Strasse in Wurzen (Kgr. Sachsen) wurde ein kleiner Topf aufgefunden, der mit 35 Goldmünzen und 80 Silbermünzen gefüllt war. Die Goldmünzen erwiesen sich grösstenteils als holländische Dukaten aus den Jahren von 1642 bis 1743, während die Silbermünzen, meistens geringwertig vom 16. Jahrhundert bis 1745 datieren und vielseitigen Landesursprung bekunden. Wie es scheint, wurde der kleine Schatz zur Zeit des zweiten schlesischen Krieges — 1744 bis 1745 — vor den Preussen verborgen; denn im November 1745 war der „alte Dessauer“ in Sachsen eingefallen und blieb unter Auferlegung von Contributionen bis zum 25. December. In diesen schweren Wochen mag der Wurzenzer gedachten Schatz in Sicherheit gebracht haben und kurz darauf gestorben sein, ohne ihn wieder heben zu können. (19. Oktober.)

(Zeitungsnachricht.)

### OBITUARY

DR. TERRIEN DE LACOUPERIE

We much regret to announce the death of Dr. Terrien de Lacouperie, which occurred on the 11<sup>th</sup> Oct., at his house in Bishop's Road, Fulham, from typhoid fever. Dr. de Lacouperie, who was of Norman descent, began life as a merchant, but his true interests lay elsewhere. In the intervals of business he devoted himself with enthusiasm to the study of comparative philology, and when quite young published a work entitled 'Le Langage', which attracted the attention, and won the approbation, of the learned world. Finally he made up his mind to exchange mercantile for scientific pursuits, and in 1879 he came to England for the purpose of devoting himself more entirely to his studies, particularly in relation to the early scripts of Eastern Asia. He had already made himself acquainted with the early writing of China, and in prosecuting his inquiries as to its origin he was drawn to compare it, as others had done before him, with the cuneiform characters of Babylonia. With rare insight he perceived, what his predecessors had failed to recognize, that there was not only a probability, but distinct evidence of the fact, that the Chinese had borrowed a number of their characters from the ancient Akkadian writing. Having made a list of these derived characters, he next sought to trace out other affinities between the two peoples. In this respect he was



equally successful, and showed conclusively that the early Chinese civilization was an offshoot from that of Elam and Chaldea. Incidentally to these discoveries he found the key to that mysterious work of the Chinese, the 'Yihking', or 'Book of Changes'. This book had been a perennial puzzle, not only to foreign students, but to native scholars of all time, and it was reserved for Dr. de Lacouperie to make plain "that the basis of that remarkable and most unintelligible of sacred books consists of old fragments of early times in China, mostly of a lexical character". Among his principal works were 'The Early History of Chinese Civilization' (1880), 'The Languages of China before the Chinese' (1887), 'A Catalogue of Chinese Coins from the Seventh Century B.C. to A.D. 621, including the Series in the British Museum' (1892), and 'The Western Origin of the Early Chinese Civilization from 2300 B.C. to 200 A.D.' (1894).

For a short time Dr. Terrien de Lacouperie held the chair of the Comparative Philology of South-Eastern Asia at University College, and for some years received a grant from the French Government in recognition of his linguistic discoveries. The untimely withdrawal of this reward of his services left him entirely dependent on his pen for his livelihood, and we much regret to say that he has now left his widow entirely unprovided for. It is greatly to be hoped that an effort may be made by those who knew and appreciated the work of her husband to relieve Madame de Lacouperie from this anxious and painful addition to her present overwhelming sorrow.

(Athenaeum.)

## CATALOGUE

OF

### COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR CITY HOUSE, Nos 1 & 2, GRACECHURCH STREET CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — Æ. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. — Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor. — S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M.I. = *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzcabinet*. — S.R. = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thalercabinet*. — Rm. = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = British Museum Catalogue.

#### GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 938.)

- 19287 **Ptolemaeus I, Soter I** (B.C. 323-284). R. Tetradr. Obv. Head of Alexander the Great to r., with horn of Zeus Ammon, clad in elephant's skin and aegis. R. ΛΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Zeus Aetophoros seated to l. on throne, his l. hand resting on sceptre; in front, thunderbolt upwards; beneath throne, monogram. Weight : 263 grs. As B. M. Cat., no 2. RR. V. F. 12 " "
- 19288 R. Tetradr. Obv. Head of Alexander the Great, to r., diademed, with horn of Ammon, as above. R. ΛΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Pallas Promachos to r.; in front, eagle to r. on thunderbolt. Monograms, as B. M. Cat., no 20. (Obv. F. D. C.). V. F. 2 10 "
- 19289 R. — Another, similar. F. 1 15 "
- 19290 R. — Another, similar to B. M. Cat., no 24. Broken behind the head, otherwise almost F. D. C. on obv. and R. V. F. 1 " "
- 19291 R. — Another, on R. to r, ΔΙ and helmet. As B. M. Cat., no 26. F. 1 " "
- 19292 R. — Another; monog. as B. M. Cat., no 29. A very round and desirable coin, almost perfect. V. F. 2 10 "
- 19293 R. — Another, similar to B. M. Cat., no 33. F. 1 5 "
- 19294 R. — Another; on R. to l. ΘΕ and to r. ΔΙ, with helmet and usual symbols. Slightly broken in front of head. V. F. 1 " "
- 19295 R. — Another, similar to B. M. Cat., no 38. (Almost F. D. C.). V. F. 2 10 "
- 16296 R. — Another, similar to B. M. Cat., no 41. V. F. 2 15 "
- 19297 R. — Another, with mon. and bee on R. As B. M. Cat., no 45. (Almost F. D. C.) (A splendid Coin). V. F. 4 10 "
- 19298 R. — Obv. Head of Ptolemy I, to r. diademed and wear-

- ing aegis. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt. Weight : 205 grs. V. F. 1 5 "
- 19299 R. — Another, similar. F. " 15 "
- 19300 **Ptolemaeus I and Ptolemaeus II**. R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Head to r. of Ptolemy I. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; in field, to l., P. As B. M. Cat. no 59. V. F. 1 " "
- 19301 **Ptolemaeus II, Philadelphus** (B.C. 284-247). R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of Ptolemy I to r. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; to l. Σ on shield. B. M. Cat. no 6. (R. F.) M. " 5 "
- 19302 R. — Another, similar. F. " 15 "
- 19303 R. — R. Similar; to l. ΣΙ. Struck at Sidon. B. M. Cat. no 32. V. F. 1 5 "
- 19304 **Ptolemaeus III, Euergetes I** (B.C. 247-222). Æ. Size 1.05. Obv. Head of Zeus to r., laureate. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt, wings open to l.; to l. Σ and shield; mon. between legs. B. M. Cat. 5. F. " 2 "
- 19305 Æ. — Another, similar. F. " 1 6 "
- 19306 Æ. — R. Same legend; cornucopiae in front of eagle. B. M. Cat. no 15. F. " 1 6 "
- 19307 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of Ptolemy I, to r. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Eagle to l.; in field to l. ΠΤ. ΣΩ. Struck at Ptolemais. B. M. Cat. no 34. R. V. F. " 14 "
- 19308 Size 1.4. Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon to r., wearing diadem and globe. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; to l. cornucopiae; between eagle's legs, mon. Struck at Alexandria (?) B. M. Cat. Pl. XII. 1. F. D. C. " 3 6 "
- 19309 Æ. — — — — — V. F. " 2 6 "
- 19310 Æ. — — — — — F. " 1 6 "
- 19311 Æ. Size 1.65. Similar. F. D. C. " 4 6 "
- 19312 Æ. — — — — — V. F. " 3 6 "
- 19313 Æ. — — — — — F. " 2 6 "
- 19314 Æ. **Ptolemaeus IV, Philopator I** (B. C. 222-204). Æ. Size 1.55. Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon to r., diademed. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt, looking back; on l. wing, cornucopiae. Uncertain mint. B. M. Cat. no 37. M. " 2 "
- 19315 Æ. — Another, similar. B. M. Cat. no 43. F. " 2 6 "
- 19316 **Ptolemaeus V, Epiphanes** (B.C. 204-181). R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Bust of Ptolemy V to r., diademed and wearing chlamys. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt. Similar to B. M. Cat. Pl. XVI. 1. RR. (Slightly double-struck). V. F. 4 " "
- 19317 Æ. 1.4. Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon to r., diademed. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; to l. club; between eagle's legs, a mon. Struck at Tyre. B. M. Cat. no 56. F. " 2 "
- 19318 Æ. 1.6. Similar, cornucopiae on wing, between eagle's legs. B. M. Cat. no 69. F. " 3 "
- 19319 **Ptolemaeus VI, Philometor I and Cleopatra I** (B.C. 181-174). R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Busts to r., jugate, of Zeus Sarapis, wearing laurel-wreath, above which small cap of Osiris, and Cleopatra as Isis, wearing corn-wreath, above which globe and horns. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt, looking back; on r. wing double cornucopiae bound with fillet; between legs, ΔΙ. RR. B. M. Cat. Pl. XVIII. 8. F. 5 10 "
- 19320 **Ptolemaeus VI**. Æ. Size 1.75. Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon to r., diademed. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; to l. lotus flower. Struck at Citium. B. M. Cat. no 59. F. " 3 "
- 19321 **Ptolemaeus VIII, Euergetes II** (B.C. 170-117). R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of Ptolemy I to r., diademed, and wearing aegis. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt, to r., ΣΑ (struck at Salamis); to l. ΛΜΑ (B.C. 130-29). B. M. Cat. no 30. M. " 8 6 "
- 19322 R. — Similar; with ΚΙ (struck at Citium) and date ΛΑΑ (B.C. 140-39). B. M. Cat. no 36. F. " 10 6 "
- 19323 Æ. Size 1.3. Obv. Head of Cleopatra I to r., as Isis, with long curls, bound with corn. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt, wings open. Uncertain mint. B. M. Cat. no 67. V. F. " 2 6 "
- 19324 Æ. — — — — — F. " 1 6 "
- 19325 Æ. — — — — — M. " 1 "
- 19326 R. Tetradr. Obv. Head of Ptolemy I to r. R. Same legend and eagle as before; to l. ΣΑ (struck at Salamis); to r. ΛΜΟ (B.C. 122-21). B. M. Cat. no 114. M. " 4 "
- 19327 R. — Obv. Head of Ptolemy I to r., diademed and wearing aegis. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; in exergue ΘΘ. Almost F. D. C. V. F. 1 7 6 "
- 19328 Æ. — Another, similar; in ex. ΠΑ. B. M. Cat., no 11. F. D. C. 1 15 "
- 19329 R. — Another, in ex. ΠΒ. B. M. Cat. Pl. XXV. 5. F. D. C. 2 5 "

- 19330 **Ptolemaeus XI. Alexander I** (B.C. 114-88). **Α.** Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of Ptolemy I to r. **Ρ.** ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; to r. ΠΑ (Struck at Alexandria); to l. ΛΙΑ (B.C. 101). *B. M. Cat.* no 29. F. » 5 »
- 19331 **Α.** — Another with date ΛΙΕ (B.C. 100-99). *B. M. Cat.* no 30. F. » 5 »
- 19332 **Α.** — Date ΛΙΙ (B.C. 98-97). *B. M. Cat.* Pl. xxviii, 3. V. F. 1 5 »
- 19333 **Α.** — — — — — F. » 15 »
- 19334 **Α.** — — — — — M. » 6 6
- 19335 **Α.** — Date ΛΙΗ (B.C. 97-96). *B. M. Cat.* no 33. F. » 10 »
- 19336 **Α.** — Date ΛΙΘ (B.C. 96-95). *B. M. Cat.* no 35. F. » 8 6
- 19337 **Α.** — Date ΛΚΒ (B.C. 94-93). *B. M. Cat.* no 46. F. » 5 »
- 19338 **Ptolemaeus X, Soter II** (B.C. 88-81). **Α.** Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of Ptolemy I to r., diademed and wearing aegis. **Ρ.** ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; to r. ΠΑ (struck at Alexandria); to l. ΛΚΘ (B.C. 88). *B. M. Cat.* Pl. xxviii, 8. F. » 10 »
- 19339 **Ptolemaeus XIII, Neus Dionysus** (B.C. 81-52). **Α.** Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of Ptolemy to r. **Ρ.** ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; under r. wing, palm; to l., lotus-flower; to r., ΠΑ (struck at Alexandria); to r. ΛΚΙ (B.C. 55-54). *B. M. Cat.* Pl. xxix, 3. V. F. » 12 6
- 19340 **Uncertain.** **Α.** Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon to r. diademed. **Ρ.** ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Two eagles to l.; in front, cornucopiae. F. » 1 6
- 19341 **Α.** — — — — — M. » 1 »
- ALEXANDRIA
- LARGE BRONZE
- 19342 **Hadrian.** Obv. ΑΥΤΚΑΙ... ΤΡΑΙΑΔΡΙΑΚΕΒ. Bust of emperor to r. laureate. **Ρ.** Athena standing to l., holding Nike bearing wreath to r., and resting on shield; year ΛΙΑ (14). *B. M. Cat.* no 688. F. » 3 6
- 19343 Obv. Similar. **Ρ.** Isis Pharia to r., holding inflated sail with both hands and l. foot; in r., sistrum; behind ΙΖ (17). *B. M. Cat.* no 753. (R. V. F.) F. » 4 6
- 19344 — **Ρ.** Isis Pharia to r., holds sail; before her, Pharos, surmounted by statue; date, ΛΙΗ (18). *B. M. Cat.* no 757. F. » 3 6
- 19345 — *As B. M. Cat.* no 754. M. » 2 6
- 19346 — **Ρ.** Nile recumbent to l., holding in r. cornucopiae, from which springs infant genius, and in l. reed; rests on crocodile to r.; in ex. ΛΤΡΙΚΑΙ (13). *B. M. Cat.* no 785. F. » 2 6
- 19347 — **Ρ.** Similar; in ex. ΛΩΔΕΚ (12). *B. M. Cat.* no 783. F. » 3 »
- 19348 — **Ρ.** Similar, date repeated twice. M. » 3 6
- 19349 — Another, *as B. M. Cat.* no 786. M. » 3 6
- 19350 — **Ρ.** Euthenia standing to l. holds corn in raised r. and sceptre in l.; facing her, Demeter to r. wears modius, holds corn in lowered l. and long torch in r. Date ΛΙΗ (18). *B. M. Cat.* no 805. (R. V. F.) F. » 5 »
- 19351 — Similar, *B. M. Cat.* no 806. (R. F.) M. » 3 6
- 19352 — **Ρ.** Eagle facing, head to r., wings open. Date, ΛΕ (5). *B. M. Cat.* no 821. (Patinated) V. F. » 5 »
- 19353 — **Ρ.** Emperor to l., laureate, sceptre in l., extends r. to Alexandria, who kisses it, she wears peplos and chiton, in l. corn. Date ΛΙΕ (15). *B. M. Cat.* no 869. F. » 3 6
- 19354 — **Ρ.** Portico having two columns supporting pediment; within, seated figure of Serapis to l., extends r. over Kerberos seated at his feet, holds sceptre with l. ... ΙΚΑΤΟ. *B. M. Cat.* no 872. F. » 3 6
- 19355 — **Ρ.** Altar having peristyle, six columns seen in front. *B. M. Cat.* no 882. M. » 2 6
- 19356 **Antoninus Pius.** Obv. ΑΥΤΚΑ Τ. ΚΙΑΔΑΡ. ΑΝΤΟΝΙΝΟC. Bust to r. laureate. **Ρ.** Tyche standing to l., wears modius, holds rudder and cornucopiae. Date ΛΔ (4). *B. M. Cat.* no 971. F. » 4 6
- 19357 — **Ρ.** Head of Zeus to r., laureate. Date ΛΔ (4). *B. M. Cat.* no 1009. (R. V. F.) F. » 5 »
- 19358 — **Ρ.** Zeus reclining to l., himation over l. arm and lower limbs, holds patera and sceptre; supported by eagle facing, head to l., wings open. Date : Λ ΔΕΚΑΤΟΝ, no thunderbolt. *B. M. Cat.* no 1015. V. F. » 5 »
- 19359 — **Ρ.** Pallas seated to r., holding Nike and sceptre. Date : ΛΙΖ (17). F. » 3 »
- 19360 — **Ρ.** Poseidon standing to r., holds trident and dolphin, l. foot rests on rock; ΚΑ. *B. M. Cat.* no 1025. F. » 3 »
- 19361 — — — — — V. F. » 5 »
- 19362 — **Ρ.** Busts of Helios and Selene jugate to r.; Helios radiate; in front of Selene, crescent moon. *B. M. Cat.* no 1032. F. » 4 »
- 19363 — **Ρ.** Elpis, standing to l., holds flower and raises skirt of chiton. Date : ΛΔ (4). *B. M. Cat.* no 1064. M. » 2 6
- 19364 — **Ρ.** Bust of Helios radiate to r., beneath, Lion

- rushing to r., above head, star. Date : ΛΗ (7). *B. M. Cat.* no 1083. V. F. » 6 6
- 19365 — **Ρ.** Bust of Sarapis facing, wearing modius. *B. M. Cat.* no 1108. (Patinated.) F. » 5 »
- 19366 — **Ρ.** Nile recumbent to l., holds reed and cornucopiae; in ex. a crocodile. *B. M. Cat.* no 1154. M. » 3 6

## BILLON

- 19367 **Tiberius.** Obv. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Tiberius laureate to l; in front ΛΙΑ (14). **Ρ.** ΘΕΩΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Augustus, radiate. *B. M. Cat.* no 41. V. F. 1 12 6
- 19368 **Claudius and Antonia.** Obv. ΤΙΚΛΑΥΔΙΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΑΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑΥΤΟΚΡ. Head of Claudius to r., laur.; in front, ΛΒ (2). **Ρ.** ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Bust of Antonia to r., hair in queue. *B. M. Cat.* no 65. F. » 2 »
- 19369 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19370 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19371 **Claudius and Messalina.** Obv. ΤΙΚΛΑΥΔΙΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΑΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑΥΤΟΚΡ. Head of Claudius to r. laur.; in front, ΛΑ (4). **Ρ.** ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒΑΣ. Messalina as Demeter to l., veiled and clad in chiton and peplos, holds two of her children, and ears of corn; l. arm rests on column. *B. M. Cat.* no 73. F. » 3 »
- 19372 B. — — — — — M. » 1 6
- 19373 B. — — — — — P. » » 9
- 19374 B. — Similar, with date ΛΓ (6). *B. M. Cat.* no 75. M. » 1 6
- 19375 **Claudius.** Obv. ΤΙΚΛΑΥΚΑΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΕΡΜΑ. Head to r. laur. **Ρ.** Hippopotamus to r. ΛΒ (2). *B. M. Cat.* no 96. M. » 1 »
- 19376 **Nero and Augustus.** Obv. ΝΕΡΩΚΛΑΥΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΑΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑΥΤΟΚΡ. Bust of Nero l., radiate, wears aegis; in front, ΛΓ (13). **Ρ.** ΘΕΩΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head to r., radiate. *B. M. Cat.* no 112. F. » 2 »
- 19377 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19378 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19379 **Nero and Tiberius.** Obv. Similar. **Ρ.** ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head to r., laur. Date, ΛΓ (13). *B. M. Cat.* no 114. F. » 2 »
- 19380 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19381 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19382 **Nero and Poppæa.** Obv. ΝΕΡΩΚΛΑΥΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΑΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑΥΤΟΚΡ. Bust to r., radiate. **Ρ.** ΡΟΠΠΑΙΑΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Bust to r., hair in queue; in front Λ (10). *B. M. Cat.* no 122. F. » 3 »
- 19383 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19384 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19385 B. — Similar; but year ΛΑ (11). *B. M. Cat.* no 124. F. » 1 6
- 19386 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19387 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19388 **Nero.** **Ρ.** ΔΙΟΣΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΥ. Bust of Zeus Olympius to r., laur.; in front, ΛΓ (13). *B. M. Cat.* no 126. F. » 1 6
- 19389 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19390 B. — Similar; date ΛΑ (14). *B. M. Cat.* no 127. M. » 1 »
- 19391 B. — **Ρ.** ΗΡΑ ΑΡΓΕΙΑ. Bust to r., wearing stephane and veil; in front, star. Date ΛΑ (14). *B. M. Cat.* no 133. F. » 1 6
- 19392 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19393 B. — **Ρ.** ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. Bust of Apollo to r., laur.; in front ΛΑ (14). *As B. M. Cat.* no 140. M. » 1 »
- 19394 B. — **Ρ.** ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΚΤΙΟΣ. Bust to r., laur., behind shoulder, trident; in front, star. Date ΛΑ (14). *B. M. Cat.* no 144. F. » 1 6
- 19395 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19396 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19397 B. — **Ρ.** ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. Bust of Sarapis to r., wearing taenia and modius adorned with laurel-branches; in front. Λ (10). *B. M. Cat.* no 156. F. » 2 »
- 19398 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19399 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19400 B. — Similar, but date ΛΑ (11). *B. M. Cat.* no 157. F. » 1 6
- 19401 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19402 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19403 B. — **Ρ.** ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. Bust of Roma to r. *B. M. Cat.* no 162. M. » 1 »
- 19404 B. — Same legend. Bust of Alexandria to r., head covered with elephant's skin; in front, ΛΒ (12). *B. M. Cat.* no 163. F. » 1 6
- 19405 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19406 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19407 B. — **Ρ.** Same legend. Eagle to l. on thunderbolt; behind eagle, palm; in front, ΛΑ (11). *B. M. Cat.* no 165. F. » 1 6
- 19408 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19409 B. — — — — — P. » » 6
- 19410 B. — **ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΦΟΡΟΣ.** Galley sailing to r. Date, ΛΓ (13). *B. M. Cat.* no 176. M. » 1 6
- 19411 **Galba.** Obv. ΣΕΡΟΥΙΓΑΛΒΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΑ. Head

- of Galba to r., laureate. **R.** EIPHNH. Bust to r., veiled and crowned with wreath of olive, behind r. shoulder, caduceus. Date, **L**<sup>B</sup> (2). *B. M. Cat.* no 191. F. » 2 6
- 19412 B. — — — — — M. » 1 6
- 19413 B. — — — — — P. » 1 »
- 19414 B. **R.** **POMH.** Bust to r., armed with helmet, cuirass spear and shield. *B. M. Cat.* no 197. M. » 1 »
- 19415 **Trajan.** Obv. **AVTTPAIANAPICEBΓEPMAAKIKTAP.** Head to r., radiate. **R.** Bust of Zeus to r., laureate. Date, **L**<sup>K</sup>. *B. M. Cat.* no 356. M. » 1 »
- 19416 B. **R.** Dikaioisynē standing to l., holding scales and cornucopiae; date **L**<sup>H</sup> (18). *B. M. Cat.* no 358. F. » 1 6
- 19417 **Hadrian.** Obv. **AVTKAITPAIAΔPIACEB.** Bust to r. laur. **R.** Eirene standing to l., holds corn with poppies and caduceus; around, **L**ΔEKATOV (10). *B. M. Cat.* no 592. M. » 1 »
- 19418 B. **R.** **ΠPONOIA.** Pronoia standing to l., clad in chiton and peplos, wears wreath, holds Phoenix l. radiate, and long sceptre transversally; in front, **L**<sup>KB</sup>. *B. M. Cat.* no 598. M. » 1 »
- 19419 B. **R.** Phtha mumunform, r., wears disk, holds with both hands sceptre, body covered with diagonal pattern; **L**ΔEKATOV. *B. M. Cat.* no 637. V. F. » 4 »
- 19420 B. **R.** Abundance standing to l. V. F. » 2 6
- 19421 B. **R.** Nilus recumbent to l., crowned with lotus; beneath him, crocodile to r.; in front **L**<sup>S</sup> (6). *B. M. Cat.* no 647. F. » 1 6
- 19422 B. **R.** Similar, date **L**<sup>Z</sup> (17). *B. M. Cat.* no 648. V. F. » 2 6
- 19423 B. — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 19424 B. **R.** Nilus seated; date, **L**<sup>K</sup> (20). *B. M. Cat.* no 649. F. » 2 6
- 19425 B. **R.** Similar, date, **L**<sup>KB</sup> (22). *B. M. Cat.* no 651. F. » 1 6
- 19426 B. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19427 B. **R.** Eagle to r.; date, **L**<sup>S</sup> (6). *B. M. Cat.* no 656. M. » » 6
- 19428 B. **R.** Similar; date, **L**ENΔEKATOV (11). *B. M. Cat.* no 660. F. » 1 6
- 19429 B. **R.** Eagle facing, wings open, looking to l.; in field, **L**H (8). *B. M. Cat.* no 661. M. » » 6
- 19430 B. **R.** Serpent Agathodaimon erect to r., enfolding caduceus and ear of corn; in ex. **L**<sup>A</sup> (4). *B. M. Cat.* no 667. F. » 1 »
- 19431 B. **R.** **ΠATHP PATPIΔOC** Clasped right hands; in field. **L** (year 13). *B. M. Cat.* no 671. F. » 1 »
- 19432 B. — — — — — M. » » 6
- 19433 **Antoninus Pius.** Obv. **ANTΩNINOC CEBEYCEB.** Head to r., laur.; wears aegis. **R.** Zeus seated to l., his r. hand extended over eagle to l. looking back, his l. resting on sceptre; date **L**<sup>Γ</sup> (13). *B. M. Cat.* no 928. F. » 1 »
- 19434 B. — — — — — M. » » 6
- 19435 B. **R.** Athena standing to l., holds spear and rests on shield; date, **L**<sup>KB</sup> (22). *B. M. Cat.* no 940. V. F. » 2 6
- 19436 B. **R.** Elpis standing to l., holds flower and raises skirt of chiton; date, **L**ENΔEKATOV (11). *B. M. Cat.* no 962. F. » 1 6
- 19437 B. **R.** Eusebeia seated to l., holds patera over altar and sceptre; date, **L**ΔEKATOV (12). *B. M. Cat.* no 964. M. » 1 »
- 19438 B. **R.** Nike advancing, holds wreath and palm; in front, **L**IE (15). *B. M. Cat.* no 966. F. » 1 6
- 19439 B. **R.** Bust of Sarapis to r., wears modius; date, **L**H (8). *B. M. Cat.* no 977. F. » 1 6
- 19440 B. **R.** Eagle to r., looking back; in beak, wreath; date, **L**<sup>A</sup> (14). *B. M. Cat.* no 1003. M. » 1 6
- 19441 B. **R.** **AIQN.** Phoenix to r., with radiate nimbus around head; date, **L**S (5). *B. M. Cat.* no 1004. M. » 1 6

## SMALL BRONZE

- 19442 **Gallienus.** Eagle to r. (14). F. » » 3
- 19443 **Æ.** Eagle to l. (14). F. » » 3
- 19444 **Salonina.** Equity (13). F. » » 6
- 19445 **Æ.** Hope to l. (14). F. » » 6
- 19446 **Æ.** Eagle to l. (14). M. » » 3
- 19447 **Æ.** Fortune seated to l. on lectisternium (14). F. D. C. » 5 »
- 19448 **Claudius II.** Eagle to r. (1). F. » » 3
- 19449 **Æ.** Bust of Mercury (2). V. F. » » 6
- 19450 **Æ.** Equity seated to l. (2). F. » » 3
- 19451 **Æ.** Victory to r. (2). F. D. C. » 2 6
- 19452 **Æ.** — — — — — V. F. » 1 »
- 19453 **Æ.** Victory to l. (2). V. F. » 1 »
- 19454 **Æ.** Eagle to l. (2). V. F. » 1 »
- 19455 **Æ.** Fortune to l. (3). F. » » 6
- 19456 **Æ.** Eagle to r. (3). V. F. » » 6
- 19457 **Aurelian.** Eagle to l. (6). V. F. » » 9
- 19458 **Æ.** Hope to l. (6). F. » » 6
- 19459 **Probus.** Fortune to l. (1). F. » » 6
- 19460 **Æ.** Equity to l. (2). F. » » 6
- 19461 **Æ.** Hope to l. (2). F. » » 9
- 19462 **Æ.** Eagle to r. (2). F. » » 6
- 19463 **Æ.** Fortune to l. (3). V. F. » » 6
- 19464 **Æ.** Eagle to r. (3). V. F. » » 6
- 19465 **Æ.** Fortune to l. (4). V. F. » » 6

- 19466 **Æ.** Eagle to r. (5). V. F. » » 6
- 19467 **Æ.** Eagle to r. (6). F. » » 3
- 19468 **Æ.** Eagle to r. (7). F. D. C. » 1 6
- 19469 **Æ.** Eagle to l. (8). V. F. » » 6
- 19470 **Carinus.** Fortune to l. (1). V. F. » » 6
- 19471 **Æ.** Victory to r. (1). F. » » 3
- 19472 **Æ.** Hope to l. (2). F. » » 3
- 19473 **Diocletian.** Pietas to l. (1). F. » » 3
- 19474 **Æ.** Equity to l. (2). V. F. » » 6
- 19475 **Æ.** Peace to l. (2). F. » » 3
- 19476 **Æ.** Fortune to l. (3). V. F. » » 6
- 19477 **Æ.** Hope to l. (3). V. F. » » 6
- 19478 **Æ.** Jupiter seated to l. (8). F. » » 3
- 19479 **Maximianus Hercules.** Equity to l. (1). V. F. » » 6
- 19480 **Æ.** Victory to r. (1). F. » » 3
- 19481 **Æ.** Fortune to l. (3). F. » » 3

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 939.)

## MINUCIA

- 19482 Obv. RVF. Head of Rome to r.; in front, X. **R.** Q. MINV. ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback to r. B. 1. V. F. » 2 »
- 19483 **Æ.** — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 19484 Obv. Head of Rome to r., with winged helmet. **R.** L. MINV-CII ROMA. Jupiter holding fulmen and sceptre, in quadriga galloping to r. B. 15. V. F. » 1 6
- 19485 Obv. Head of Rome helmeted to l. **R.** Q. THERM. M. F. Two warriors in the attitude of fighting. B. 19. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 19486 **Æ.** — — — — — V. F. » 2 »
- 19487 **Æ.** — — — — — F. » 1 »

## MUSSIDIA

- 19488 Obv. CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled head of Concord, to r. **R.** L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS. Two hands clasped holding a caduceus. B. 5. F. » 3 »
- 19489 Obv. Similar. **R.** L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS. Two figures standing on vessel, bearing the inscription: CLOACIN. B. 6. V. F. » 3 »
- 19490 **Æ.** — — — — — F. » 2 »
- 19491 **Æ.** — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 19492 Obv. Radiate bust of the Sun, facing. **R.** Similar. B. 7. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 19493 **Æ.** — — — — — V. F. » 4 »

## NAEVIA

- 19494 Obv. S. C. Diademed head of Venus to r. **R.** C. NAE. BALB. Victory in triga galloping to r. B. 6. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 19495 **Æ.** — — — — — V. F. » 2 6
- 19496 **Æ.** — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 19497 **Æ.** — — — — — M. » » 6

## NONIA

- 19498 Obv. SVFENAS S. C. Head of Saturn to r. **R.** SEX. NONI. PR. L. V. P. F. Rome helmeted, seated to l., crowned by Victory standing behind her. B. 1. V. F. » 5 »
- 19499 **Æ.** — — — — — F. » 3 6

## NORBANA

- 19500 Obv. C. NORBANVS. Diademed head of Venus to r.; behind, a varying figure. **R.** Ear of corn, fasces with axe, and caduceus. B. 2. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 19501 **Æ.** — — — — — V. F. » 4 »
- 19502 **Æ.** — — — — — F. » 2 6
- 19503 **Æ.** — — — — — M. » 1 »

## OPIMIA

- 19504 Obv. Head of Rome to r., with winged helmet; behind, a laurel-wreath. **R.** L. OPEIMI. ROMA. Victory in quadriga galloping to r. B. 12. V. F. » 2 6
- 19505 **Æ.** — — — — — M. » 1 6
- 19506 **Æ.** — — — — — M. » » 9
- 19507 Obv. Similar. **R.** M. OPEIMI. ROMA. Apollo armed with bow, arrow and quiver, standing in quadriga to r. B. 16. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 19508 **Æ.** — — — — — V. F. » 2 »
- 19509 **Æ.** — — — — — F. » 1 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 941.)

## PHILIP I

- 19510 **Æ.** Obv. IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG. Radiate bust of Philip to r. **R.** ADVENTVS AVGG. Philip on horseback to l. C. 3. F. D. C. » 1 6
- 19511 **Æ.** **R.** AEQVITAS AVG. Equity standing to l., holding a pair of scales and cornucopiae. C. 9. F. D. C. » 1 6
- 19512 **Æ.** — — — — — V. F. » 1 »

19513	AR.	ÆT. AETERNITAS AVGG.	Elephant to l. C. 17.	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
19514	AR.	ÆT. ANNONA AVG.	Abundance standing to l. C. 25.	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
19515	AR.	—	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
19516	AR.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	»	
19517	AR.	—	—	F.	»	»	6	
19518	AR.	ÆT. FELICITAS TEMP.	Felicity standing to l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C. 43.	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
19519	AR.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	»	
19520	AR.	ÆT. FELICITAS IMPP.	Within laurel-wreath. (10 fr.). R. C. 39.	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
19521	AR.	ÆT. FIDES EXERCITVS.	Fidelity standing to l. C. 49.	F.	»	1	»	
19522	AR.	ÆT. Same legend.	Four military standards. C. 50.	V. F.	»	1	6	
19523	AR.	—	—	F.	»	1	»	
19524	AR.	ÆT. PAX AETERN.	Peace standing to l., holding olive-branch and sceptre. C. 103.	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
19525	AR.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	»	
19526	AR.	—	—	F.	»	»	6	
19527	AR.	ÆT. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P.	Philip seated to l. on curule chair, holding globe and short sceptre. C. 120.	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
19528	AR.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	»	
19529	AR.	ÆT. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Peace standing to l. C. 136.	V. F.	»	1	»	
19530	AR.	—	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
19531	AR.	ÆT. ROMAE AETERNAE.	Rome seated to l. C. 165.	F. D. C.	»	2	»	
19532	AR.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	6	
19533	AR.	—	—	F.	»	»	9	
19534	AR.	ÆT. SAECVLARES AVGG.	Lion walking to r. C. 173.	F.	»	1	»	
19535	AR.	ÆT. Same legend.	Gazelle walking to r. C. 180.	V. F.	»	1	6	
19536	AR.	ÆT. SAECVLARES AVGG.	Cippus on which the inscription COS. III. C. 193.	F.	»	1	»	
19537	AR.	ÆT. SECVRIT. ORBIS.	Security seated to l. C. 215.	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
19538	AR.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	»	
19539	AR.	ÆT. SPES FELICITATIS ORBIS.	Hope walking to l. C. 218.	F.	»	1	»	
19540	AR.	ÆT. VIRTVS AVG.	Pallas seated to l. C. 240.	V. F.	»	1	6	
19541	ÆT.	Obv. IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPVS AVG.	Laur. bust to r. ÆT. ADVENTVS AVGG. S. C. Emperor on horseback to l., holding spear and raising r. hand. C. 6 (20 fr.). R. (Patinated.)	F.	»	10	6	
19542	ÆT.	—	—	F.	»	10	»	
19543	ÆT.	—	—	V. F.	»	12	6	
19544	ÆT.	ÆT. AEQVITAS AVGG. S. C.	Equity holding scales and cornucopiae standing to l. C. 10.	V. F.	»	5	»	
19545	ÆT.	—	—	F.	»	2	6	
19546	ÆT.	ÆT. AETERNITAS AVGG. S. C.	Elephant to l. C. 18.	F.	»	3	6	
19547	ÆT.	—	—	M.	»	3	»	
19548	ÆT.	ÆT. ANNONA AVGG. S. C.	Abundance standing to l. C. 26.	M.	»	1	6	
19549	ÆT.	ÆT. FIDES EXERCITVS S. C.	Four standards. C. 52.	M.	»	1	6	
19550	ÆT.	ÆT. FIDES MILITVM S. C.	Fidelity standing to l., holding two standards. C. 59. Patinated. A very desirable piece.	V. F.	»	15	»	
19551	ÆT.	ÆT. LAET. FVNDATA S. C.	Laetitia standing to l. C. 73.	V. F.	»	7	6	
19552	ÆT.	ÆT. LIBERALITAS AVGG. III S. C.	Philip and his son seated on estrade to l. C. 93 (30 fr.). RR.	F.	»	10	»	
19553	ÆT.	ÆT. MILIARIVM SAECVLVM S. C.	Cippus on which the inscription : COS. III. C. 96. R.	V. F.	»	15	»	
19554	ÆT.	ÆT. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. S. C.	Peace standing to l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C. 138.	V. F.	»	3	6	
19555	ÆT.	—	—	F.	»	1	6	
19556	ÆT.	—	—	M.	»	»	6	
19557	ÆT.	ÆT. SALVS AVG. S. C.	Hygiea standing to l. C. 211.	V. F.	»	12	6	
19558	ÆT.	ÆT. SAECVLARES AVGG. S. C.	Lion walking to r. C. 176. (ÆT. V. F.)	F.	»	8	6	
19559	ÆT.	ÆT. Same legend.	Antelope to l. C. 190.	F.	»	7	6	
19560	ÆT.	—	—	M.	»	2	6	
19561	ÆT.	ÆT. Same legend.	Cippus on which : COS. III. C. 195.	V. F.	»	15	»	
19562	ÆT.	ÆT. SAECVLVM NOVVM S. C.	Hexastyle temple; in centre, statue of Jupiter. C. 201.	F.	»	3	»	
19563	ÆT.	ÆT. SECVRIT. ORBIS S. C.	Security seated to l. C. 216.	F.	»	2	6	
19564	ÆT.	—	—	M.	»	1	6	
19565	ÆT.	ÆT. VICTORIA AVGG. S. C.	Victory to l. C. 228.	F.	»	3	»	
19566	ÆT.	—	—	M.	»	1	6	
19567	ÆT.	ÆT. Similar.	Victory to r. C. 232.	F.	»	4	»	
OTACILIA								
19568	AR.	Obv. OTACIL. SEVERA AVG.	Diademed bust to r., with crescent. ÆT. CONCORDIA AVGG. Concordia seated to l. holding cornucopiae and patera. C. 4.	F.	»	1	6	
19569	AR.	ÆT. IVNO CONSERVAT.	Juno veiled standing to l. C. 20.	F. D. C.	»	3	»	
19570	AR.	—	—	V. F.	»	2	»	
19571	AR.	ÆT. PIETAS AVGG.	Piety standing to l. C. 39.	V. F.	»	1	6	
19572	AR.	ÆT. PIETAS AVGVSTAE.	Similar type. C. 43.	F. D. C.	»	2	6	
19573	AR.	ÆT. PVDICITIA AVG.	Pudicity seated to l. C. 53.	F. D. C.	»	2	»	
19574	AR.	—	—	V. F.	»	»	»	
19575	ÆT.	ÆT. CONCORDIA AVGG. S. C.	Concordia seated to l. C. 5. Patinated.	V. F.	»	5	6	
19576	ÆT.	—	—	Patinated.	F.	»	3	6
19577	ÆT.	—	—	—	F.	»	2	»
19578	ÆT.	Similar type.	C. 6.	M.	»	1	»	
19579	ÆT.	ÆT. PIETAS AVGVSTAE S. C.	Piety standing to l. C. 46.	F.	»	2	»	
19580	ÆT.	—	—	M.	»	1	»	
19581	ÆT.	ÆT. PVDICITIA AVG. S. C.	Pudicity seated to l. C. 55.	M.	»	1	6	
19582	ÆT.	—	—	P.	»	1	»	
19583	ÆT.	ÆT. SAECVLARES AVGG. S. C.	Hippopotamus to r. C. 65.	M.	»	1	6	
19584	ÆT.	—	—	P.	»	1	»	
19585	ÆT.	ÆT. Same legend.	Cippus. C. 68.	F.	»	1	6	
19586	ÆT.	ÆT. Similar.	C. 69. Patinated.	F.	»	1	6	
19587	ÆT.	Colonial, struck at Heliopolis (Baalbec).	—	M.	»	2	»	
19588	ÆT.	Colonial, with busts of Philip I on obv. and Otacilia on R.	—	P.	»	1	»	
PHILIP II								
19589	AR.	Obv. M. IVL. PHILIPVS CAES.	Radiated and draped bust to r. ÆT. IOVI CONSERVAT. Jupiter standing to l. C. 13.	F.	»	1	6	
19590	AR.	ÆT. LIBERALITAS AVG. III. Philip I and II seated to l. C. 17.	—	V. F.	»	3	»	
19591	AR.	ÆT. PRINCIPI IVVENT.	Philip standing to l. C. 48.	F. D. C.	»	4	»	
19592	AR.	—	—	F.	»	1	6	
19593	AR.	ÆT. Same legend.	Same type to r. C. 54.	V. F.	»	2	»	
19594	AR.	ÆT. SAECVLARES AVGG.; in ex., III.	Goat to l. C. 72.	V. F.	»	2	6	
19595	ÆT.	ÆT. LIBERALITAS AVGG. III. S. C.	Philip I and his son seated to l. C. 18 (10 fr.). R.	V. F.	»	12	6	
19596	ÆT.	—	—	F.	»	7	6	
19597	ÆT.	—	—	M.	»	4	6	
19598	ÆT.	ÆT. PAX AETERNA S. C.	Peace standing to l. holding olive-branch and sceptre. C. 27.	V. F.	»	8	»	
19599	ÆT.	ÆT. PRINCIPI IVVENT S. C.	Philip standing to r. C. 55.	V. F.	»	6	»	
19600	ÆT.	—	—	F.	»	2	6	
19601	ÆT.	ÆT. Similar, but type to l. C. 62.	—	V. F.	»	6	6	
19602	ÆT.	—	—	M.	»	2	»	
19603	ÆT.	ÆT. SAECVLARES AVGG. S. C.	Goat to l. C. 73.	V. F.	»	7	6	
19604	ÆT.	—	—	F.	»	4	»	
ETRUSCILLA								
19605	AR.	Obv. HER. ETRVSCILLA AVG.	Diademed bust to r. ÆT. PVDICITIA AVG. Pudicity standing to l., raising her veil and holding transversal sceptre. C. 18 (300 fr.). (Amécourt Sale, lot 498, 350 fr.) RR. (Almost F. D. C.)	V. F.	»	12	10	»
19606	AR.	Similar.	C. 19.	V. F.	»	3	»	
19607	AR.	—	—	M.	»	1	»	
19608	AR.	—	—	F. D. C.	»	5	»	
19609	ÆT.	Same type, with S. C. C. 22.	—	V. F.	»	8	6	
19610	ÆT.	—	—	F.	»	3	6	
19611	ÆT.	—	—	M.	»	2	6	
(To be continued.)								
ENGLISH GOLD COINS								
(Continued from page 942.)								
GEORGE III 1760-1820								
GUINEAS								
19612	Date 1761. K. Type 1.	By Yeo.	Bust to right, laureate, wreath curved. No drapery. K. 160. Rud. Supp. pt 2, pl. iii, 10. R.	F. D. C.	»	3	»	»
19613	1767. Also by Yeo. K. Type 3.	Nearly similar, except that truncation is rounded, and the left shoulder has lock. K. 161.	—	V. F.	»	1	10	»
19614	1768	—	—	V. F.	»	1	7	6
19615	1772	—	A brilliant specimen.	F. D. C.	»	1	15	»
19616	1773	—	—	F.	»	1	5	»
19617	1773	—	—	V. F.	»	1	7	6
19618	1774. K. Type 4.	Large, older bust, r. by Thomas Pingo. K. 162.	—	F.	»	1	3	6
19619	1777	—	—	F.	»	1	3	6
19620	1784	—	—	V. F.	»	1	5	»
19621	1785	—	—	V. F.	»	1	5	»
19622	1786	—	—	F.	»	1	3	6
19623	1787. Type 5, by Lewis Pingo.	Older bust. ÆT. Spade-shaped shield. Scarce date. K. 163.	—	V. F.	»	2	5	»
19624	1791.	Bust in rather lower relief. ÆT. As last.	—	V. F.	»	1	15	»
19625	1794	—	—	V. F.	»	1	15	»
19626	1794	—	Most brilliant.	F. D. C.	»	2	5	»
19627	1798	—	—	F. D. C.	»	2	2	»
19628	1798	—	—	F.	»	1	14	»
19629	1813. K. Type 6.	By Lewis Pingo.	Small bust of the King.	—	»	»	»	»



R. Small shield inclosed within the Garter inscribed HONI  
SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. K. 164. Scarce. V. F. 1 10 "

## HALF GUINEAS

19630	1762. K. Type 1. Bust to r., in rather high relief, tye enclosing one lock of hair. K. 165. Very scarce of this tye and date.	F. D. C.	1	5	"
19631	1764. Type 3. Type nearly similar, relief lower. Tye not enclosing hair. K. 166. Unpublished date. RR.	V. F.	1	"	"
19632	1766 — — — — —	F. D. C.	1	"	"
19633	1769 — — — — — Unpublished date.	V. F.	1	7	6
19634	1777. K. Type 4. Scarce.	F. D. C.	1	"	"
19635	1781 — — — — —	V. F.	"	16	"
19636	1781 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	18	6
19637	1785 — — — — —	M.	"	11	6
19638	1786 — — — — —	M.	"	12	"
19639	1786 — — — — —	F. D. C.	1	"	"
19640	1787. K. Type 5. Bust in rather high relief. R. Spade-shaped shield. Scarce date.	F. D. C.	1	5	"
19641	1789. Bust in lower relief.	M.	"	13	"
19642	1790 — — — — —	F.	"	14	"
19643	1790 — — — — —	M.	"	12	6
19644	1796 — — — — —	V. F.	"	16	6
19645	1797 — — — — —	F.	"	15	6
19646	1798 — — — — — (A most brilliant specimen).	F. D. C.	1	10	"
19647	1801. K. Type 6. Obverse as the spade type, R. as the guinea of 1813. K. 168.	F. D. C.	"	12	6
19648	— — — — —	V. F.	"	12	"
19649	1803 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	12	6
19650	1804. K. Type 7. As the guinea of 1813.	F. D. C.	"	11	6
19651	1806 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	11	6
19652	1810 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	11	6
19653	1813 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	11	6

## SEVEN SHILLING PIECES

19654	1798. Kenyon, Type 1. Bust to r., laureate, R. A crown. Date at bottom of coin. K. 169.	V. F.	"	8	6
19655	1798 — — — — — Most brilliant.	F. D. C.	"	11	6
19656	1800 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	9	6
19657	1802. K. Type 2 (After the Union). Date in field under the crown. K. 170.	V. F.	"	8	6
19658	1803 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	9	6
19659	1804. K. Type 3. Obv. As the guineas of 1813. R. As last, but with a mullet instead of a cross at beginning of legend. K. 171.	F. D. C.	"	8	6
19660	— — — — —	V. F.	"	8	"
19661	1806 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	8	6
19662	1809 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	8	6
19663	1810 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	8	6

## QUARTER GUINEAS

19664	1762. Type as the Guineas of 1763. K. 172. R.	V. F.	"	12	6
19665	1762 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	15	"
19666	1762 — — — — —	F.	"	10	"
19667	1762 — — — — —	P.	"	6	"

## SOVEREIGNS

19668	1818. Small bust. R. St George and the Dragon within the Garter. By B. Pistrucci. K. 173.	F. D. C.	1	3	6
19669	1820 — — — — —	F. D. C.	1	3	6

## HALF SOVEREIGNS

19670	1817. Obv. Type as the sovereigns. R. Shield. K. 174.	F. D. C.	"	12	6
19671	1818 — — — — —	F. D. C.	"	12	6

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 944).

## CHARLES I, 1625-1649

## HALF GROATS

19672	Rose coinage. A rose crowned, on each side. Obv. C: D: G: ROSA: SINE: SPINA. Mm. lis both sides. R. IVS: THRONVM: FIRMAT. Hks. 546. Scarce.	F.	"	2	"
19673	— Mm. lis rev. only. (Unusually fine.)	V. F.	"	3	6
19674	— Mm. cross on steps (both sides).	V. F.	"	2	6
19675	— — — — —	F.	"	2	"
19676	— — — — —	M.	"	1	6
19677	— Mm. plume (both sides) no inner circle. Scarce mm. and type.	F.	"	2	6
19678	— — — — —	M.	"	1	6
19679	Later coinage, with bust of the king. Mm. Anchor (1628). R. Shield of Arms.	F.	"	1	6
19680	— — — — —	M.	"	1	"
19681	Mm. plume (1630). King in ruff collar. R. Oval shield. Unpublished of this denomination and m. m. Pierced. RR.	V. F.	"	3	6
19682	Mm. rose (1631). Scarce mm.	F.	"	2	"
19683	Mm. harp (1632) inner circle. R. C. R. at sides of shield.	F.	"	1	6

19684	— No inner circle and without C. R.	F.	"	2	6
19685	— — — — — but with C. R.	M.	"	2	"
19686	Mm. portcullis (1633) C. R. at sides of shield.	V. F.	"	5	"
19687	— — — — —	F.	"	2	6
19688	— — — — — with C. R.	V. F.	"	3	6
19689	Mm. bell (1634).	F.	"	1	6
19690	Mm. crown (1635). As fine as struck.	F. D. C.	"	4	"
19691	— — — — — Almost as fine.	V. F.	"	2	6
19692	— — — — —	F.	"	1	"
19693	— — — — —	M.	"	"	6
19694	Mm. ton (1638). As struck, but slightly weak in places.	V. F.	"	3	6
19695	— — — — —	F.	"	1	6
19696	— — — — —	M.	"	"	9
19697	Mm. triangle (1639).	V. F.	"	2	6
19698	— — — — —	F.	"	1	6
19699	Mm. star (1640)	F.	"	1	6
19700	— — — — —	M.	"	"	9
19701	Mm. triangle within circle (1641).	V. F.	"	2	6
19702	— — — — —	F.	"	1	6
19703	— — — — —	M.	"	"	9
19704	Mm. (P) (1643). Scarce mm.	V. F.	"	2	6
19705	— — — — —	F.	"	1	6
19706	— — — — —	M.	"	1	"
19707	Mm. (R) (1644). Very scarce m.m.	M.	"	1	"
19708	Mm. eye (1645).	F.	"	1	6
19709	Mm. sun (1645) (mm. very large).	V. F.	"	2	6
19710	— — — — —	F.	"	1	6
19711	— — — — —	M.	"	"	9
19712	Mm. much smaller.	V. F.	"	2	6
19713	— — — — —	F.	"	1	6
19714	— — — — —	M.	"	"	9
19715	Mm. sceptre (1646).	F.	"	1	3
19716	— — — — —	P.	"	"	6
19717	Aberystwith. Mm. crown. Obv. Bust of the King, I. CAROLVS: D: G: MA: BR: FR: ET: HI: REX. R. Large plume, springing from coronet, beneath which is a band, on which are the words ICH DIEN in incuse letters. Legend, IVSTITIA: THRONVM: FIRMAT. Hks. 547. Of excessive rarity, and as fine as struck. RRR.	V. F.	2	10	"
19718	Mm. book. R. Large plume, passing through a coronet; inner circle both sides. Scarce. Almost F. D. C.	V. F.	"	12	6
19719	— — — — —	V. F.	"	7	6
19720	— — — — —	F.	"	5	"
19721	— — — — —	M.	"	2	6
19722	Same type and m.m., but without the inner circle. From the Brice collection. Unusually fine. R.	V. F.	1	"	"
19723	— — — — —	V. F.	"	10	"
19724	— — — — —	F.	"	5	6
19725	— — — — —	M.	"	3	"
19726	Bristol. No mm. Bust of King, I. CAROLVS: D: G: M: B: F: ET: H: REX. R. In three lines RE: PR — LE: AN: — LI: PA: Below the monogram (B.) of Bristol. Leg. EXVRG: DEVS: DISSIP: INIMICI. Rud. Sup. V, 11. Sn. XI, 3. RR.	V. F.	2	5	"
19727	Briot's coinage. Mm. lozenge. Bust of the King, I. Small B. (for Briot) beneath. R. Square-topped shield over a cross fourchée. IVSTITIA: THRONVM: FIRMAT. A beautiful little coin of marvellous workmanship. Rud. XXII, 12. R.	F. D. C.	1	"	"
19728	— — — — — Slightly pierced.	V. F.	"	5	"
19729	— — — — —	M.	"	2	6
19730	Oxford. Bust to l. CAROLVS, &c. R. In three lines RELIG: PROT — LEG: ANG: — LIBER: PAR. Beneath which, 1644. Legend. — XVRGAT: DVS: (sic) DIS., &c. A very rare piece, but the obv. rather poor. Rud. XXIV, 12. R. F. RR.	F.	"	15	"
19731	— — — — — pierced.	M.	"	7	6

## PENNIES

19732	Tower. Rose type. An expanded rose on both obv. and rev. Inner beaded circle both sides. Mm. 2 pellets. C. D. G. ROSA: SINE: SPINA. and IVS: THRONVM: FIRMAT. Hks. 550. Scarce.	V. F.	"	3	"
19733	— — — — —	F.	"	2	"
19734	Mm. lis both sides. Wire line inner circle. A rare variety, not mentioned by Hawkins. R.	V. F.	"	4	"
19735	Mm. one (or two) pellets. No inner circle. Rud. XX, 5. F. D. C.	V. F.	"	3	6
19736	— — — — —	V. F.	"	2	6
19737	— — — — —	F.	"	1	6
19738	Later coinage, with bust of the King. Inner circle obv. only. Mm. 2 pellets. R. Oval, garnished shield. IVSTITIA, &c. As fine as when struck.	V. F.	"	3	"
19739	— — — — —	V. F.	"	2	"
19740	— — — — —	F.	"	1	6
19741	— — — — —	F.	"	1	"
19742	— — — — —	M.	"	"	6
19743	Others, mm. not legible. Each.	F.	"	"	9
19744	Mm. triangle (rev. only). Scarce.	V. F.	"	2	"
19745	Mm. harp (rev. only). Scarce.	V. F.	"	2	"
19746	Mm. plume (rev. only). Scarce.	F.	"	1	6
19747	No inner circle either side. Mm. pellet. As fine as struck. Scarce in this condition.	V. F.	"	3	"

19748	—	—	V. F.	» 2 »
19749	—	—	F.	» 1 »
19750	—	—	M.	» » 6
19751	Mm. 3 pellets. Scarce.	—	V. F.	» 2 »
19752	Mm. 2 pellets. Scarce.	—	V. F.	» 1 6
19753	—	—	F.	» 1 »
19754	—	—	M.	» » 6
19755	Mm. rose.	—	V. F.	» 2 »
19756	—	—	F.	» 1 6
19757	—	—	M.	» » 9
19758	Mm. plume (?)	—	F.	» 1 6
19759	Briot's coinage. Bust l. breaking through the inner circle. R. As the 1/2 groat. Fine workmanship. Rud. XXII, 13. R.	—	V. F.	» 7 6
19760	—	—	F.	» 3 6
19761	—	—	V. F.	» 3 6
19762	Aberystwith. Mm. (obv.) crown. Bust, l. R. Large plume and coronet. Type corresponding with the rare half-groat (Hks. 547). Very rare type and mm., Unpublished, possibly unique. RRR.	—	V. F.	1 10 »
19763	Mm. lis. Small bust of the King. Larger lettering than the preceding. R. Small plume in centre. Mm. lis. IVSTITIA THRO FIRMAT in large lettering. Hks. 551. (An exceedingly rare little coin.) RR.	—	V. F.	1 15 »
19764	Somewhat larger bust, in falling lace collar. Mm. book. No inner circle. R. Large plume. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIR: Rud. XX, 20. R.	—	F.	» 15 »

## HALFPENNIES

19765	Rose on each side, no legends or mm. Rud. XX, 7, Sn. IX, 1. R.	—	F. D. C.	» 3 6
19766	—	—	V. F.	» 2 6
19767	—	—	F.	» 1 6
19768	—	—	V. F.	» 1 »
19769	Aberystwith. Obv. Rose. R. Plume. Hks. 554. Rud. XX, 21. Sn. X, 21. (As struck.) RR.	—	V. F.	1 10 »

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH REGAL COPPER, TIN AND BRONZE COINS

(Continued from p. 945.)

## GEORGE III

## PROOFS AND PATTERNS

19770	Penny. Pattern 1797. Obv. As last. R. Helmeted figure of Britannia seated to l. trident in right hand, and olive-branch in left, which also supports her shield. (Montagu, p. 110. No 23.) RR.	—	F. D. C.	2 5 »
19771	— Another. (From the Chetwynd, Brice and Montagu colls.) RR.	—	F. D. C.	3 » »
19772	— Similar, but on a thicker flan. RR.	—	F. D. C.	2 » »
19773	— Another. (From the Chetwynd, Brice and Montagu colls.) RR.	—	F. D. C.	3 5 »
19774	— Smaller head of the King, with the bust draped: below are olive branches crossed and tied, sunk upon the broad rim; on either side a rose. R. As last. (Montagu, p. 109. No 21. Probably a restrike. R.	—	F. D. C.	» 15 6
19775	— A fine original copper proof. RR.	—	F. D. C.	2 10 »
19776	— Another. (From the Montagu coll.) RR.	—	F. D. C.	2 10 »
19777	— Another gilt. (Probably has been gilt since striking.)	—	V. F.	1 » »
19778	— As the last. R. Similar to the current penny but smaller lettering and date. (Montagu p. 110. No 23 B) A restrike. R. (From the Montagu collection.)	—	F. D. C.	» 15 »
19779	— "British Commercial Penny" same type as the Half-penny. (Montagu, p. 111. No 25.) R.	—	F. D. C.	1 10 »
19780	— Another. (From the Chetwynd, Brice and Montagu colls.) R.	—	F. D. C.	2 10 »
19781	— Pattern 1799. Large bust laureated (and with hair long and curling under the bust) dividing the date 17-99. R. VIGEBIT IN OMNE AEVUM in four lines. (Montagu, p. 112. No 28.) R.	—	F. D. C.	2 5 »
19782	— Another. (From the Montagu collection.)	—	F. D. C.	3 » »
19782A	— Another.	—	V. F.	1 15 »
19783	— Pattern 1805. Laureated and draped bust to r. R. Britannia seated l. BRITANNIARUM 1805. (Montagu, p. 114. No 34.) R. From the Montagu coll.	—	F. D. C.	1 5 »
19784	— Proof of current coin of 1806 in copper. Has acquired a beautiful blue tone. R.	—	F. D. C.	» 10 »
19785	— A bronzed proof. R.	—	F. D. C.	» 7 6
19786	— A bronzed proof (From the Montagu coll.)	—	F. D. C.	» 7 6
19787	— A light bronzed proof. R.	—	F. D. C.	» 5 6
19788	— A bright copper proof. R.	—	F. D. C.	» 6 6
19789	— A gilt proof. R.	—	F. D. C.	» 8 6
19790	— A gilt proof. (From the Montagu coll.)	—	F. D. C.	» 9 6
19791	Two-pence. Proof of the current coin of 1797, in copper. R.	—	F. D. C.	1 » »
19792	— A light bronzed proof. R.	—	F. D. C.	2 5 »
19793	— A bronzed proof, darker. R.	—	V. F.	1 15 »
19794	— A still darker bronzed proof. (From the Montagu coll.) R. A gem.	—	F. D. C.	2 » »

19795	—	A gilt proof. (From the Montagu coll.) R.	F. D. C.	2 5 »
19796	—	Pattern 1805. Laureated and draped bust r. R. Britannia seated to l. BRITANNIARUM. 1805. This is a concoction of much more recent date than it purports to be. Vide Montagu, pp. 115-119.	F. D. C.	2 » »

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

## 18th Century.

(Continued from p. 946.)

## LINCOLNSHIRE

## HALFPENNIES

19797	SLEAFORD	Bust of John of Gaunt. R. Arms. SUCCESS TO NAVIGATION. Edge PAYABLE BY THOMAS BALL SLEAFORD. (3) V. F.	» » 9
19798	—	Another, but with plain edge (rounded). (3a) V. F.	» » 9
19799	SPALDING	Britannia standing facing; ploughing and ships in the distance. R. Shield bearing monogram T. J. Crest over, and festoons at sides 1794 (T. Jennings). (5) V. F.	» » 3
19800	—	The festoon on the left terminates beyond the last rose with four, instead of five, leaves. (6) V. F.	» » 3
19801	—	Another. (6) F. D. C.	» » 6
19802	—	"Payable at I. Jordans Spalding and Holbeach". (6a) F. D. C.	» 1 »
19803	WAINFLEET	Wainfleet Abbey. R. Hope standing. 1793. Edge PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF D. WRIGHT & S. PALMER. (9) V. F.	» » 3
19804	—	Another. (9) F. D. C.	» » 6
19805	—	Edge reading "WAREHOUSES". (9a) V. F.	» » 3

## MIDDLESEX

## PENNIES

19806	LONDON	Christ's Hospital. C.C.H. in monogram, 1800 below. R. PENNY with an ornament above and below. The letters of the monogram are formed of solid lines and the first figure of the date has a sloping top. (21) M.	» 1 6
19807	—	Another (a little scratched, otherwise F. D. C.). V. F.	» 3 6
19808	—	Similar, but the initials are formed with double lines. The I has a square top and the date is curved. (22) F.	» 2 »
19809	—	Another. (22) V. F.	» 3 6
19810	—	Another. (22) E. F.	» 5 6
19811	—	Another, of finer work; the monogram is formed of thick single lines, the date is in a straight line, and the I has as square top. The rim is beaded. Struck on a thin flan. R. (23) F.	» 3 6
19812	—	Similar to the last but the C.C.H. formed with double lines, and the blank is much thicker. R. (Unpublished). V. F.	» 7 6
19813	—	Hall's. A deformed man. S <sup>r</sup> JEFFERY DUNSTAN, &c, &c. R. Inscription 1795. The obverse and reverse correspond with Atkin's No 27, but the edge reads MANUFACTURED BY W. LUTWYCHE BIRMINGHAM. Unpublished with this edge. R. F. D. C.	» 3 6
19814	—	Kempson's. View of the GUILD-HALL. LONDON. MDCCXCVI R. Arms of the City enclosed within palm branches. LONDON PROMISSORY PENNY TOKEN. Edge I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY. (34) F. D. C.	» 4 »
19815	—	MANSION HOUSE ERECTED MDCCCLIII. R. As last. (35) F.	» 2 »
19816	—	Another. (35) F. D. C.	» 4 »
19817	—	BACK FRONT OF SOMERSET HOUSE. R. As last. (36) F. D. C.	» 4 6
19818	—	BANK OF ENGLAND. R. Similar to last but reading LONDON PENNY TOKEN. (37) F. D. C.	» 4 »
19819	—	S <sup>r</sup> BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. R. As last. (38) F. D. C.	» 4 6
19820	—	BETHLEM HOSPITAL. R. As last. (39) F. D. C.	» 4 6
19821	—	CARLETON HOUSE. R. As last. (40) F. D. C.	» 4 6
19822	—	CHELSEA HOSPITAL. R. As last. (41) F. D. C.	» 4 6
19823	—	CHRIST'S CHURCH HOSPITAL. R. As last. (42) F. D. C.	» 4 6
19824	—	S <sup>r</sup> PAULS CHURCH. R. As last. (43) F. D. C.	» 4 »
19825	—	FOUNDLING HOSPITAL. R. As last. (44) F. D. C.	» 4 6
19826	—	S <sup>r</sup> GEORGE'S HOSPITAL. R. As last. (45) F. D. C.	» 4 6

19827	—	GOLDSMITH'S HALL. <i>R.</i> As last.	(46) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19828	—	GREENWICH HOSPITAL. <i>R.</i> As last.	(47) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19829	—	St JAMES'S PALACE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(49) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19830	—	IRONMONGERS ALMSHOUSE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(50) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19831	—	MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. <i>R.</i> As last.	(52) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19832	—	MONTAGUE HOUSE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(53) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19833	—	ORDNANCE OFFICE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(55) F. D. C.	»	5	»
19834	—	ROYAL EXCHANGE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(56) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19835	—	St THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. <i>R.</i> As last.	(57) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19836	—	TRINITY ALMS-HOUSE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(58) F. D. C.	»	3	6
19837	—	LONDON BRIDGE. <i>R.</i> Britannia seated; in the exergue P. K. floriated, in monogram: under the exergual line MDCC—XCVII. The whole surrounded by a broad rim with BRITISH PENNY TOKEN incuse thereon. Edge I PROMISE, &c.	(59) F. D. C.	»	4	»
19838	—	WESTMINSTER BRIDGE. <i>R.</i> Justice standing; date 1797 under. Legend as last. Edge also as last.	(61) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19839	—	BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(62) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19840	—	ALDGATE. <i>R.</i> As last. Edge plain.	(63) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19841	—	ALDERSGATE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(64) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19842	—	BISHOPSGATE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(65) F. D. C.	»	4	»
19843	—	BRIDGE GATE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(66) M.	»	1	6
19844	—	Another.	(66) F. D. C.	»	4	»
19845	—	CRIPPLEGATE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(67) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19846	—	LUDGATE. <i>R.</i> As last.	(68) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19847	—	NEWGATE. As last.	(70) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19848	—	Skidmore's. A fortress and tree. COWES CASTLE ISLE OF WIGHT. <i>R.</i> Shield of arms. P. SKIDMORE, &c.	(79) F. D. C.	»	4	6
19849	—	Young's. View of St Paul's. 1794. <i>R.</i> Star of the Garter. H. YOUNG. DEALER. IN COINS. No 18. LUDGATE St LONDON.	(95) V. F.	»	»	9
19850	—	Another.	(95) F. D. C.	»	1	»
19851	—	Another, without date.	F. D. C.	»	1	»

(To be continued.)

## COLONIAL

(Continued from p. 947.)

## WEST INDIES (GENERAL)

## SILVER

19852	Half dollar.	Ornamental shield bearing the arms of the United Kingdom, with that of Hanover upon a shield of pretence crowned. GEORGIUS IV, &c. &c. <i>R.</i> An anchor crowned with II at each side. COLONIAR: &c. 1822. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	7	6
19853	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	12	6
19854	—	A brilliant proof in silver. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	5
19855	Quarter dollar.	As last, but with IV instead of II.	V. F.	»	1	6
19856	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
19857	—	A fine proof in silver (almost F. D. C.)	V. F.	»	3	6
19858	One eighth dollar.	Same type, but with VIII.	F.	»	»	9
19859	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
19860	One sixteenth of a dollar.	Same type, but with XVI.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19861	Threepenny piece.	Bust r. GULIELMUS IIII, &c. &c. <i>R.</i> A large 3 crowned, dividing the date 18-34; the whole within a wreath of oak.	F.	»	»	4
19862	—	Another.	V. F.	»	»	6
19863	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
19864	—	Similar, but dated 1835.	V. F.	»	»	6
19865	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
19866	—	Similar, but dated 1836.	V. F.	»	»	6
19867	—	Similar, but dated 1837.	M.	»	»	4
19868	Three-halfpenny piece.	Same type, but 1½ on reverse instead of 3. Dated 1834.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19869	—	Similar, but dated 1835.	F.	»	»	6
19870	Threepenny piece.	Bust l. VICTORIA &c. <i>R.</i> Similar to those of William IV but dated 1838.	V. F.	»	»	6
19871	—	Similar, but dated 1840. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	1	»
19872	—	Similar, but dated 1843. <i>R.</i>	F.	»	»	9
19873	—	Similar, but dated 1844. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	1	»
19874	—	Similar, but dated 1845.	V. F.	»	»	6
19875	—	Similar, but dated 1849. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19876	—	Similar, but dated 1850.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
19877	—	Similar, but dated 1851. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
19878	—	Similar, but dated 1854. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	»	9
19879	—	Similar, but dated 1855. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19880	—	Similar, but dated 1856. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19881	—	Similar, but dated 1857.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
19882	—	Similar, but dated 1858.	F. D. C.	»	»	6

19883	—	Similar, but dated 1859.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
19884	—	Similar, but dated 1861. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19885	—	Similar, but dated 1862. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19886	—	Similar, but dated 1864. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19887	—	Similar, but dated 1865. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19888	—	Similar, but dated 1866. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	»	9
19889	—	Similar, but dated 1867. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19890	—	Similar, but dated 1869. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19891	—	Similar, but dated 1870. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19892	—	Similar, but dated 1872. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19893	—	Similar, but dated 1873. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19894	—	Similar, but dated 1874.	F.	»	»	4
19895	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
19896	—	Similar, but dated 1875. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19897	—	Similar, but dated 1876. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19898	—	Similar, but dated 1877.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
19899	—	Similar, but dated 1878.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
19900	—	Similar, but dated 1879.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
19901	—	Similar, but dated 1880. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19902	—	Similar, but dated 1881.	V. F.	»	»	6
19903	—	Similar, but dated 1883. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	»
19904	—	Similar, but dated 1884.	V. F.	»	»	6
19905	—	Similar, but dated 1885.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
19906	—	Similar, but dated 1886.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
19907	Three-halfpenny piece.	Same type, but with 1½ instead of 3. Dated 1838.	M.	»	»	3
19908	—	Similar, but dated 1839.	M.	»	»	3
19909	—	Similar, but dated 1840. <i>R.</i>	M.	»	»	6
19910	—	Another.	F.	»	»	9
19911	—	Similar, but dated 1841. <i>R.</i>	F.	»	»	9
19912	—	Similar, but dated 1842. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	»	9
19913	—	Similar, but dated 1843.	M.	»	»	3
19914	—	Another.	V. F.	»	»	6
19915	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
19916	—	Similar, but dated 1860. <i>R.</i>	F.	»	»	6
19917	—	Similar, but dated 1862. <i>R.</i>	F.	»	»	6
19918	—	Another.	V. F.	»	»	9

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

(Continued from p. 948.)

## VICTORIA 1837

19919	Æ. Princess Alexandrina Victoria. Youthful bust to r. in low necked dress; hair coiled high on the crown. <i>R.</i> The Princess seated to r. before her Britannia, Scotia and Hibernia: above Fame blowing a trumpet and bearing a label inscribed ENGLANDS HOPE. A fine medal by Davis of Birmingham. Size 2.	F. D. C.	»	5	6
19920	Æ. Ascension to the Throne 1838. Bust l. with hair confined by ornamental bands. <i>R.</i> Inscription within a wreath of oak. Rose Thistle and Shamrock below. Beautiful work by W. Wyon R.A. Size 1.45. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	3	6
19921	Æ. Coronation 1838. Bust l. wearing tiara with drapery behind. <i>R.</i> The Queen seated l. receiving the crown from Britannia, Scotia and Hibernia. The Official medal, of fine work. Size 1.45.	F. D. C.	»	7	6
19922	Æ. John Lee. First President of the London Numismatic Society 1838. Bust l. <i>R.</i> Inscription By Stothard. Size 1.75. <i>R.</i> V. F.	»	10	»	
19923	Æ. Visit of the Queen to Louis Philippe 1843. Coroneted bust of the Queen l. <i>R.</i> Inscription. A French medal by Borrel. Size 1.	F. D. C.	»	1	
19924	Æ. Opening of the Royal Exchange 1844. Coroneted bust l. <i>R.</i> Three shields upon a wreath of Oak and Olive. By W. Wyon. Size 1.1.	V. F.	»	2	»
19925	Æ. Bust of Sir Thomas Gresham l. <i>R.</i> Statue of the Queen with a handsome building in the background. Issued by the Corporation of the City of London. By W. Wyon. Size 2.9.	F. D. C.	»	7	6
19926	Æ. Another in frosted silver. RR.	V. F.	3	3	»
19927	Æ. Busts of the Queen and Prince Consort conjoined l. <i>R.</i> View of the Royal Exchange. Published by Allen and Moore. Size 1.5.	F. D. C.	»	1	6
19928	Æ. Medal of the Art Union of London 1846. Bust of WREN r. <i>R.</i> Front view of St. Paul's. By Wilson and B. Wyon. Size 2.3.	V. F.	»	6	6
19929	Æ. Another in silver.	F. D. C.	1	10	»
19930	Æ. Father Mathew 1847. Bust r. <i>R.</i> A group of six persons listening to Father Mathew on Temperance. A beautiful portrait medal by L. Wyon. Size 2.3.	F. D. C.	»	6	6
19931	Æ. Art Union of London. Medal 1848. Bust of Hogarth r. <i>R.</i> Copy of a picture illustrating bribery. By L. Wyon and in his usual good style. Size 2.15.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
19932	Æ. The Exhibition of 1851. Bust of Prince Albert l. <i>R.</i> FOR SERVICES within a wreath of olive. On the edge W. SMEE. By W. Wyon. Size 1.9.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
19933	Æ. As last. <i>R.</i> The globe within an olive wreath; a dove upon the top of it and upon a label crossing the centre. EXHIBITOR. Also by W. Wyon. Size 1.75.	F. D. C.	»	2	6



- 19934 *Æ. Death of the Duke of Wellington 1852.* Bust l. in Military coat, within an oval. *R.* A Ducal coronet followed by an inscription. Signed T.R.P. Size '9. V. F. » 1 »
- 19935 *Æ. Bust l. undraped. R.* Inscription within a wreath of Palm and olive. By B. Wyon. Size '7. F. D. C. » 1 »
- 19936 *Æ. Bust l. undraped. R.* VOTA PVBLICA within a wreath of olive. By Thomason & Co. Size 2'1. R. F. D. C. » 8 6
- 19937 *Æ. Bust l. as last but in higher relief. R.* As last. *A fine portrait medal by Webb.* Size 2'1. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 19938 *Æ. Bust l. in Military dress, wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. R.* Inscription within an olive wreath. By T. R. PINCHES; published by Mitchell. Size 2. V. F. » 4 »
- 19939 Another. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 19940 *Æ. Death of Lord Raglan 1855.* Medallion portrait of Lord Raglan facing, upon a monument, on the top of which is a Guard's helmet. *R.* View of the camp at Sebastopol. Not signed. Size 1'6. R. V. F. » 4 6
- 19941 *Æ. Art Union of London, Medal of 1855.* Bust almost full face, of Sir John Vanbrugh. *R.* View of Blenheim House. By B. Wyon. Size 2'2. F. D. C. » 8 6
- 19942 *Æ. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to England in 1855.* Busts of the Emperor and Empress r. *R.* Busts of the Queen and Prince Albert l. *A beautiful medal of superior finish by L. C. Wyon.* Size 1'65. (Beautifully toned.) F. D. C. » 4 6
- 19943 *Æ. Richard Sainthill, Numismatist 1855.* Bust r. *R.* A group of three figures. IRRADIATING THE PRESENT\*RESTORING THE PAST. By L. C. Wyon. Size 2'3. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 19944 *Æ. Art Union of London 1857.* Bust of Sir William Chambers r. *R.* View of Somerset House 1781. *A beautiful medal by B. Wyon.* Size 2'2. R. F. D. C. » 1 5 »
- 19945 *Æ. Exhibition of 1857.* A group representing the three Kingdoms amidst the Arts of Peace. *R.* View of the Manchester Exhibition buildings within a very handsome border. By Pinches. Size 2'5. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 19946 *Æ. Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada 1860.* Bust of the Prince l. *R.* The Prince's crest and motto, surrounded by branches of maple and a ribbon. *Splendid work by J. S. Wyon.* Size 1'9. F. D. C. » 5 6
- 19947 *Æ. Exhibition of 1862.* Laureated bust of the Queen l. *R.* View of the Exhibition buildings. *A fine medal by Bovy.* Size 2. F. D. C. » 1 »
- 19948 *Æ. Marriage of the Prince of Wales 1863.* Busts of the Prince of Wales, and of Princess Alexandra of Denmark, conjoined r. *R.* Shields of arms of the Prince and Princess side by side, surmounted by the Prince's crest and surrounded by garlands of flowers and scrolls. *A handsome medal by L. C. Wyon.* Size 2'5. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 19949 *Æ. Boulton and Watts 1871.* Busts conjoined r. *R.* Inscription. By J. Moore. Size 1'5. V. F. » 1 »
- 19950 *Æ. Daniel O'Connell Centenary 1875.* Bust of O'Connell three-quarters l. *R.* A harp above which is a Celestial crown upon a trefoil, with inscriptions in each compartment. The spandrels ornamented. By W. J. Parkes. Size 1'65. (Pierced.) V. F. » 1 6
- 19951 *Æ. The Jubilee of Queen Victoria 1887.* Draped and crowned bust of Her Majesty l. *R.* A group representing the Sciences, Agriculture, Manufactures, Electricity and Commerce, around the personification of the British Empire seated upon a throne. *The Official medal struck at the Mint.* Size 3'1. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 19952 *Æ. Another in Silver.* F. D. C. » 1 5 »
- 19953 *Æ. The same design, but reduced in size to 2'25.* F. D. C. » 13 »
- 19954 *Æ. Coroneted bust l. with veil behind. R.* Rose, Thistle and Shamrock crowned. Size '9. (With ring for suspension.) (A pretty jubilee memento.) F. D. C. » 2 »
- 19955 *Æ. Coroneted bust l. with veil falling behind. R.* Inscription with radiated crown above, within an olive wreath. Size 1'5. F. D. C. » 12 6
- 19956 *Æ. Similar to the last. R.* The Sun setting upon a peaceful sea; above two hands clasped. In exergue a radiated crown. By Lewis. Size 1'55. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 19957 *Æ. Another of similar design but larger. Size 1'8.* F. D. C. » 17 6
- 19958 *Æ. Bust l. veil falling behind, coronet above the veil. R.* Four shields placed crosswise, the points meeting in a rose, and the spaces between filled with Rose, Shamrock, or Thistle. Size 1'5. F. D. C. » 12 6
- 19959 *Æ. Coroneted bust l. veil covering the back of the coronet and head. R.* Inscription, with radiated crown above, within an olive wreath. Size 1'75. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 19960 *Æ. Similar to the last. R.* Britannia standing amidst signs of Peace, within a quatrefoil, each spandril of which is ornamented with Rose, Thistle and Shamrock. Size 1'8. F. D. C. » 17 6
- 19961 *Æ. plated. Jubilee of the uniform penny postage 1890.* Bust of ROWLAND HILL three-quarters r. within olive branches. Below is a representation of a Mulready envelope, on either side of which is V—R each crowned: below is an ornament formed of Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, and the date 18—40. ORIGINATOR OF THE PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM. *R.* Bust of the Queen l. within olive branches; below is a representation of the Jubilee envelope with V—R as before: below, the Royal arms dividing the date 18—90. JUBILEE 2<sup>ND</sup> JULY. *A very fine medal.* Size 2'6. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 19961<sup>a</sup> *Æ. Another in copper bronzed.* F. D. C. » 3 6

(To be continued.)

## CONTINENTAL

(Continued from p. 951.)

## Large Silver Coins.

## AUSTRIA

- 19962 *Sigismund, Archduke of Austria.* ½ Thaler. 1484. R. V. F. » 1 10 »
- 19963 *Ferdinand I.* Thaler. 1556. Sch. 116. V. F. » 9 6
- 19964 — — — — — F. » 4 »
- 19965 — — — — — Thaler 1564. F. » 6 6
- 19966 — — — — — Alsace Thaler, undated, F. D. C. » 6 6
- 19967 — — — — — Tyrol Thaler, undated. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 19968 — — — — — — — V. F. » 5 6
- 19969 *Charles.* Thaler 1578. Mad. 1380. V. F. » 9 6
- 19970 *Rudolf II.* Thaler 1589. F. » 3 6
- 19971 — — — — — Thaler 1592. V. F. » 6 6
- 19972 — — — — — Thaler 1596. V. F. » 10 »
- 19973 — — — — — Thaler 1599. V. F. » 8 6
- 19974 — — — — — Thaler 1607. F. » 5 »
- 19975 — — — — — Thaler 1610. F. » 5 6
- 19976 *Maximilian.* Thaler 1618. Date under bust. Struck for Alsace. V. F. » 8 6
- 19977 — — — — — Date in field, on either side of bust. F. » 8 6
- 19978 *Ferdinand II.* Thaler 1620. F. » 6 6
- 19979 — — — — — Thaler 1621. F. » 5 6
- 19980 — — — — — Thaler 1624. Struck for Styria. V. F. » 8 6
- 19981 — — — — — Thaler 1625. V. F. » 6 6
- 19982 — — — — — Thaler of same date, struck at Kremnitz, bearing portrait full-length of Ferdinand on obv. F. » 6 6
- 19983 *Leopold.* Thaler 1620. Struck for Tyrol. V. F. » 6 6
- 19984 — — — — — — — F. » 5 6
- 19985 — — — — — Thaler 1621. V. F. » 5 6
- 19986 — — — — — — — F. » 5 »
- 19987 — — — — — Double Thaler 1626. V. F. » 17 6
- 19988 — — — — — Thaler 1632. V. F. » 6 6
- 19989 *Ferdinand III.* Thaler 1632. Sch. 2482. V. F. » 6 6
- 19990 — — — — — Thaler 1635. V. F. » 6 6
- 19991 — — — — — Thaler 1656. Sch. 2503. F. D. C. » 8 6
- 19992 — — — — — Thaler 1658. V. F. » 6 6
- 19993 — — — — — Thaler undated. *R.* AVGVSTA VINDELICO-RVM. V. F. » 5 6
- 19994 *Ferdinand Charles.* Thaler 1654. Struck for Tyrol. F. D. C. » 8 6
- 19995 *Leopold II.* Thaler 1698. — — — F. » 4 6
- 19996 — — — — — Double Thaler undated. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 19997 *Charles VI.* Thaler 1733. — — — F. D. C. » 7 6
- 19998 — — — — — Thaler 1737. — — — V. F. » 7 6
- 19999 — — — — — Thaler 1739. — — — V. F. » 5 »

## BAVARIA

- 20000 *Louis I.* Portrait Thaler 1828. F. D. C. » 12 6
- 20001 — — — — — Railway Double Thaler 1835. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 20002 — — — — — Munich Exhibition Double Thaler 1854. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 20003 *Maximilian II.* Salvator Thaler 1855. V. F. » 4 »

## DENMARK

- 20004 *Christian IV.* Daler 1627. V. F. » 9 6
- 20005 *Christian VII.* Daler 1794. V. F. » 3 6
- 20006 *Frederich VI.* Rigsdaler 1838. V. F. » 4 »
- 20007 *Christian VIII.* Species Daler 1840. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 20008 *Frederich VII and Christian VIII.* Memorial Daler 1848. V. F. » 4 6
- 20009 *Frederich VII and Christian IX.* — — — 1863. V. F. » 3 6

## NETHERLANDS

- 20010 *Charles V.* Brabant ½ Ducaton undated. F. » 8 6
- 20011 *Philip II.* Ducaton undated. *R.* HILARITAS VNIVERSA. R. V. F. » 1 » »
- 20012 — — — — — Ducaton 1558. Fine portrait. V. F. » 10 6
- 20013 — — — — — — — F. » 8 »
- 20014 — — — — — Ducaton 1588. F. » 7 6
- 20015 — — — — — Half Ducaton 1588. V. F. » 5 »
- 20016 — — — — — undated. *R.* POPVLOR SECVRI-TATI. V. F. » 12 6
- 20017 *Albert and Elizabeth.* Ducaton 1619. F. » 5 »
- 20018 *United Provinces.* Ducaton 1659. Struck for Guelders. V. F. » 5 6
- 20019 — — — — — 1660. Struck for Zelandia. F. » 5 »
- 20020 — — — — — 1733. Horseman to r. V. F. » 7 6
- 20021 — — — — — 1748. Warrior holding shield. V. F. » 5 6
- 20022 — — — — — 3 gulden. 1763. Liberty standing. V. F. » 5 6
- 20023 — — — — — 1780. Warrior holding shield. V. F. » 5 6
- 20024 — — — — — 1793. Liberty standing. V. F. » 5 6
- 20025 *Louis Napoleon.* 1808 Pattern 2 ½ gulden. R. F. D. C. » 1 1 »

## POLAND

- 20026 *Sigismund III.* Thaler 1628. Sch. 1650. V. F. » 10 »
- 20027 *Frederick Augustus.* Half Thaler 1699. F. » 5 »
- 20028 *Augustus III.* Thaler 1754. V. F. » 7 6
- 20029 — — — — — 30 groschen 1762. F. » 2 6
- 20030 *Charles I.* Thaler 1764. V. F. » 6 »
- 20031 *Stanislas Augustus.* Thaler 1794. V. F. » 5 »

## SAXONY

- 20032 *Maurice.* Thaler 1552. Mad. 507. F. » 6 »
- 20033 *Augustus.* Thaler 1581. V. F. » 7 6

20034	Christian, John George and Augustus. Thaler 1592.	V. F.	»	5	6
20035	— — — — —	F.	»	4	»
20036	— — — — — Thaler 1611.	F.	»	7	»
20037	John George. Thaler 1615. Bl. Portrait of Augustus.	V. F.	»	12	6
20038	John Casimir and John Ernest. Thaler 1616.	V. F.	»	9	6
20039	John George I. Thaler 1629.	V. F.	»	6	»
20040	— — — — —	F.	»	5	»
20041	— — — — — Luther Memorial Thaler 1630. R.	V. F.	»	10	6
20042	— — — — — Death Thaler 1630. R.	V. F.	»	1	5

## SUDAN

20043	Piastre of A.H. 1306 = AD, 1888. Rebellion Money.	V. F.	»	7	»
20044	— — — — —	F.	»	6	»

## SPAIN

20045	Philip III. Dollar 1618.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
20046	Charles II. Dollar 1668.	M.	»	4	»
20047	Charles III. Dollar 1788. Scarce type of shield.	V. F.	»	7	6
20048	Ferdinand VII. Dollar 1808. "Pillar" type.	F. D. C.	»	4	6

## SWEDEN

20049	Charles XI. Four Markpiece 1692.	F. D. C.	»	8	6
20050	Gustavus II. Rigsdaler 1782.	V. F.	»	5	»
20051	Charles XIV. Half Speciesdaler 1824.	V. F.	»	2	6

## SWITZERLAND

20052	Berne. Thaler 1795.	V. F.	»	6	6
20053	— — — — — Thaler 1798.	F. D. C.	»	8	6
20054	Zurich. Thaler 1813.	F. D. C.	»	8	6

## TRANSYLVANIA

20055	Sigismund Bathori. Thaler 1593. Mont. 259.	V. F.	»	10	6
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## SOUTH AMERICA

20056	Bolivia. Peso 1832. Bust of Bolivar.	V. F.	»	6	»
20057	— — — — — Peso 1844.	V. F.	»	6	»
20058	— — — — — Peso 1850. — to l.	F.	»	3	6
20059	— — — — — Peso 1852. Temple. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
20060	— — — — — Peso 1859. Bust of Bolivar to l.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
20061	— — — — — Peso 1865. Bust of Melgarejo. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
20062	— — — — —	V. F.	»	7	6
20063	— — — — — Peso 1867.	V. F.	»	4	6
20064	Chili. Copiapo Peso 1865.	V. F.	»	5	»
20065	— — — — — Peso undated, with star.	V. F.	»	5	»
20066	Guatemala. Peso 1864.	V. F.	»	5	»
20067	Honduras. Peso 1882.	V. F.	»	4	6
20068	Mexico. Peso 1823. Bust of Augustin.	V. F.	»	7	6
20069	— — — — — Peso 1825. Eagle.	V. F.	»	5	»
20070	— — — — — Peso 1866. Bust of Maximilian.	F. D. C.	»	5	6
20071	— — — — —	V. F.	»	5	»
20072	— — — — — Peso 1871. Eagle.	V. F.	»	4	»
20073	— — — — — Peso 1872.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
20074	— — — — — Peso 1875.	V. F.	»	2	6
20075	Peru. Piece of 8.	V. F.	»	6	»
20076	— — — — — Peso 1826.	V. F.	»	6	»
20077	— — — — — Peso 1832.	V. F.	»	5	6
20078	— — — — — Peso 1880.	F. D. C.	»	4	»

(To be continued.)

## ORIENTAL

(Continued from p. 912.)

20079	Egypt. Mohammed Said. R. Medal struck in commemoration of the laying of the Foundation stone of the Fort Saidjeh. A.H. 1271=1855. 64 mm. 115 grammes.	V. F.	»	1	15
20080	Soudan. Abdallah et-Taaischi (II. Mahdi), R. Rial. Omdurmân. A.H. 1304=1886/7.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
20081	Morocco (?). Al. Dinar. Struck in imitation of Ben-Nassr at Granada. 32 mm. 4 gr. (Doubly-pierced).	F.	»	1	5
20082	— — — — — Mohammed ibn Ismail. R. Mitsqal (Dollar). Rabath-ül-Fath. A.H. 1188=1774/5.	V. F.	»	10	6
20083	— — — — — R. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ . Mitsqal. Merakesch. A.H. 1190=1776/7.	F. D. C.	»	1	5
20084	— — — — — R. Mitsqal. Rabath-ül-Fath. A.H. 1189=1775/6.	V. F.	»	10	6
20085	— — — — — R. $\frac{1}{4}$ Mitsqal. Rabath-ül-Fath. Same date.	F.	»	9	»
20086	— — — — — R. Mitsqal. A.H. 1191=1777/8.	V. F.	»	12	6
20087	— — — — — R. Mitsqal, struck on large flan. Tethwan (Tetuan). A.H. 1195=1781. On either side, motto in four lines. 39 mm.	V. F.	»	15	»
20088	— — — — — Similar, but on thick flan. 32 mm.	V. F.	»	12	»
20089	— — — — — Hishan ibn Mohammad. Al. A.H. 1207=1792/3. 12 mm. 0.8 gr.	V. F.	»	10	»

20090	Ommayyada Khalifs. R. Dirhem. Sassanian type. Fesa. A.H. 35=655/6.	V. F.	»	15	»
20091	— — — — — Muawija I. R. Dirhem. Darafdschird. A.H. 43=663/4. Pehlvi legend 31 mm.	V. F.	»	1	10
20092	Abdullah ibn Zobeir. R. Dirhem. Darafdschird. A.H. 68=687/8. 30 mm.	V. F.	»	1	»
20093	Ubeidallah ibn Zijad. R. Dirhem. Darafdschird. A.H. 55=675. 30 mm.	F. D. C.	»	15	»
20094	— — — — — R. Dirhem. Iezd. A.H. 56=675/6. 32 mm.	V. F.	»	14	»
20095	— — — — — R. Dirhem. Bassra. A.H. 60=679/80. 32 mm.	V. F.	»	14	»
20096	— — — — — R. Dirhem. — With rosette on breast. 27 mm.	V. F.	»	15	»
20097	— — — — — R. Dirhem. Zadrakarta. A.H. 60=679/80. Pierced.	V. F.	»	12	6
20098	Abdullah ibn Hazim. R. Dirhem. Darafdschird. A.H. 54=674. 32 mm.	V. F.	»	18	6
20099	— — — — — R. Dirhem. Merw. A.H. 72=691/2. 32 mm.	V. F.	»	1	2
20100	Selim ibn Zijad. R. Dirhem. Herât. A.H. 67=686/7. 32 mm.	V. F.	»	17	6
20101	Omar ibn Ubeidallah. R. Dirhem. Anderabe. A.H. 69=688/9.	F. D. C.	»	15	»
20102	— — — — — R. Dirhem. — A.H. 70=689.	V. F.	»	12	»
20103	— — — — — R. Dirhem. Fesa. A.H. 70=689. 32 mm.	F. D. C.	»	1	5
20104	Muhalleb ibn Abi-Sufra. R. Dirhem. Fesa. A.H. 75=694/5.	V. F.	»	1	2
20105	Omar ibn el-Ala. R. Dirhem. 120=771.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
20106	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 122=773. 25 mm. (Pierced).	V. F.	»	2	6
20107	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 123=774. 24 mm.	V. F.	»	3	6
20108	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 127=778. 24 mm.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
20109	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 128=779. 23 mm.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
20110	— — — — — R. Dirhem. —	F.	»	2	»
20111	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 129=780. 23 mm.	F.	»	2	6
20112	Anonymous. R. Dirhem. 130=781.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
20113	— — — — — R. Dirhem. —	V. F.	»	2	6
20114	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 132=738.	V. F.	»	3	6
20115	— — — — — R. Dirhem. —	F.	»	2	6
20116	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 135=786. 24 mm.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
20117	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 136=787.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
20118	— — — — — R. Dirhem. —	V. F.	»	3	»
20119	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 137=788.	V. F.	»	3	6
20120	Hani. R. Dirhem. 137=788.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
20121	Insurrection under Tachja ibn Abdallah. R. Dirhem. 143=793.	F.	»	3	6
20122	Churschid II. R. Dirhem. 94=745. 23 mm.	V. F.	»	4	»
20123	— — — — — R. Dirhem. 95=746. 24 mm.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
20124	Crimea. Hadschi Giras. R. Para. Kaffa. 871=1466.	V. F.	»	6	»
20125	— — — — — Mengeli I ibn Hadschi. R. Para.	F.	»	2	6
20126	— — — — — R. Para. Qrim. 888=1483/4.	V. F.	»	6	»
20127	— — — — — R. Para. — 891 (?)=1486.	F.	»	5	6
20128	— — — — — R. Para. — 892=1487.	V. F.	»	4	6
20129	— — — — — R. Para. — 904=1498/9.	F.	»	4	»
20130	— — — — — R. Para. Kaffa. 918=1512/3.	F.	»	5	6
20131	— — — — — Daules I ibn Mubarek. Bill. Asper. 958=1553/4.	F.	»	1	6
20132	— — — — — Mohammad II ibn Daules. Bill. Asper. 985/92=1580/7.	F.	»	2	»
20133	— — — — — Ghazi II ibn Daules. R. Para. Perekop (?). 996=1588.	F.	»	5	»
20134	— — — — — R. Para. —	M.	»	1	6
20135	— — — — — Séades II ibn Hadschi Selim. R. Para. Baghtsche-Seraj (1102=1691).	F.	»	7	6
20136	— — — — — Ghazi III ibn Hadschi Selim. R. 2 Para. 1116=1704.	V. F.	»	6	»
20137	— — — — — Qrim Girai ibn Daules Girai. R. 2 Para. 1172=1759. Pierced.	F.	»	2	»
20138	— — — — — Schahin Girai ibn Ahmed Girai. R. 10 Para. 2 y.=1778/9. 21 mm.	F. D. C.	»	7	6
20139	— — — — — R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piaster. 4.y.=1780/1. 21 gr.	F. D. C.	»	15	»
20140	— — — — — R. 1 Piaster. 4.y.=1780/1. 16 gr.	F. D. C.	»	12	6
20141	— — — — — A proof in copper of this piece 33 mm.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
20142	— — — — — Bill. 5 Para. 4.y.=1780/1.	V. F.	»	2	»
20143	— — — — — R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piaster. 5.y.=1781/2. F. D. C.	F. D. C.	»	12	6
20144	— — — — — R. 1 Piaster. 5.y.=1781/2. 16 gr.	V. F.	»	10	»
20145	— — — — — R. 1 Piaster. 5.y.=1781/2. Edge different.	F. D. C.	»	17	6
20146	— — — — — R. 1. Piaster. 5.y.=1781/2. 14.5 gr.	V. F.	»	6	»
20147	— — — — — R. 2. Para. 5.y.=1781/2. 15 gr.	V. F.	»	3	»
20148	— — — — — R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piaster. 6.y.=1782/3. 21 gr.	F. D. C.	»	1	»

## JAPANESE COINS

20149	Rei-Ghen-In. Nengo : MAN-DSI (1657-73).	R. Monme. 1 y. (1657).	F. D. C.	» 10 »
20150	—	YEN-HO (1674-80).	R. 6 Bu. 18,7 gr.	F. » 11 »
20151	—	—	R. 3 Bu. 10,3 gr.	F. » 4 6
20152	—	—	R. 1 ½ Bu. 5,2 gr.	V. F. » 5 »
20153	—	—	R. Bu. 4,2 gr.	V. F. » 2 6
20154	To-So-No-In.	HO-YEY (1688-1704).	R. Ichibu. 3,4 gr.	F. D. C. » 7 6
20155	Naka-Mikado,	SEI-TOK (1711-16).	R. 3 Bu. 9 gr.	F. » 3 6
20156	—	—	R. 2 Bu. 3,7 gr.	V. F. » 3 »
20157	Sakura Matsi.	GHEN-BUN (1736-41).	R. 4 Bu. with	F. » 6 »
20158	DAIKOK. 12 gr.	—	R. 3 Bu. with	F. D. C. » 12 »
20159	DAIKOK. 9,5 gr.	—	R. 3 Bu. 9 gr.	V. F. » 4 6
20160	—	—	R. 2 Bu. 7,5 gr.	V. F. » 3 6
20161	—	—	R. 2 Bu. with	F. » 3 6
20162	DAIKOK. 6,4 gr.	—	R. 1 ½ Bu. 4,7 gr.	V. F. » 6 »
20163	—	MEI-WA (1766-71).	R. 5 Monme 2. y.	V. F. 1 » »
20164	Sen-To-Go-Sio.	TEN-MEI (1781-89).	R. NAN-DJO-	F. D. C. » 6 »
20165	GIN. 10 gr.	BUN-SEI (1818-29).	R. — 7,5 gr.	F. D. C. » 7 6
20166	Nin-Kō.	—	A. Nibu (1828).	V. F. » 15 »
20167	—	—	R. Ishu (1829).	F. D. C. » 3 6
20168	2. 5 gr.	TEN-FO (1830-43).	Oval A. Nibu.	F. » 6 »
20169	1,3 gr. (Pierced).	—	R. 4 Bu. 13,5 gr.	V. F. » 4 »
20170	—	—	R. 3 Bu. 9,2 gr.	F. » 4 6
20171	—	—	R. 3 Bu. with DAI-	V. F. » 7 6
20172	KOK. 10,7 gr.	—	R. 2 ½ Bu. 8,2 gr.	V. F. » 2 6
20173	—	—	R. 1 ½ Bu. 4,5 gr.	V. F. » 2 »
20174	—	—	R. Bu. with DAI-	F. D. C. » 5 »
20175	KOK. 3,7 gr.	—	R. Bu. 3, 2 gr.	F. D. C. » 3 »
20176	—	—	R. Bu. 3,5 gr.	F. » 1 »
20177	—	—	R. ¾ Bu. 2,4 gr.	F. » 1 »
20178	—	—	A. Nissiu (1832).	F. » 4 6
20179	—	—	Oval. R. Monme (Pierced).	F. » 8 6
20180	—	—	—	V. F. » 10 »
20181	Kō-Mei. Nengo : AN-SEI (1854-59).	R. DAIKOKO TSUKAI	TSHOGIN. 2 Daikok countermarks. 161 gr.	V. F. 3 » »
20182	—	Similar, with 2 Daikok, 2 Fo and 2 other countermarks.	161 gr.	F. 2 5 »
20183	—	Similar, 150 gr.	—	F. 2 2 »
20184	Akita (Province of).	R. 9 Monme 2 Bu.	—	V. F. : 10 »
20185	—	R. 8 Monme.	—	V. F. 1 2 6
20186	—	R. 4 Monme 6 Bu.	—	V. F. 1 5 »
20187	—	E. HANRAI-SEN (100 Monme? 1870?)	—	V. F. » 15 »
20188	Ho-Djo (Principality of).	Oval Ryo.	—	V. F. » 12 6
20189	Kaga.	R. Hana-puri-Ban. 165 gr.	—	F. 3 10 »
20190	Kiku.	R. Ichibu. 20/11 mm. 4 gr.	—	V. F. » 12 6
20191	Kosju.	A. Ichibu. 3,5 gr.	—	V. F. » 10 »
20192	Liu-Kiu (Island of).	E. ½ Shu. 43 mm.	—	F. D. C. » 6 »
20193	—	E. Oval 100 Sen.	—	F. D. C. » 6 »
20194	Mito.	E. Temple Currency. 34 mm.	—	F. D. C. » 6 »
20195	Sakai (Chief city of Sen-Shu).	R. Nan-ryo-Oban. 160,7 gr.	—	V. F. 3 10 »
20196	—	R. Nan-gin-Koban. 68/37 mm.	—	V. F. 1 10 »
20197	14,4 gr.	R. Nan-djo-gin-Koban. 71/40	—	V. F. 1 10 »
20198	mm. 13,5 gr.	R. Ichibu 19/12 mm. 3,6 gr.	—	F. D. C. » 12 »
20199	Sakura (Principality of).	R. Ichibu. 21/13 mm. 3,8 gr.	—	V. F. » 12 6
20200	Sen-Day.	E. Ichibu. 30/25 mm.	—	F. D. C. » 9 6
20201	Taji-M'ma.	Oval Koban. 71/42 mm.	—	V. F. 1 10 »
	12,2 gr.	(To be continued.)		

## PAPER MONEY

(Continued from p. 912).

20202	<i>Adrian Insurance Company.</i> One Dollar. No 1011 b.	V. F. » 1 »
20203	— — — Two Dollars. No 7092.	V. F. » 1 »
20204	— — — Three Dollars. No 10013.	V. F. » 1 »
20205	<i>Bay State Mining Company.</i> One Dollar. May 25, 1867.	V. F. » 1 »
20206	— — — Two Dollars. Feb. 23, 1867.	V. F. » 1 »
20207	— — — Five Dollars. Nov. 24, 1866.	V. F. » 1 6
20208	— — — Ten Dollars. May 25, 1867.	V. F. » 2 »
20209	<i>Bank of Commerce. Newbern.</i> Five Dollars. Jan. 5, 1860.	V. F. » 1 »
20210	— — — Ten Dollars. No 13891.	V. F. » 1 6
20211	<i>Allegheny County Bank.</i> Red. Five Dollars. No 486.	V. F. » 1 »
20212	— — — Green. — No 576.	V. F. » 1 »
20213	— — — Red. Ten Dollars. No 1097.	V. F. » 1 6
20214	— — — Green. — No 1204.	V. F. » 1 6
20215	<i>Farmers and Exchange Bank, Charleston.</i> Five Dollars. No 3V.	1.. F. » 1 »
20216	— — — Ten Dollars. No 2A5.	8V. F. » 1 »
20217	— — — Twenty Dollars. No 825.	V. F. » 1 6
20218	<i>Confederate States of America.</i> Twenty Dollars. No 2260.	V. F. » 1 »
20219	— — — Ten Dollars. No 32086.	V. F. » 1 »
20220	— — — Five Dollars. No 44439.	V. F. » 1 »
20221	<i>Hudson, Mechanic's Bank.</i> One Dollar. No 4312.	V. F. » 1 »
20222	— — — Two Dollars. No 5893.	V. F. » 1 »
20223	— — — Five Dollars. No 2153.	V. F. » 1 »
20224	<i>The Mississippi Rail Road Co.</i> Fifty Dollars. No 3471.	V. F. » 2 6
20225	<i>Bank of Whitfield.</i> One Dollar. No 376.	V. F. » 1 »
20226	— — — Two Dollars. No 2436.	V. F. » 1 »
20227	— — — Five Dollars. Jan. 1, 1860.	V. F. » 1 »
20228	<i>Bank of Washington.</i> Five Dollars. 1852.	F. » 1 »
20229	— — — Ten Dollars. —	F. » 1 »
20230	— — — Twenty Dollars. —	F. » 1 6
20231	<i>Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Co.</i> Twenty-five Cents. March 1, 1871.	V. F. » 1 »
20232	— — — Two Dollars. No 652.	V. F. » 1 »
20233	<i>The County of Scott, Virginia.</i> Fifty Cents. N. 1921.	V. F. » 1 »
20234	— — — One Dollar. No 3255.	V. F. » 1 »
20235	<i>Rhode Island.</i> 1786. One Dollar. No 662.	V. F. » 2 »
20236	— — — Two Dollars. No 390.	V. F. » 2 »
20237	— — — Three Dollars. No 616.	V. F. » 2 »
20238	— — — Four Dollars. No 659.	V. F. » 2 »
20239	— — — Twenty Dollars. No 658.	V. F. » 2 6

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## ON A UNIQUE AND UNPUBLISHED SHREWSBURY CROWN OF CHARLES I

(WITH A FEW REMARKS UPON THE COINAGE ISSUED DURING THE CIVIL WAR.)



The monies of the reign of Charles the First are almost bewildering in their immense variety, but are, undoubtedly for that and also other reasons, the most interesting and fascinating in the series of English coins.

Certainly amongst the good results which have remained to us from the conflict which raged between the autocratic monarch and his hardly less stubborn subjects may be reckoned the issue of an abundance of extraordinary and abnormal coins. These pieces, to-day, by their marvellous variety in denomination, design and legend, attest both to the fierceness of the struggle in which the whole nation was plunged and to the fertility of resource which, when the regular machinery of the Royal mints was disorganised and shifted hither and thither by the inexorable caprice of war, nevertheless produced some of the most remarkable and even artistic examples of numismatic talent that England has ever seen.

Certainly the palm must be awarded to the party of the king. To that party, or rather to its chief, belonged the ancient and honourable privilege of coining the money of the state, and we can easily, at this distance of time, and in the enjoyment of a calm to which that period is an almost exact antithesis, imagine to ourselves how fiercely the fiery cavaliers must have resented any interference with their king's immemorial right to the sole production of the currency of the Realm.

The Roundheads, to them, were rebels, traitors, the incarnation of all that was bad and objectionable, and the Royalists year after year, from their strongholds, would again and again, as it were, hurl defiance at their redoubtable antagonists by the rapid issue of coin after coin, every type of which breathed out the most intense loyalty to the failing cause and its doomed leader. The re-iterated use of Charles's famous Declaration that he would "*preserve the Protestant religion, the known laws of the land, and the just privileges and freedom of Parliament*" upon the coins seems to point to a lingering hope existing amongst the Royalists that their monarch's protestations would at last meet with the credence and respect that should appertain to the utterances of a constitutional king. That hope was never realised, and after the year 1646, the hackneyed Declaration was discontinued, but by that time the power and influence of the unfortunate and vacillating Stuart had all but disappeared.

As we have intimated, numismatists are indebted to the king's party for the introduction of the interesting and quaint types which were issued during the years 1642 to 1648, from which category the remarkable obdional coins of many towns and castles must not be omitted. Amongst the multitudinous number of pieces it is somewhat difficult to point out or make a selection of those which might seem to merit more special attention than the rest. Rawlins' beautiful crown of the Oxford mint, with its view of the ancient and loyal city upon the obverse, is of course a coin of special merit; so is also the great twenty shilling piece issued in the same year with the famous Declaration contained within a compartment. Oxford being the head quarters of the king, it naturally became the chief centre for his moneyers, and His Majesty being supplied both by the University and the purses of the aristocracy was enabled to rapidly issue a series of coins for the use of his troops, which seem

to have been paid regularly<sup>1</sup>. Other pieces may fairly lay claim to the special notice of the curious, such as the scarce and quaint issues of the Aberystwith, Bristol, Chester, Exeter or Weymouth mints, many of which, if rough and inartistic, are none the less of the greatest interest as specimens of the almost frantic efforts made to keep a currency going when the whole country was in the throes of a struggle, which seemed to threaten the very life of the kingdom.

The Roundheads cannot be said to have achieved (with an exception to be presently referred to) any marked success on their side in the issue of their money. In 1642 the Parliament took possession of the Tower and in the following year<sup>2</sup> proceeded to strike money for the use of its own party. The coinage, however, continued to bear the effigy of the king, "*in order that it might circulate freely over the whole kingdom, equally amongst the friends of the king and of the parliament; at least, thus much is certain, that none has hitherto been discovered of such a type as to distinguish itself from his (the king's) coins*"<sup>3</sup>.

Undoubtedly this conservative policy was wise and diplomatic; it looked less revolutionary than it really was, and unquestionably served the purpose intended, as every one was accustomed to His Majesty's coins, and an attempt at that early period of the civil war to orce a new and republican form of coinage upon the people at large would, we believe, have been courting disaster and defeat. The country had not, at that time, thrown off all allegiance to its sovereign, although that sovereign's tyranny and want of good faith were rapidly preparing his subjects for what the ardent and eloquent Pym was working for by far other means and methods.

We thus see that it naturally fell to the Royalist party, as having a freer hand, to issue coins which might and did vary considerably from the old type so long struck at the Tower, but which nevertheless were unmistakeably hostile to the revolutionary spirit which was abroad. Such types could not possibly be appropriated by the Parliament, but the types which (with minor variations) obtained during the earlier and peaceful years of the reign, and were of course known and accepted all over the land, might very well be kept in continuance by the august assembly which could boast of such astute and far-seeing men as Pym, Hampden, Vane and Cromwell.

Thus the issue of a coinage which would have been of the highest interest as a counterblast to the speaking types struck by the king when the civil war began in earnest, was never attempted, and no doubt, as we have pointed out, wisely so. The coinage proper of the Commonwealth, dating from 1649, after the death of the king, is extremely tame, though of some interest on account of its novel type and its legends in the English language. The exception referred to above is the magnificently designed and executed coinage of Cromwell in 1658. It is difficult indeed which to admire more — the conception of the artist or the consummate skill with which it has been carried out. The result is a coin (we speak of the crown, the smaller pieces being simply reductions) which is in every sense of the word a triumph of medallic art. The grand portrait of the indomitable patriot, warrior and statesman, the one man in England to whom defeat in any form was an impossible word, is better than any painting could possibly be. He seems to speak, so vividly and real, lifelike and unflatteringly, are the features drawn by that prince of artists, Thomas Simon. The reverse, also, of this remarkable piece is of the very highest merit, not the least part of which is the employment of Oliver Cromwell's favourite motto: *PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO* as the legend.

To return to Charles the First — we have not yet referred to the Shrewsbury mint, which was one of the first set up by the King, and the place moreover where the greater part of the University plate was coined into money<sup>4</sup> all of which appears to have borne the Declaration, which was made at Wellington 19<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1642<sup>5</sup>. The Shrewsbury mint was equipped by the men and instruments removed from Aberystwith, but its duration there was short — some three months — as its capacity for coining was less than £1000 per week, an amount of course insufficient to meet the expenses of a war which was so soon to assume gigantic proportions. In January

1. Hawkins, p. 318.

1. Church, *Oliver Cromwell, A History*, 1894.

2. Ruding, *Annals*, vol. I, p. 400.

3. *Id.*, p. 400.

4. Hawkins, p. 319.

5. *Id.*, p. 319.

1642 (O.S.) the mint was transferred to Oxford, which city thenceforth became the headquarters of the Royalist cause<sup>1</sup>. Now although the mint was established for so short a time at Shrewsbury yet we find that coins of several denominations were issued from that place, including the silver pound and half-pound pieces. Of these coins it may be fairly assumed that those *without* any ground under the horse are the very *earliest* pieces struck bearing the quite new type of the king's declaration across the field of the reverse, as *ground under the horse* is specially characteristic of the Oxford money of 1642, and no specimen is known of the *pounds, half-pounds* or *crowns* without that ground being present. A few half-crowns of 1642 are extant without this feature, but on account of their comparatively small size the half-crowns may be omitted from the rule which apparently may be applied entirely without exception to the coins of the higher denominations.

These *groundless* pounds and half-pounds of the Shrewsbury mint are consequently coins of much interest, apart from their rarity, which is considerable. To them, as part of the set of coins which for the first time exhibit the king's comprehensive declaration, clearly belongs the half-crown in the British Museum described by Hawkins, page 332, type 2. Of this coin he remarks: — "*The rev. of this coin is much coarser than the obverse, which had probably been executed at Aberystwith, and now, with pellets instead of the usual book for MM, was applied to a reverse hastily executed at Shrewsbury for the purpose of recording the King's new declaration.*"<sup>2</sup> These remarks fully confirm what has been already said as to the *groundless* pieces being the first in the field of an altogether new and remarkable type, and the question naturally arises, *where are the crown pieces which would complete this new and important series of coins?* Up to the present moment no answer could have been given to such an inquiry, but the *lacuna* was none the less evident. Refer to *Snelling, Ruding* or *Hawkins*, and it will be at once seen that no crown piece of the type we are considering was known to any of those painstaking authors. The writer of these few remarks has much pleasure in submitting to the numismatists of this country that the missing link has been found, and an evident gap filled up in a very important class of coins by the Shrewsbury crown which is illustrated at the head of this article, and which there seems every reason to believe is absolutely unique.

The obverse of this new coin is, if we mistake not, of Aberystwith origin as regards design of the horse and the arrangement of the King's scarf. At all events it is extremely unlike the *usual* Shrewsbury obverse, and the fact that there are Shrewsbury half-crowns of the declaration type with Aberystwith obverse lends colour to the supposition that the piece under discussion is one of the very earliest products of the newly set up mint at Shrewsbury — issued slightly earlier apparently than the pound and half-pound pieces (*Snelling, pl. xii, 13, 15*) but contemporary or almost so with both the Shrewsbury half-crowns described by Hawkins on page 332 (nos 1 and 2) of his work. The legend of our piece, MAG: BRI:FRA:ET:HIB: agrees nearly with the *groundless* Shrewsbury pound, which reads however BRIT, and exactly with the half-pound (*Sn., xii, 13*). The reverse also *exactly* corresponds as regards the Declaration with the last-named piece in the *very uncommon* rendering of RELIG PROT LEG ANGL LIBER PARL, but differs from it in not having any pellets at all for MM. <sup>3</sup>

It may therefore, it is submitted, be fairly claimed that this remarkable and beautiful coin fills up the niche that has hitherto been vacant in the series of coins *first* issued by the Shrewsbury mint. That it does not correspond exactly with its fellows does not militate against what has been put forward on behalf of such a position for it in the series. It is, as indeed are all the pieces of that class more or less, a coin closely connecting the Aberystwith and Shrewsbury mints, and were it not for the newly promulgated Declaration, which numismatists agree could hardly have appeared upon coins of the former, and also that Aberystwith seems to have had no authority to issue coins above the denomination of half-crowns<sup>3</sup> the piece before us might very well pass as a product of the earlier mint. It must, therefore, undoubtedly belong to the Shrewsbury series.

1. *Hawkins, p. 320.*

2. *Id., p. 332.*

3. *Id., p. 325.*

## LA MONNAIE DE L'AVENIR

### Solution américaine.

Entre *silvermen* et *antisilvermen* la lutte se poursuit d'un bout à l'autre de l'Union. Les États producteurs d'argent ne veulent entendre à aucun arrangement et la trêve actuelle n'est que le prélude d'une reprise des hostilités. Les reporters sont en campagne, les "interviews" avec les hommes compétents se succèdent et, comme toujours, se contredisent. Après les financiers : les savants. Un reporter, plus inventif que les autres, n'eût garde, en cette occurrence, d'oublier Thomas E. Edison. Le célèbre inventeur de la lampe électrique était bien l'homme désigné pour éclairer d'un jour nouveau la question à l'ordre du jour. Ainsi fait-il. Avec la lucidité d'esprit et la simplicité de moyens qui sont l'apanage du génie, Edison suggère une solution du problème qui, si elle était adoptée, renverrait les plaideurs dos à dos, supprimerait du même coup la monnaie d'or et la monnaie d'argent, et substituerait à ces métaux, signes conventionnels d'échange, ce qu'il appelle "la monnaie de l'avenir", la seule, la vraie. "Toutes ces contestations, dit Edison, au sujet de l'or et de l'argent, sont vaines et stériles. Esclaves de la tradition et de la convention, nous nous obstinons à tourner sans cesse dans le même cercle; nous ne nous rendons pas compte que, pas plus que l'argent, l'or ne sert à rien, et qu'il ne représente une valeur qu'en vertu d'une fiction; or la fiction a fait son temps. La première condition d'une valeur d'échange est de représenter réellement une valeur acquise et tangible, une quantité déterminée de travail accompli. Tel le blé, la première des substances alimentaires et d'une consommation universelle. Un boisseau de blé représente une conquête de l'homme sur la nature, une somme de travail effectué, une valeur réelle, d'absolue nécessité. Il n'est, il est vrai, ni d'un port facile, ni d'un échange commode. Mais je me fais fort, après avoir converti un boisseau de blé en farine et avoir soutiré à cette farine l'humidité qu'elle contient, de la réduire, par la pression mécanique, aux dimensions et au poids d'une pièce d'un dollar, aussi dure et aussi résistante qu'un dollar en argent, susceptible de recevoir la même estampille, servant aux mêmes usages et pouvant circuler de main en main. Le détenteur veut-il consommer sa monnaie? Rien de plus simple. Il fait tremper sa pièce, lui restitue l'humidité soutirée et retrouve intacte sa quantité de farine, sauf un très léger déchet d'usure... J'entends bien ce que vous m'allez objecter; que cette monnaie, après avoir, pendant un temps plus ou moins long, séjourné dans des poches et circulé dans des mains plus ou moins propres, n'aura, en tant qu'aliment, rien de tentant. C'est affaire d'imagination. On peut d'ailleurs donner à ces pièces un degré de dureté tel et recourir à des procédés de purification si parfaits, que l'usure et le déchet soient à peu près nuls. En tout cas, ils n'excéderont pas ceux de l'or et de l'argent, lesquels, par eux-mêmes, ne sont pas plus utiles que du vieux plomb.

Voilà pour la monnaie d'argent. Quant à la monnaie d'or, Edison propose de la remplacer par des certificats de dépôt d'un métal d'un usage universel, tel le fer dont, dit-il, l'humanité a bien autrement besoin que des métaux soi-disant précieux. Mieux qu'eux, le fer représente un métal indispensable, une quotité de travail effectif, une valeur réalisée, ayant subi les opérations de l'extraction, de la fonte et pouvant être immédiatement utilisé en ses multiples emplois. Au lieu d'entasser dans les caves de leurs banques d'inutiles lingots d'or et d'argent, les États concentreraient dans d'immenses hangars répartis sur la surface de leur territoire de grandes quantités de fer en représentation desquelles ils émettraient des billets dont la valeur reposerait sur un métal d'un usage universel. "De tous les métaux connus, ajoute-t-il, le fer est de beaucoup le plus précieux. L'humanité n'a nul besoin de l'or et de l'argent, mais on ne saurait se l'imaginer privée de fer. Si, abandonnant les vieux errements traditionnels, l'homme prenait la peine de réfléchir, nul doute qu'il ne se rendit compte de l'inutilité absolue de l'or et de l'argent, de l'absolue nécessité du fer. Sa consommation est universelle, et cette consommation chaque jour s'accroît. Sa production doit suivre une marche constamment ascendante, sous peine de voir sa valeur augmenter. En tant que métal, il réunit donc les conditions voulues pour servir de signe d'échange et de base stable et permanente à l'émission de certificats de dépôts, autrement dit de billets de banque. Au lieu de représenter quelques onces ou quelques livres de métaux inutiles, ces billets représenteraient des tonnes de fer immédiatement utilisables et constamment nécessaires.

Ne serait-ce que par son originalité, la thèse d'Edison attire l'attention. Certains économistes la discutent véhémentement; les fanatiques du *wizard* ou "sorcier", comme on l'a surnommé, y voient la solution pratique d'une question controversée. Après avoir révolutionné le monde financier par la découverte de ses mines d'or, l'Amérique est-elle appelée, dans le court espace d'un demi-siècle, à déterminer une orientation nouvelle, à convertir en monnaie courante les blés de l'Ouest et le fer de l'Est, et à substituer cette monnaie à l'or de la Californie et de l'Arizona, à l'argent du Nevada et du Montana?

C. DE VARIGNY.

#### COUNTERMARKS ON ANTIQUE COINS

In my Review "*Antiqua*" 1890 and '91, I drew attention, in an article on "The Celtic coins and their value for the study of Prehistoric Times" to the hitherto unthought of fact, that many Celtic coins bear countermarks, in the form of crosses, triskelis, &c., analogous to Greek and Roman coins. This discovery led me to study more closely the countermarks on antique coins and to make a collection of such pieces. It is already of such importance, that I cannot refrain from writing some few notes on this interesting subject, as a feeble essay in this new field of numismatic investigation.

The object of countermarks was at first to render current again coins which, through long circulation and handling, had become so worn that they could no longer be deciphered, by making them of legal tender and showing to which country or locality they belonged. Other countermarks were used in order to their currency in foreign lands. For instance a city entered into an agreement, like the Latin Union of modern times, with another, to recognize their respective coins; or again, that a State thereby legalized the foreign coins current in it at the time. Finally the countermark was also used in many instances, and especially at the beginning of Imperial Rome, to render the coins of a preceding emperor current during the reign of his successor or under a new régime. — The stamping was done by means of a punch in iron, bearing the impression in incuse of the countermark; it was fastened into a hammer and brought down with force on to the coin, which thus received the countermark in relief. This simple mechanism did not always give a sharp impression, and when age and wear have also added their contribution in the work of destruction, the countermark is often hardly visible, or the type indistinctly preserved. But in many instances, and especially when the countermark was large, or when several were stamped on one coin, the type of the original piece is so spoilt, that it is no longer possible, or only with the greatest trouble, to find out which country it once belonged to. — It is still more difficult sometimes to attribute the countermark itself; comparison and supposition are the only help; and most of them are never assigned with certainty. I do not doubt however that zealous research and careful study will throw light upon many a point hitherto obscure, and that we shall have some day exhaustive and reliable works on this subject also; such as already exist in the vast domain of antique, mediaeval and modern numismatics.

It is very interesting to observe the development of countermarking coins at different times of history and under the influence of different peoples. The oldest form of countermark is that, when upon a coin of another state or upon a badly worn piece, a stamp already in use on the current coinage, was used to make the impression. Generally the punch was of smaller diameter, in order to get the full type of the countermark, and at the same time leaving sufficient of the original type. Thus we find a very much worn large bronze coin of Agrigentum measuring 1.2 in. diameter overstruck with the obverse of a smaller coin .5 diam., bearing the head of Herakles. A small bronze of Axus in Crete, .8 diam., bears a female head as countermark, .4 in. diam., and probably the obverse of a coin of Gortyna with head of Europa.

From this oldest form, they went to the creation of proper Countermarks, representing in miniature the type or a symbol of the current coinage. Amongst the most characteristic of this series, are the fine tetradrachms of Aspendus on which appear generally two wrestlers engaged on the obverse; and on the reverse, in incuse square, a slinger and triskelis. Some of these coins bear as counter-

marks the impressed figures of a horse or of a he-goat, others that of a helmet, or a triskelis within circular incuse. A beautiful silver tetradrachm of Side is countermarked with an anchor stamped within oval incuse; this anchor is probably the emblem of Pamphylia and indicates that the coins of Side were also current in that province. In a similar way some coins of Panticapœum, with heads of lion and the god Pan, bear on one side a star, and on the other a quiver. These double-countermarks are often to be met with on the coins of Panticapœum, but they are of different sizes, although they are always the same in type, which points to their long and wide use. — I should like also to mention a large bronze piece of Gaulos with a small male head, within circular border stamped over the large female head. An uncertain small bronze bears as countermark the wheel of Massilia, a celtic small bronze a small dolphin, a Macedonian small bronze, with head of Herakles, a star of six rays, also a coin of Ilium (with Pallas to r. and inscription IAI) a star of seven rays, etc. This language of signs was used for a long period, and in fact down to Roman Imperial times, as will show a small bronze coin of Clunia with portrait of Tiberius, impressed on both sides with a small pig; equally rare is also one of the bronze pieces of Nîmes — Nemausus — with the two countermarks on the same side, the letters IMP, and the wheel of Massilia.

The countermarks in the form of signs were followed by those with inscriptions. They begin already at the end of the Roman Republic, and small bronze of Corinth with lion and Victory, and the legend CORIN shows an S within square border, as countermark. We find also Consular coins stamped over with small letters, bronze pieces of Nemausus bearing an impressed D or IM; but very numerous are those countermarks on the bronze coins of the early Roman emperors. The inscription generally appears within a rectangular border, seldom round, and presents nearly always the following abbreviations.

#### On Coins of Augustus :

TIB IM (Tiberius Imperator)  
TIB IMP (Tiberius Imperator)  
IMP AVG<sup>1</sup> (Imperator Augustus)  
TIB AVG (Tiberius Augustus)  
TIB (Tiberius)  
VAR (Varus)  
AVG (Augustus)  
IMP PRO

#### On Coins of Agrippa :

TIA (Tiberius Augustus)  
TICA (Tiberius Caesar Augustus)  
NLCAPR

#### On Coins of Antonia :

N CAPR

#### On Coins of Nero Drusus :

NIAPR  
TIAV  
PROB

#### On Coins of Claudius and Germanicus :

PRO  
PROB  
IMP  
DVP

#### On Coins of Nero

VESPA (in monogram for Vespasian).

This is only a selection of the numerous varieties, which draw attention to the coins in regard to their countermarks. A great many coins bear two, three and more, as for example, IMP AVG and TIB. AVG; one of Claudius Caesar Germanicus reads PRO. IMP

1. The letters with — form sometimes a monogram in the original.



and DVP; another of Nero Drusus bears twice on the obverse the stamp TIAV.

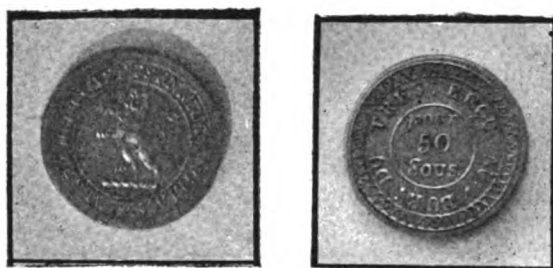
Marcus Aurelius and Caracalla adopted a new method of countermarking. Instead of impressing on the coins an inscription or monogram, the new elected Caesar caused his portrait to be stamped over that of his predecessor. Thus we find on a bronze piece of Marc. Aurelius, struck for Mysia, the portrait of one of his successors, on another piece of Caracalla, struck for Laodicea the laureated bust of Gata, with the inscription: F. C. G. B.

In the course of years, as the coinage became worse and worse, and the emperors succeeded each other with striking rapidity, the custom of countermarking coins disappeared, to reappear later on on the Byzantine series. The Emperors of the East adopted the last used method, and provided the coins with their portraits, which they struck over those of their predecessors. I have a large bronze coin of Justinus I bearing the bearded bust facing of Heraclius, with the letter R, and on the reverse, within circular border, over the large M: S. G. L. S. A coin of Justinus II has on the obverse as countermark both portraits of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantinus, and on the reverse; S. C. L. A third Byzantine piece shows a Byzantine monogram impressed within circular border.

Mediaeval ages have known countermarking, as bracteates are found on which the original type is stamped over with another; and this custom did not die out in the later centuries, which some no doubt of our readers may prove to us in some future article on countermarked coins of the Middle Ages and Modern Times. Amongst 17<sup>th</sup> century countermarked pieces, the most numerous I have met with are those of Münster, of the years 1608-1633.

R. FORRER.

#### A CURIOUS TRIAL PIECE STRUCK AT THE CALCUTTA MINT



This unique Trial-piece or pattern was for many years stowed away at the Mint in Calcutta, and it is composed of the *obverse* of the rare  $\frac{1}{3}$  cent piece issued probably for the Straits Settlements in the year 1824, and the *reverse* of the 50 sous piece struck for the island of Mauritius in 1821-2.

This piece is remarkable for its great thickness (5 mm.) and for its diameter (24 mm.) which clearly stamp it as a trial piece or pattern; the diameter of the  $\frac{1}{3}$  cent being but 21 mm.

The 50 and 25 sous pieces of Mauritius were only struck in white metal — a sort of billon — hence the piece before us and the thick proof of 25 sous (which also was until lately in the Calcutta Mint) being both struck in copper, are extremely interesting; and together form a noteworthy addition to our rich Colonial



Series of coins. We give here also an illustration of the smaller piece which is not quite so thick as the pattern illustrated above.

#### UNPUBLISHED GOLD TOKEN OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA



From the earliest period in the life of the Australian Colonies, as Mr. Stainsfield remarks, in his well-known work on Australian Tokens, English money has been the authorised currency there; but the supply has at no time been equal to the demand, and it was not until the year 1813 that the colony of New South Wales could boast of a coin of its own, though even that was but a make-shift, being nothing better than a mutilated Spanish dollar — a currency which of course could never be permanent.

To South Australia appears to belong the honour of inaugurating a gold currency for the Colonies, as in the year 1852 the South Australian Government issued from their Assay Office the heavy sovereigns of the abnormal weight of 5 dwt 15 grains or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  grains above that of the English sovereign. These coins were issued, says Stainsfield, "by the South Australian Government on their own responsibility, to meet a pressing demand for gold coin caused by the influx of Victorian gold into the Colony, and consequent large purchases of Crown lands, the price of which was payable only in gold".

After the issue of these pieces, which Stainsfield rightly denominates Tokens, nothing further in the way of a coinage based upon sound principles was attempted until the year 1855, in which year and the next sovereigns and half-sovereigns of standard weight and fineness were issued from the Sydney branch of the royal mint to the value of nearly three millions sterling. But to return to the monetary condition of the Colony of South Australia, which prevailed there a few years earlier, it would appear that the very curious and remarkable piece engraved above must be of nearly the same date as the pound token already referred to "issued by the South Australian Government on their own responsibility in the year 1852".

It is noteworthy that it is of *exactly the same value*, although not of the same fineness, which fact is very plainly set forth in the circular indents 0. 5. 8 and 0. 5. 15. It will be observed that

the fineness of this ingot or token is 23 carats, which proves we think that it was made from the raw gold but just discovered in the vicinity of the Colony and it was doubtless owing to the scarcity of money and the growing demand for a currency that caused the issue of a few such ingots of the nominal value of a sovereign by or with the sanction of the Government. That they were issued by such authority no one can for a moment doubt, the stamp S. A with the royal crown above should be amply sufficient to prove thus much, and the issue (presumably very shortly afterwards) of the *heavy* sovereigns from the Government Assay Office in Adelaide of the *identical value* of this curious ingot or token prove the intimate connection between it and its more common and more convenient fellow.

The piece illustrated is, in a word, the prototype of the Australian currency, and as such is of the very highest interest to all numismatists who find pleasure in tracing the history of Coinages to their small and seemingly unimportant beginnings.

That the South Australian currency should shortly find its level alongside the ubiquitous British sovereign is what must have occurred in the nature of things; a heavier sovereign, or a piece equivalent to it in value, than the long established piece known and current all the world over could not possibly be permitted either on the score of economy or of convenience. The two single stamps 1 and 8 upon this almost unique example of early Colonial gold money are at present inexplicable and an explanation of these numerals is greatly to be desired.

1. Stainsfield, *Australian Tradesmen's Tokens*, p. 8.

2. *Id.*, p. 8.



## SILVER MEDAL OF THE SLIGO MILITIA

In the Collection of Robert Day F. S. A. M. R. I. A. Cork.



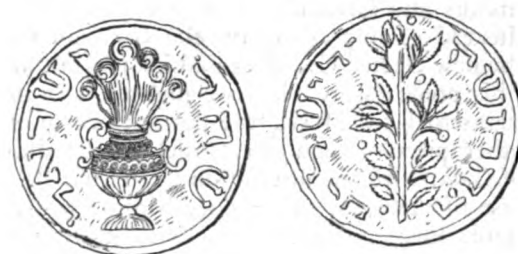
This unique medal is presented (fig. 7) and described (p. 14) in the History of Sligo by Colonel W. G. Wood-Martin (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co 1892) from which the following notes are gathered. "During the Spring of 1798 the Sligo Militia, then designated the 22<sup>nd</sup> light infantry, were quartered in the South of Ireland, and in June distinguished themselves in the Engagement at Vinegar Hill, County Wexford, forming portion of the first line which carried the position at the point of the bayonet, having many men killed, wounded and three officers disabled: the regiment was favourably mentioned in the General's despatches as follows: "To the determined spirit with which these columns were conducted, and the great gallantry of the troops, we are indebted for the short resistance of the rebels, who maintained their ground obstinately for about one hour and a half, but on perceiving the danger of being surrounded, they fled with great precipitation. Their loss is not yet ascertained, but it must be very considerable; the loss on our part is not great, the particulars of which I will report as soon as possible. In the mean time I am sorry to say that L<sup>t</sup> Sandys of the Longford Regiment is killed and that Colonel King of the Sligo was wounded".

"It was probably for the action of Vinegar Hill that the medal was engraved". Obverse, on a band, within, and protected by a raised rim "Sligo militia", in the field a harp crowned. Reverse, upon a corresponding band, "By the Right Honourable Colonel King" and in the centre, on a ribbon. "Reward of merit."

Robert DAY.

1. Letter from General Lake to Lord Castlereagh.

## AN IMITATION SHEKEL



There is being sold in London just now a piece which purports to be the fac-simile of a genuine shekel of Simon Maccabæus. Without in any way calling into question the honesty of the manufacturers or vendors of this imitation coin, who doubtless acted in all good faith, we may state, for the information of those who have not studied the Jewish coinage, that the so-called "genuine coin", — from which it is copied, according to a statement on the printed paper which accompanies each fac-simile, — is without doubt a forgery of the last century, which was described in an article in the *Intellectual Observer*, vol. IV, p. 328 (1863) by M. H. Noel Humphreys, and accompanied by an engraving of the obverse which corresponds almost exactly with that of the piece of which we are speaking. Mr. Humphreys criticises the forgery as follows: —

"The examination of the obverse alone will be sufficient to exhibit the wretchedness of such attempts at fabrication. The type is a vase of quite modern fashion, the handles and other parts being ornamented in the most paltry style of the last century instead of having the severely simple character of the *Omer* of the ancient shekels... which it is intended to imitate. The smoke, or incense issuing from it, a most unmeaning addition, is also treated in a flat, inartistic, and modern feeling. But the great and fatal mistake of the forger is the inscription "Shekel Ishrael", in which the modern Hebrew letters are used instead of those of the ancient alphabet, which was always employed for monumental and other public purposes in Judæa, especially for the coinage, even after the later kind of writing had been long generally prevalent as the popular style".

GERTRUDE BURFORD RAWLINGS.

## A COPPER COIN OF AURUNGZIB



Æ Aurungzib, Regn. year 3. Sholapore Mint.

Mr Adam Smith in the "Numismatic Circular" of September last gives an account as to how he secured a Copper Coin of the above Emperor which he believes to be a unique one. He must have some reasons for believing it to be so. The Lahore Museum can boast of 24 copper coins of this Emperor representing as many as 7 mints. It is disappointing, however, that the British Museum which has one of the finest collection of coins of the Mogul Emperors does not possess a single copper coin of Aurungzib. I have in my collection 8 copper coins of different weight and size, one of which not only distinctly bears the name of the Emperor but also that of a very rare mint town—*Sholapore*—. I found this coin among the collection of copper coins of Mogul Emperors which I recently purchased, and which originally belonged to that keen numismatist Mr Eugene Leggett of Karachi. The whole of his copper coins of Mogul Emperors, as well as his rare Sassanian coins are in my possession. As far as I am aware, no copper coin of Aurungzib with the mint town I have named has been noticed by any numismatists, although my friend Mr C. E. Kotwal of

Bombay had a silver coin of this Emperor with the same mint. I send you herewith a sketch of the coin which I believe to be a *unique* one. It will be very interesting to know if among your numerous subscribers, any one has a copper coin of Aurungzib with the mint town of Sholapore. The coins I have are in an excellent state of preservation.

R. F. MALABARWALA.

### VARIA

Das amtliche "Kolonial-Blatt" veröffentlicht eine Verordnung betreffend die **Ausprägung von eigenen Münzen für Neu-Guinea**. Die Neu-Guinea-Kompagnie tritt in die Fussstapfen der Ostafrikanischen Gesellschaft, doch hat sie sich im Gegensatz zu dieser auch bereits für die Goldwährung entschieden. Der Reichskanzler hat folgendes verordnet: Die Münzen werden unter dem Namen "Neu-Guinea-Mark" 1) als Goldmünzen: Zwanzigmarkstücke und Zehnmarkstücke, 2) als Silbermünzen: Fünfmarkstücke, Zweimarkstücke, Einmarkstücke und Halbmarkstücke, und unter dem Namen "Neu-Guinea-Pfennige", 3) als Bronzemünzen: Zehnpfennige, 4) als Kupfermünzen: Zweipfennigstücke und Einpfennigstücke ausgeprägt. Die Gold-, Silber- und Bronzemünzen tragen auf der einen Seite das Bild eines Paradiesvogels, auf der anderen die Umschrift "Neu-Guinea-Kompagnie", sowie die Werthbezeichnung und das Jahr der Prägung. Die Kupfermünzen auf der einen Seite die Inschrift "Neu-Guinea-Kompagnie", auf der anderen die Werthbezeichnung und das Jahr der Prägung.

(Numismatische Correspondenz.)

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### THE COUNTER-MARKED SHILLING

A query almost identical with that of Mr Babington Boutton in the Numismatic Circular for October last concerning shillings marked "Habilitada Por El Gobierno" was answered, by a correspondent signing himself "H", in the Numismatic Magazine for May, 1889, as follows:—

"The sixpences and shillings referred to..... were countermarked for use in Costa Rica in the early history of this Republic as an independent state; at which time instead of issuing its own coins it adopted our own as above (for 1 Real and 2 Reals), and coins of Spain, Spanish America, and the United States."

Gertrude BURFORD RAWLINGS.

### CORRESPONDENCE

Paisley, 4<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1894.

Messrs Spink and Son.

1 & 2, Gracechurch St, London.

Dear Sirs,

On perusing your Numismatic Circular for this month I note a very capital engraving of "A Bismark Medal" which has just been struck in Nürnberg. Size 115 m.m. or 4 3/8 inches diam — you also state that it is the largest medal ever issued!

I am afraid you have fallen into an error here, as I have in my collection two bronze (struck) medals which are larger than the above, (very): a medal by Hart of Brussels 5 7/8 in diameter of Leopold I king of the Belgians. (Bust in high relief.) R. CONGRÈS NATIONAL, DE, BELGIQUE. 1830-1831 and the names of every member. Also a Bronze medal by Bovy. Louis-Philippe (in high relief). Obverse Dant. IGNOTUS, MARTI NOVASQUE, MERCURIO ALAS.

Yours very truly.

John FULLERTON,  
1, Garthland Place.

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### THE 88<sup>th</sup> REGIMENT (CONNAUGHT RANGERS)

To the Editors of the "Numismatic Circular",

Sirs,

Your request for contributions on any matters of interest to your subscribers, has prompted me to place before them some details connected with the medals issued to the Regiment. It will be remembered that when the Decoration inaugurated by Colonel Wallace was issued in 1818 to the veterans of the Regiment, an official list of all the recipients was placed in the Records of the Regiment, and printed in the copies published by authority. These names are divided into three classes, and number in all 432.

This record is as far as I know the only one available to the Public of the recipients of Regimental medals, but it does not appear to be a correct list, or to be any real guide to the names and services of the veterans of the Regiment who survived to receive the official retrospective Medal in 1848.

I ask your permission to give some instances.

The services of the Regiment in the Peninsula embrace 12 general actions ranging from Talavera to Toulouse. In the WHITAKER collection of war Medals and Decorations is the Decoration of the 1<sup>st</sup> Class for 12 general actions given to PARTICK HOUSE. In the official record this man's name appears among the recipients of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Class medal: and in the same collection is a second class medal given to EDWARD M'ADAM a name which does not appear in the list at all. Also in the WHITAKER collection is the 1<sup>st</sup> Class medal for Eleven general actions, and the Eleven bar medal of 1848, both issued to Sergt. T. HENRY. This name does not appear in the 1818 list under any class. Recently at a sale at Sothebys, 2,1848 medals were sold, the first one with 12 Bars belonged to JOHN MORPHY. This name appears in the 1818 list as a recipient of a third class medal for from one to six general actions, while the recipient of the other one, J. CARR, Corp. does not appear in the list at all. In the Whitaker collection is the Eleven Bar medal of 1848 of Corporal M'CONWAY; a Sergeant MARTIN CONWAY received the 1<sup>st</sup> Class decoration for 12 actions. The Medals of CONS. M'GRADE with 5 Bars; of MICH DELMORE 1 Bar, of ROBERT BROWN 9 Bars, including the Egypt; of P. MUNNERLEY 9 Bars, are in the Whitaker and Murray collections, but not one of these names can be traced in the 1818 list.

What is the explanation?

It has been suggested to me that these men were bad characters, or had taken their discharge before the issue of the decorations.

Perhaps if the matter is considered if sufficient interest you may be able to afford me the explanation I am seeking.

I am yours faithfully.

Robert RAYNES.

### NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, etc.

Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. October 1894.

Rudolf von Höfken, Ueber das Wesen und die Entwicklung der Bracteaten. — Dr Jos. Scholz, Die österreichischen Conventionszwanziger. — Dr Stanislaus Tomkowicz, Münzenfund in Iaslo. — Geschenk an die Münzensammlung. — Besprechungen. — Literatur. — Verschiedenes: Schweiz. num. Gesellschaft. Die neuen Vereinslocalitäten der num. Gesellschaft in Wien. Adolf Patera †. Münzstätte Neuburg am Inn. Im Besitze des historischen Museums der Stadt Wien befindliche Medaillen auf die 2. Türkenbelagerung. — Ankündigungen.

November 1894.

Rudolf von Höfken, Ueber das Wesen und die Entwicklung der Bracteaten. — Moritz Markl, Württembergische Münzprägungen Ferdinand I. 1522-1534. — Münzenfunde. Kirbau. Stari Magdan. Valsugana. — Aus österreichischen Münzensammlungen: Melk. — Comité für die unterrichtliche Verwendung der Münzkunde. — Aus den Sitzungen des Vorstandes vom 17. und 31. October. — Besprechungen. — Literatur. — Verschiedenes: Vorlesungen über Münzkunde. Dr Herm. Rollet. Jubel-medaille. Medaillen auf C. Klinger, J. Strauss, G. Weisfert. Münzen für Schulsammlungen. — Ankündigungen.

Numismatisches Literatur-Blatt. M. Bahrfeldt. November 1894.

Antiquariats-Katalog von Theodor Ackermann. Numismatik, No 366. 1894. 25 pp.

VIII. Verkaufs-Catalog von Münzen und Medaillen der Griechen und Römer, des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit. Brüder Egger. Wien. 1894/95. 4969 Nos.

Cabinet de numismatique et de timbrologie, No 10. Octobre 1894. Comité de Hainaut, Principauté de Liège, 125 nos.

**Antiquitäten-Zeitschrift, N° 3, 18 Nov. 1894.**

R. Forrer, *Reisebriefe aus Aegypten*. — Die "Society for the Preservation of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt". — Korea. — Præhistorica. — Der Delphische Apollo-Hymnus. — Die römische Stadtmauer von Trier. — Giovanni Battista de Rossi. — Interessante Publication. — R. Forrer, *Ueber antike Münzen mit Countremarken*. — Paul Stählin, *Nochmals "Schulausgaben antiker Münzen"*. — Die Waffensammlung des Herrn Karl Gimbel. — Bei der Bucherauction. — Eine grössere Allerthümer-Ausstellung. — Ueber Volkstrachten. Hessische Buchdruckerzeichen.

**130th Auction Sale Catalogue. Paris Collection.** Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd. European Silver Coins, also American, Copper, Silver and Gold. 56 pp.

**Catalogo Della Collezione Preir.** Monete Greche, Romane, Consolari e Imperiali, Italiane, Medicevali e Moderne, Monete Estere, Medaglie. A. Genolini. 99 pp.

**Catalogo di Monete Antiche.** G. Morchio & Co. Venezia.

**Numismatisch-Sphragistischer Anzeiger,** 30. November 1894.

*Der Silberfund von Leissower Mühle.* — Die Versteigerung der Numismatischen Bibliothek des † Adolf Meyer aus Danzig.

**Mittheilungen des Clubs der Münz- und Medaillenfreunde in Wien,** November 1894.

Dr. Herzfeld, *Die Münzen mit dem Zeichen Conrad Chaos Freiherrn von Richt- hausen's*. — H. Cubasch, *Ueber Michaels-Pfennige*. — J. Nentwich, *Seltene öster- reichische Viertelthaler*. — Münzenfund. Neue Prägungen. — Miscellen. — Club. Nachrichten.

**The Numismatist,** November 1894.

A. G. Heaton, *Auction Sales of Coins*. — Philip Whiteway, *The Coins of Venice*. — D. C. Wismer, *Aluminium for minor Coins*. — Hooper's Restrikes. — Jeremiah Zimmerman, *London Letter*. — *The Library Table*. — *A Work of Art*. — Geo J. Bauer, *A few fine Coins of Ancient Greece*. — An Unfortunate Coin. The sorrowful History of the souvenir Half Dollars. — Major A. Smith, *East India Notes*. — G. F. Heath, *With the Editor*. — *The World of Fad*.

**NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES**

**Numismatic Society of London.** — Nov. 15. — Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair. — Messrs. J. A. Foster and H. Perry were elected Members. — The President exhibited an angel of Henri VII. with mint-mark greyhound's head, and reading HENRI instead of HENRIC, the legends in large characters. A similar coin, so far as the obverse is concerned, is in the British Museum, but omits the letters RED at the end of the inscription on the reverse. The greyhound was one of the supporters of the arms of Henri VII. — Mr. A. Prevost exhibited a medal of John Bright, struck at Birmingham in 1885, on the occasion of the Bright Celebration. — Mr. Durlacher exhibited a bronze medal of Richard Wagner, by C. Wiener, with a group of the principal characters from his operas on the reverse. — Mr. Lawrence read a paper descriptive of a find of silver coins struck during the reigns of all the English monarchs from Edward III. to Edward IV., but chiefly of this last king. By a consideration of the indentures of 1464 and 1465, Mr. Lawrence pointed out a new class of York pence, reading EDWARD REX ANGLI., which he attributed to the first or heavy coinage of Edward IV. The pieces shown bore the initial G of George Nevil, Archbishop of York, and the York key on either side of the king's neck. — Mr. Montagu read some further notes concerning Bishop de Bury and the Durham coinage, and cited some important documentary extracts from the 'Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense,' &c. One of these, entitled 'De Cuneis Monetæ detentis,' is a copy of a letter from Bishop de Bury to a friend in London requesting him to ascertain the cause of the detention there of the dies for the episcopal coinage of Durham.

**American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.** — Abstract from Minutes. A regular meeting was held at the rooms of the Society 17 West 43 St on November 19-1894. Vice President Andrew C. Zabriskie presiding. The Executive Committee reported that the propositions for Resident Membership of Daniel R. Kennedy and Victor David Brenner, also for Corresponding Membership of Charles H. Huberich of San Antonio Texas, have been received and approved. Attention was called to the decease of permanent corresponding members Matthew Adams Stickney and William Hawsmith. The resignation of William Austin was received and accepted.

The Librarian reported donations since the last meeting of 116 bound volumes, 383 pamphlets, 151 periodicals and 746 catalogues a total of 1346. Special mention was made to the gifts of 71 bound volumes from Daniel Parish Jr. and 5 handsome volumes from Samuel P. Avery. Attention was called to a large and handsome

oak pamphlet case containing eighty five drawers presented by Daniel Parish Jr, Andrew C. Zabriskie, John M. Dodd Jr, William R. Weeks, John A. Haddon, Charles H. Wright, Charles Pryer, Herbert Valentine, H. Russell, Drowne and Bauman L. Belden.

The Curator reported donations of 226 coins, medals etc., and called particular attention to 16 beautiful silver medals of Pope Leo XIII presented by the most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, also to 2 unpublished tokens not mentioned in Boyne's Work on the 17th century tokens from William Fenwick. On motion a special note of thanks was tendered to these two donors. Through the kindness of Samuel P. Avery there was exhibited a large case of beautiful medallions by the Celebrated Sculptor M. Roty of Paris containing many examples of exquisite workmanship. A special vote of thanks was tendered to Mr Avery for the loan and the request made that the case remain on exhibition as long as practical.

An interesting letter was read from Corresponding Member George Mc Arthur of Maldon, Victoria, giving an account of the early Mining and Electoral Rights of Australia which was accompanied by a number of early original documents. On motion the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr Mc Arthur for the donation, as well as for the kindly expressions of good will. On motion adjourned.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE,  
Secretary.

**FINDS**

**Münzenfund in Stari Magdan (Bosnien).** Nach einer Mittheilung der k. u. k. Landesregierung haben ein gewisser Simo Karan in Stari Magdan und sein Tagelöhner Muhamed Konjeri gelegentlich der Grundaushubung für einen Neubau einen Münzenfund gemacht, der, in zwei irdenen Gefässen eingelegt, aus 90 Stück venetianischen Goldgulden und 250 Stück spanischen Silbermünzen besteht.

Die letzteren sind durchaus Escudi von Philipp II. und III. schlecht geprägt und übel erhalten; die Zecchinen gehören:

1 Stück dem Dogen	Andrea Dandolo (1343-54),
1 —	Lorenzo Celsi (1361-65),
1 —	Marc Antonio Trevisano (1553-54),
1 —	Girolamo Priuli (1559-67),
12 —	Alvise Mocenigo (1570-77),
5 —	Nicolo da Ponte (1578-85),
19 —	Pasquale Cigogna (1585-95),
24 —	Marino Grimani (1595-1605),
3 —	Leonardo Donato (1606-12),
5 —	Antonio Priuli (1618-23),
12 —	Francesco Erizzo (1631-46),
3 —	Francesco Molino (1646-55),
3 —	Bertuccio Valier (1656-58),

Die Zecchinen sind im Allgemeinen ziemlich gut erhalten, einige gelocht. Als Seltenheit muss der Zecchin der kurzregierenden Dogen Marc Antonio Trevisano bezeichnet werden, welcher bei Montenuovo mit 100 Mark notirt.

Die Landesregierung in Sarajewo beabsichtigt, diesen Münzenfund in seiner Gesamtheit für das b. h. Landesmuseum zu erwerben.

(Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien.)

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**DER SILBERFUND VON LEISSOWER MÜHLE.**

Die Tageszeitungen haben bereits Nachricht gegeben von einem grossartigen Silberfunde, der unlängst auf der Feldmark der Leissower Mühle, unweit Frankfurt a. d. Oder, gehoben worden ist. Bei der Wichtigkeit, die dem Funde für die Wissenschaft beigemessen werden muss, erscheint es angezeigt, über ihn näheren Einzelheiten zu veröffentlichen, die wir einem Vortrage entnehmen, den Herr Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt in der Novembersitzung der numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin gehalten hat. Der Fund ist je zur Hälfte in den Besitz des Genannten und der Märkischen Provinzial-Museums zu Berlin übergegangen. Dr. Bahrfeldt hat besonders die Tausende von Münzen einer eingehenden Untersuchung unterzogen und darüber Folgendes berichtet.

Oben auf den Sandbergen, die heute die weit ausgedehnten Oderwiesen besäumen, die vor Jahrhunderten aber ohne Zweifel das Bett



der Oder eingedämmt haben, hat im September d. J. ein Angestellter des Mühlenbesitzers Grabe in Leissower Mühle beim Pflügen eine Urne ausgehoben, die sich, bei näherer Untersuchung durch den Besitzer selbst, mit Silber im Gewichte von über 20 Pfund angefüllt erwies. Der Einbettung in den trockenen Sand ist es zu danken, dass die Fundstücke verhältnissmässig schön erhalten sind und so gut wie gar nicht durch Oxydation gelitten haben. Als Inhalt sind im Funde festgestellt worden: 2100 Grm. Hacksilber, 1900 Grm. Schmuckstücke, 6000 Grm. Münzen! Der Schmuck setzt sich zusammen aus dreizehn geflochtenen, mit verzierten Schliessen versehenen Halsringen von verschiedener Stärke, einem massiven Armring, verschiedenen Schläfen-, Finger- und Ohrringen, Schliess-theilen von Gürteln, den bekannten, in derartigen Funden oft vorkommenden Filigransmuckstücken, Drahtgeflechten, Zierrathen mit phantastischen Gebilden, darunter Thierköpfe, Pferdchen u. dergl. mehr — alles in Silber. Die Münzen des Fundes auf etwa 6000 Stück geschätzt, gehen bis in das zweite Jahrzehnt des XI-Jahrhunderts hinunter und geben ein übersichtliches Bild des damaligen Geldumlaufes. Als älteste Münzen fanden sich darin je ein Denar des römischen Kaisers Domitian, des Marc Aurel, seines Mitregenten Lucius Verus, der Crispina, Gemahlin des Kaisers Commodus, also aus der Zeit von 81—192 n. Chr. Für die Funde des X. und XI. Jahrhunderts ist das Vorkommen von römischen Kaiserdenaren nicht selten, wie das die Funde von Obersitzko, Stolp, Kawallen, Schöningen, Vossberg u. a. bezeugen. Byzantinische Münzen fanden sich von Konstantin X. und Romanus II. (948—959), Johannes I., Zimisce (969—976), Basilius II. und Konstantin XI. (976—1025). An orientalischen Münzen waren vorhanden Dirhems der Dynastien der Abbasiden, Samaniden, Hamdaniden, Merwaniden, Okailiden, Bujiden und der Chane der Wolga-Bulgharen. Der Norden hat beigesteuert durch Denare von Schweden, Norwegen, Dänemark, England; weitere nichtdeutsche Länder sind vertreten durch Gepräge von Polen, Böhmen, Pavia, Verona. Den Hauptstamm bildeten natürlich die deutschen Denare und Obole aus folgenden Ländern und Prägestätten: Remiremont, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Flandern und St. Omer, Lüttich, Maestricht, Köln, Trier, Deventer, Thiel, Corvey, Dortmund, Sachsen. Aus letzterer Landschaft sind zunächst die Gruppe der Wendens-(Sachsen-) Pfennige der ältesten Sorten bis einschliesslich der Nachahmungen der Magdeburger Gepräge mit dem Spruche "In nomine Domini Amen" zu nennen, dann aber, und zwar als Hauptmasse des Fundes, mehrere Pfund Otto-Adelheid-Denare. Bezüglich dieser mag bei der brennenden Frage, ob sie von Otto I. (936—73) oder Otto III. (983 bis 1002 herrühren, erwähnt sein, dass viele Hunderte des Typus mit Kreuz und Kirchengebäude, nur wenige Stücke mit dem Kopfe, kein Obol mit dem Kopfe, 2 Stück mit AMEN neben der Umschrift "Dei gracia Rex", nur ein Stück mit AMEN allein auf der Rückseite vorhanden sind. Sächsische Dynasten-Denare erscheinen im Funde von Graf Eilard, Graf Wichmann III., Gräfin Adela; ferner solche von Bernhard I. von Sachsen, von Magdeburg, Quedlinburg, Halberstadt, Hildesheim, Mundburg, Stade, Mainz, Speier, Worms, Würzburg, Meissen, Breisach, Strassburg, Villingen (?), Chur, Konstanz, Zürich, Augsburg, Regensburg, Cham, Nabburg, Neuenburg, Salzburg, endlich eine grosse Zahl von Denaren, die noch der Entzifferung und näheren Bestimmung durch den Vortragenden harren. Wie bei dem Umfange des Schatzes zu erwarten, der aus denen seiner Zeit zu den grössten gehört, die jemals untersucht worden sind, so bringt er eine stattliche Anzahl höchst seltener Münzen und nicht wenige ganz neue Erscheinungen ans Licht. Es ist nicht möglich, auch nur einen Theil der Stücke davon, die vom Vortragenden in der Sitzung in seinen Originalen vorgelegt wurden, hier wiederzugeben, es muss dies vielmehr der eingehenderen Bearbeitung des Fundes in besonderer Schrift vorbehalten bleiben, darin die Münzen durch Herrn Dr. Bahrfeldt, der Silbersmuck durch Herrn Geh. Regier.-Rath Friedel in Berlin Würdigung finden werden.

Die Vergrabung des Fundes setzt Dr. Bahrfeldt in die Zeit von etwa 1010—1015. Er wird dazu geführt dadurch, dass der Fund Münzen enthielt von Jaromir v. Böhmen (1003—1012), Theodorich v. Metz (1005—1046), Bruno v. Augsburg (1006—1029), Adalbert v. Trier (1008—1016), von Heinrich II. nur Königsmünzen (1002—1014), dass dagegen keine von letzterem als Kaiser (1014—1024) auch keine von Knut von England (1016—1035),

Ulrich von Böhmen (1012—1037) vertreten waren. Der Schatz muss also nach 1008 in die Erde gekommen sein, kann aber, besonders wegen der fehlenden, sonst nicht seltenen Kaisermünzen Heinrichs II. nicht viel nach 1014 vergraben sein; daraus ergibt sich seine Bergung etwa 1010—1015 und damit auch zugleich, was aus den Schmuckstücken allein niemals festzustellen ist, für diese die jüngste Zeitgrenze.

(Numismatisch-Sphragistischer Anzeiger.)

## CATALOGUE

OF

### COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR CITY HOUSE, Nos 1 & 2, GRACECHURCH STREET CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — Æ. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. — Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor. — S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M. I. = *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzcabinet*. — S. R. = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet*. — Rm. = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = British Museum Catalogue.

#### GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 982.)

##### CYRENAICA

- 20326 *Autonomous*. Æ. 22 mm. Obv. Head of Jupiter-Ammon to r. Border of dots. R. KOINON. Silphium. Mülkr, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, n° 104. F. " 2 6  
20327 — Æ. 25 mm. Similar. M. " 2 "  
20328 — Æ. 23 mm. Obv. Similar. R. KOINON in three lines. M. n° 108. F. " 2 6  
20329 — Æ. 21 mm. R. Similar. Patinated. V. F. " 3 "  
20330 *Cyrene* (B.C. 431-321). R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Bearded head of Zeus Ammon to l. R. K-Y-P-A. Silphium plant. Weight: 197 gr. M. 131. (Carfrae collection, lot 346). V. F. 5 5 "  
20331 A. Stater. Obv. KYPANAION. Victorious quadriga to r., driven by male charioteer; above, a star. R. Zeus Ammon enthroned, holding eagle on extended right hand, in front, thymiaterion. R. As M. 191. R. F. 6 10 "  
20332 A. Stater. Obv. Similar, but quadriga driven by Victory. R. POΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ. Zeus Ammon standing, to l., holding sceptre, and sacrificing before thymiaterion (*Head, Hist. num.* fig. 389). R. F. 7 " "  
20333 A.  $\frac{1}{10}$  Stater. Obv. Beardless male head with ram's horn, Aristaeos, to l. R. Female head (Kyrene) to r. M. 216. F. " 15 "  
20334 R. Rhodian Didr. (Circ. B.C. 321-308). Obv. Similar head, to l. R. KYPA. Silphium; in the field, two stars. M. 153. M. " 7 6  
20335 R. — Similar, with star and monog. M. 159. M. " 6 "  
20336 R. — — — — — P. " 3 6  
20337 R. — Obv. Head to r. R. Silphium. M. 149. F. " 7 6  
20338 R. — Obv. Head to l. M. 171. M. " 5 "  
20339 R. — Obv. Laureate head of Apollo to l. R. KYPA. Silphium. M. 178. P. " 2 6

##### SYRTICA

- 20340 Ora. Æ. 30 mm. TIBERIUS. Obv. TI. CAESAR AUGUSTUS. Bare head of Tiberius to l. R. Laureated bust of Apollo to r.; in front, cithara; around, a laurel-wreath. Phoenician legend. M. 36. R. F. " 7 6

##### ZEUGITANA

- 20341 *Carthage*. Siculo-Punic Coins (Circ. B.C. 410-310). R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Forepart of galloping horse: crowned by Victory, to r.; in front, barley corn. R. Date-palm tree, and Punic inscription. Weight: 265 grs. H. 737. R. F. 4 " "  
20342 R. — Obv. Head of Hercules in lion's skin to r. R. Horse's bust to l.; behind palm-tree; beneath, Punic inscription. H. p. 738. F. D. C. 2 " "  
20343 R. — — — — — F. 1 " "  
20344 R. — Similar, very round (R. F. D. C.). V. F. 2 10 "  
20345 R. — Splendid head of horse. F. D. C. 2 " "  
20346 R. — Small head of Hercules, beautiful portrait. V. F. 2 " "  
20347 R. — Similar, but not so fine workmanship. V. F. 1 10 "  
20348 R. — On both sides, large head. Almost F. D. C. V. F. 1 10 "



20349	AR.	—	Slightly struck on one side.	V. F.	1	5	»
20350	AR.	—	Obv. Head of Persephone to l.; crowned with ears of corn, &c.; around, dolphins. R. Horse's head to l.; behind palm-tree. Weight: 253 grs. H. p. 738. <i>Splendid coin.</i>	F. D. C.	4	10	»
20351	AR.	—	Similar. R. Punic inscription beneath horse's head. <i>Rare type.</i>	V. F.	6	»	»
20352	AR.	—	Type of Obv. and R. to right. Oxydised.	F.	1	5	»
20353	AR.	—	Obv. Head of Persephone, without dolphins, of much finer work. R. Horse's head, palm-tree behind. A very nice piece, of good style.	V. F.	2	»	»
20354	AR.	—	Obv. Head of Persephone to r.; in front, thymiaterrion. R. Horse walking to r., crowned by Victory to l.; in front, a caduceus; in the back-ground, palm-tree. Müller no 28.	V. F.	4	10	»
20355	AR.	—	Obv. Similar head to l. R. Horse walking to l.; in back-ground, palm-tree. M. no 30.	M.	1	5	»
20356	AR.	—	R. Similar type to r.; above, a crescent.	V. F.	3	»	»
20357	Coins struck at Carthage (Circ B.C. 340-242).	AR.	Stater. Obv. Head of Persephone, wearing necklace with pendants to l. R. Horse standing to r. H. (hg. 396).	Almost F. D. C.	3	3	»
20358	AR.	—	—	V. F.	2	10	»
20359	AR.	—	—	F.	1	10	»
20360	(Circ. B.C. 241-218).	AR.	69 grs. Obv. Head of Persephone to l. R. Free horse to right, looking backwards. M. no 113.	M.	»	3	6
20361	AR.	55 grs.	Similar. Radiate disk above horse.	F.	»	6	6
20362	AR.	37 grs.	Similar, of barbarous work.	F.	»	3	»
20363	Æ.	26 mm.	Obv. Head of Persephone, with flowing hair. R. Free horse to r.	F.	»	2	6
20364	Æ.	32 mm.	Obv. Head of same goddess, crowned with ears of corn, &c. R. Horse standing to r.	V. F.	»	5	»
20365	Æ.	20 mm.	Similar. Horse looking backwards, and Punic inscription.	V. F.	»	2	6
20366	Æ.	15 mm.	Obv. Similar. R. Horse standing to r.; in back-ground, palm tree.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
20367	Æ.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	6
20368	Æ.	—	—	F.	»	1	6
20369	Æ.	—	Obv. Similar. R. Horse's head to r.	V. F.	»	1	»
20370	Æ.	17 mm.	—	F.	»	1	»
20371	Æ.	14 mm.	R. Horse galloping to r. <i>Syracusan coins, struck in Africa.</i>	M.	»	»	6
20372	AR.	Tetradrachm.	Obv. Head of Persephone to r., around dolphins. R. Quadriga to r. crowned by Victory; horses in high action. Weight: 262 grs.	F.	2	10	»
20373	AR.	—	Obv. Head of Persephone, to r. R. Quadriga to l. <i>As Dr Head, Coins of Syracuse, pl. III, no 12.</i>	V. F.	3	»	»
20374	AR.	—	(Agathokles). Obv. Head of Persephone to l. R. <i>ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.</i> Quadriga to l.; above, triskelis.	V. F.	2	10	»
20375	AR.	—	—	V. F.	2	15	»
20376	AR.	—	Similar. Very fine head.	V. F.	3	5	»
20377	AR.	—	—	F.	1	5	»

## NUMIDIA

20378	<i>Micipsa</i> (B.C.148-118).	Æ.	26 mm.	Obv. Laureated bearded head to l. R. Horse prancing to l. <i>M.</i> n° 25.	V. F.	»	2	6
20379	Æ.	—	—		F.	»	1	6
20380	Æ.	—	—		M.	»	1	»
20381	Æ.	A variety.			V. F.	»	2	6
20382	Æ.	—	—		F.	»	1	6

## MAURETANIA

20383	Juba II. AR.	Obv. REX IVBA.	Diademed head of Juba to r. R. Cornucopiae. Müller no 25.	F.	»	7	6
20384	AR.	Obv. Bearded head. R. Octastyle temple. Legend, OIKO.	V. F.	»	10	»	»
20385	AR.	Similar, K XXX.	V. F.	»	10	»	»
20386	AR.	Similar.	F.	»	7	6	»
20387	AR.	—	V. F.	»	10	»	»

(To be continued)

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 982.)

## PAPIA

20388	AR.	Obv. Head of Juno Sospita. R. L. PAPI. Griffin to r.; symbol, an amphora. B. 1.	F.	»	1	6	»
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## PAPIRIA

20389	AR.	Obv. Head of Rome. R. CARB. ROMA. Jupiter in quadriga, galloping to r. B. 7.	V. F.	»	2	6	»
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## PETILLIA

20390	AR.	Obv. PETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS. Eagle full face standing on fulmen, looking to r. R. S.F. Hexastyle temple. B. 3.	F. D. C.	»	8	6	»
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## PINARIA

20391	AR.	Obv. Head of Rome. R. NATTA ROMA. Victory in biga to r. B. 1.	F. D. C.	»	3	»	»
20392	AR.	—	V. F.	»	2	»	»

20393	AR.	—	—	F.	»	1	»
20394	AR.	R. NAT. ROMA. Similar type. B. 2.	F. D. C.	»	3	»	»
20395	AR.	—	—	V. F.	»	2	»
20396	AR.	Quinarius. Obv. SCARPVS IMP. Open hand. R. CAESAR DIVI F. Victory standing to r., holding wreath and palm. B. 14. (60 fr.) RR.	F.	1	»	»	»

## PLAETORIA

20397	AR.	Obv. CESTIANVS. Turreted head of Cybele to r.; in front, a globe. R. M. PLAETORIVS AED. CVR. EX. S. C. Curule chair, within pearl necklace. B. 3.	F.	»	2	»	»
20398	AR.	Obv. CESTIANVS S. C. Bust of Goddess Vacuna to r. R. M. PLAETORIVS M. F. AED. CVR. Eagle on fulmen. B. 4.	F. D. C.	»	6	6	»
20399	AR.	—	V. F.	»	3	6	»
20400	AR.	Obv. Young beardless head of Bonus Eventus to r. R. M. PLAETORI. CEST. EX. S. C. Winged caduceus. B. 5.	V. F.	»	2	6	»
20401	AR.	—	F.	»	1	6	»

## PLANCIA

20402	AR.	Obv. CN. PLANCIVS AED. CVR. S. C. Head of Diana Planciana to r. R. Cretan goat; behind, quiver and bow. B. 1.	V. F.	»	3	»	»
20403	AR.	—	V. F.	»	2	6	»
20404	AR.	—	F.	»	1	6	»

## PLAUTIA

20405	AR.	Obv. P. YPSAE. S. C. Head of Neptune to r.; behind, trident. R. C. YPSAE. COS. PRIV. CEPIT. Jupiter holding fulmen, in quadriga galloping to l. B. 11.	F.	»	2	6	»
20406	AR.	Obv. Same legend. Diademed head of Leuconoea; behind, trident. R. Similar. B. 12.	F. D. C.	»	5	»	»
20407	AR.	—	V. F.	»	3	6	»
20408	AR.	—	V. F.	»	2	6	»
20409	AR.	Obv. L. PLAVIVS Facing mask. R. PLANCVS. Eos leading the chariot of the Sun. B. 14.	F. D. C.	»	5	»	»
20410	AR.	—	V. F.	»	3	»	»

## PLUTIA

20411	AR.	Obv. Head of Rome. R. C. PLVTI. ROMA. The Dioscuri galloping to r. B. 1.	V. F.	»	3	6	»
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## POBLICIA

20412	AR.	Obv. Head of Mars to r. R. C. MAL. Nude hero, standing to l.; in front, trophy; behind, a prow. B. 6.	V. F.	»	3	»	»
20413	AR.	—	F.	»	2	»	»
20414	AR.	—	M.	»	1	»	»
20415	AR.	Obv. ROMA. Bust of Rome to r. R. C. POBLICI. Q. F. Hercules strangling the Nemean lion. B. 9.	V. F.	»	3	»	»
20416	AR.	—	F.	»	2	»	»
20417	AR.	—	M.	»	1	»	»

## POMPEIA

20418	AR.	Obv. Head of Rome. R. SEX. PO. FOSTLVS. ROMA. Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; to l., the shepherd Faustulus standing. B. 1.	V. F.	»	3	»	»
20419	AR.	—	V. F.	»	2	»	»
20420	AR.	—	F.	»	1	»	»
20421	AR.	Obv. MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER. Head of Neptune to r., with trident on R. R. PRAEF CLAS. ET ORAE MARIT. EX S. C. Naval trophy. B. 21. (30 fr.) RR.	V. F.	1	5	»	»
20422	AR.	Obv. Same legend. Bare head of Pompey to r.; in front, lituus; behind, praefriculum. R. PRAEF. ORAE MARIT. ET CLAS. EX S. C. Anapias and Amphinomus carrying their parents on their shoulders; between them, Neptune standing to l. B. 25. (30 fr.) RR.	F. D. C.	1	10	»	»
20423	AR.	—	V. F.	»	1	»	»
20424	AR.	—	(Broken.)	M.	»	5	»
20425	AR.	Obv. NEPTVNI Bare head of Pompey to r.; in front, trident; beneath, dolphin. R. Q. NASIDIVS. Galley on sail. B. 28. (25 fr.) RR.	F.	»	12	6	»

## POMPONIA

20426	AR.	Obv. L. POMPON. MOLO. Laureated head of Apollo to r. R. NVM. POMPIL. Numa standing near lighted altar, holding lituus, and in the attitude of sacrificing a goat. B. 6.	V. F.	»	3	»	»
20427	AR.	—	F.	»	2	»	»
20428	AR.	—	P.	»	1	»	»
20429	AR.	Obv. L. POMPONI. CN. F. Head of Rome to r. R. L. LIC. CN. DOM. Bituitus, standing in biga to r., holding shield and carnyx. B. 7.	V. F.	»	3	»	»
20430	AR.	—	F.	»	2	»	»
20431	AR.	Obv. Laureated head of Apollo to r. R. Q. POMPONI. MVSA. Terpsichore standing to r., holding lyre in left hand, and plectrum. B. 17.	F. D. C.	»	15	»	»

## PORCIA

20432	AR.	Obv. LAECA. Head of Rome to r. R. M. PORC. ROMA. Liberty in quadriga to r., crowned by Victory. B. 3.	F. D. C.	»	3	»	»
20433	AR.	—	V. F.	»	2	»	»

20434	Æ.	—	—	F.	» 1 »
20435	Æ.	—	—	M.	» » 9
20436	Æ.	Obv. M. CATO ROMA. Diademed head of Liberty to r.			
	℞.	VICTRIX. Winged Victory seated to r. B. 5.	V. F.	» 3 »	
20437	Æ.	—	—	F.	» 2 »
20438	Æ.	—	—	M.	» 1 »
20439	Æ.	—	—	F. D. C.	» 5 »
20440	Æ.	Quinarius. Obv. M. CATO. Similar type. B. 7.	V. F.	» 2 6	
20441	Æ.	—	—	B. 11. V. F.	» 2 »
20442	Æ.	Obv. M. CATO PRO PR. Head of Liberty to r. ℞. VIC- TRIX. Similar. B. 9.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 984.)

A fine Collection of First and Second Brass Coins.

20443	Julius Caesar and Octavius.	Æ¹. Obv. DIVOS IULIUS. Laur. head of Jul. Caesar to r. ℞. CAESAR DIVI F. Bare head of Octavius to r. C. 3.	V. F.	» 1 »	
20444	—	—	F.	» 15 »	
20445	Æ¹ (Nismes). Obv. IMP. PP. DIVI F. Heads of Jul. Caesar and Octavius back to back. ℞. COL. NEM. Crocodile to r.; behind, reeds. (Patinated.)	V. F.	» 7 6		
20446	Æ¹.	—	F.	» 5 »	
20447	Augustus.	Æ¹. Obv. DIVVS AVGVSTVS S. C. Radiate head to l. ℞. DIVA AVGVSTA. Livia seated to l. C. 93.	V. F.	» 5 »	
20448	Æ¹.	Obv. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Radiate head to l. ℞. PROVIDENT. Altar (struck under Tiberius). C. 228.	F.	» 4 6	
20449	Æ¹. (Restitution by Titus.) Obv. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Radiate head to l. ℞. IMP. T. CAES. AVG. RESTITVIT S. C. Eagle on globe. (Patinated.)	F.	» 7 6		
20450	Livia.	Æ¹. Obv. SALVS AVGVSTA. Bust of Livia to r. ℞. TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. P. M. TR. POT. XXIII around S. C. C. 4.	F.	» 5 »	
20451	Agrippa.	Æ¹. Obv. M. AGRIPPA L. F. COS. III. Head to l. ℞. S. C. Neptune standing. C. 3.	V. F.	» 2 6	
20452	Tiberius.	Æ¹. Obv. TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVST. IMP. VIII. Bare head to l. ℞. IMP. T. CAES. DIVI VESP. F. AVG. REST. around S. C. C. 73 (10 fr.).	V. F.	» 5 »	
20453	—	—	F.	» 3 6	
20454	Drusus.	Æ¹. Obv. DRVSVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F. DIVI AVG. N. Bare head to l. ℞. PONTIF. TRIBVN. POTEST. ITER around S. C. C. 2.	F.	» 3 »	
20455	Antonia.	Æ¹. Obv. ANTONIA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. ℞. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. S. C. Antonia veiled standing to l. holding simpulum. C. 6.	F.	» 4 6	
20456	Germanicus.	Æ¹. Obv. GERMANICVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F. DIVI AVG. N. Bare head to l. ℞. C. CAESAR DIVI AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IIII. P. P. around S. C. (Struck under Caligula). C. 4.	V. F.	» 6 6	
20457	Æ¹. Obv. GERMANICVS CAESAR. Germanicus standing to r. in quadriga. ℞. SIGNIS RECEPT. DEVICTIS GERM. S. C. Germanicus standing to l. C. 7. (Patinated.)	F.	» 5 »		
20458	Nero and Drusus.	Æ¹. Obv. NERO ET DRUSUS CAESA- RES. Nero and Drusus on horseback, galloping to r. ℞. C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT. around S. C. C. 1.	F.	» 2 »	
20459	Caligula.	Æ¹. Obv. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT. Laureate head to l. ℞. ADLOCVT COH. Caligula addressing soldiers. C. 1. (Unusually perfect reverse.)	F. D. C.	» 5 »	
20460	Æ¹.	—	V. F.	» 2 15 »	
20461	Æ¹. ℞. AGRIPPINA DRVILLA IVLIA S. C. The three sisters of Caligula standing facing C. 4. (25 fr.) R.	V. F.	» 2 10 »		
20462	Æ¹. Obv. C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS P. M. TR. POT., and in ex. PIETAS. Piety seated to l., holding patera. ℞. DIVO AVG. S. C. Hexastyle temple, in which is seen Caligula offering a sacrifice. C. 9. A beautiful piece.	V. F.	» 4 »		
20463	Æ¹. Obv. C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT. Bare head to l. ℞. VESTA S. C. Vesta veiled, seated to l. C. 27.	F.	» 5 »		
20464	Claudius.	Æ¹. Obv. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Bare head to l. ℞. CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI S. C. Pallas standing to l. C. 14.	F.	» 2 »	
20465	Æ¹. ℞. LIBERTAS AVGVSTA S. C. Liberty standing to r. C. 47.	F.	» 2 6		
20466	Æ¹. Another, similar.	V. F.	» 4 6		
20467	Nero (Contorniate). Obv. IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. P. MAX. Laur. head to r. ℞. Dais under which table covered with pieces of money; around four figures standing.	F.	» 1 15 »		
20468	Æ¹. Obv. NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Laur. head to l.; below, a globe. ℞. ANNONA AVGVSTI CERES S. C. Ceres seated to l.; in front, Abundance; between them, ornamented altar. C. 15. (Beautiful green patina.)	V. F.	» 5 10 »		
20469	Æ¹. ℞. PACE P. R. TERRA MARIQ. PARTA IANVM CLV- SIT S. C. Temple of Janus. C. 139. Dr Weber's specimen, no 132.	V. F.	» 4 »		

20470	Æ¹. Same type. C. 157.	F.	» 2 6		
20471	Æ¹. Another similar. C. 132. (Large flan.)	F.	» 4 »		
20472	Æ¹. ℞. ROMA S. C. Rome seated to l. C. 269.	V. F.	» 2 5 »		
20473	Æ¹. Another, similar. C. 278. (Patinated.)	V. F.	» 2 »		
20474	Æ¹. ℞. S. C. Triumphal arch, C. 306.	V. F.	» 1 10 »		
20475	Æ¹. ℞. VICTORIA AVGVSTI S. C. Victory to l. C. 342.	F.	» 5 6		
20476	Galba.	Æ¹. Obv. IMP. SER. SVLP. GALBA CAES. AVG. TR. P. Laur. and draped bust to r. ℞. LIBERTAS PVBLICA S. C. Liberty to l. C. 131. A splendid coin. RR.	F. D. C.	» 8 10 »	
20477	Æ¹. ℞. ROMA S. C. Rome standing to l. C. 184 (20 fr.). RR.	V. F.	» 1 10 »		
20478	Æ¹. ℞. S. C. Roman eagle between two standards. C. 277.	V. F.	» 7 6		
20479	Vespasian.	Æ¹. Obv. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESP. Vespasian with radiate head, seated to l. ℞. IMP. T. CAES. DIVI VESP. F. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. VIII around S. C. C. 207 (25 fr.) R.	F. D. C.	» 3 10 »	
20480	Æ¹. Obv. IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. CENS. Radiate head to r. ℞. FELICITAS PVBLICA S. C. Felicity standing to l. C. 153.	V. F.	» 3 6		
20481	Æ¹. Obv. IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN AVG. P. M. TR. PPP. COS. II. Laur. head to l. ℞. IVDEA CAPTA S. C. Palm tree; to l. Vespasian standing; to r. Judaea seated in mournful attitude C. 239. (Patinated.)	V. F.	» 3 10 »		
20482	Æ¹. ℞. IVDEA CAPTA S. C. Same type; but to l. a jew standing, his hands tied to the tree. C. 234.	F.	» 1 »		
20483	Æ¹. Another, similar.	V. F.	» 2 »		
20484	Æ¹. ℞. PON. MAX. TR. POT. P. P. COS. V. CENS. Winged caduceus between two cornucopiae. C. 376.	V. F.	» 5 »		
20485	Titus.	Æ¹. Obv. IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. VIII. Laur. head to l. ℞. AEQVITAS AVGVST. S. C. Equity standing to l. C. 5.	V. F.	» 5 »	
20486	Æ¹. ℞. ANNONA AVG. S. C. Abundance standing to l. C. 14.	V. F.	» 15 »		
20487	Æ¹. ℞. IVDEA CAPTA S. C. Judaea seated to r. at foot of palm-tree. C. 118.	F.	» 4 6		
20488	Æ¹. ℞. PAX AVGVST. S. C. Peace standing to l. C. 143.	V. F.	» 4		
20489	Julia.	Æ¹. Obv. IVLIA IMP. T. AVG. F. AVGVSTA. Bust to r. ℞. VESTA S. C. Vesta veiled seated to l., holding palladium and sceptre. C. 18.	M.	» 3 »	
20490	Domitian.	Æ¹. Obv. CAESAR AVG. F. DOMITIAN. COS. II. Laur. and draped bust to r. ℞. PRINCIP. IVVENT. S. C. Domitian on horseback to l. C. 400. (Patinated.)	V. F.	» 5 »	
20491	Æ¹.	—	F.	» 3 »	
20492	Æ¹. ℞. S. C. Hope to l. C. 448. (Patinated.) Very round.	F.	» 6 6		
20493	Æ¹. ℞. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S. C. Valour to r. C. 647. (Patinated.)	V. F.	» 6 6		
20494	Trajan.	Æ¹. Obv. IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. Laur. bust to r. ℞. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S. C. The Tiber standing to l. crushing Dacia. C. 525. (25 fr.) RR.	V. F.	» 1 10 »	
20495	Æ¹. ℞. Same legend. Dacia, in mournful attitude, seated on shields to l.; in front, a trophy. C. 531.	V. F.	» 15 »		
20496	Æ¹. ℞. Same legend. Octastyle temple with galleries on each side. C. 549. (20 fr.) R.	V. F.	» 1 15 »		
20497	Æ¹. ℞. Same legend, within oak-wreath. C. 582.	V. F.	» 1 5 »		
20498	Æ¹. ℞. Same legend. Victory standing to r., writing VIC. DAC. on shield attached to a tree. C. 452.	V. F.	» 12 6		
20499	Æ¹. ℞. Same legend. Abundance standing to l. C. 469.	F.	» 7 6		
20500	Æ¹. ℞. VIA TRAIANA (in exergue) S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S. C. Female seated to l. C. 649. (10 fr.)	V. F.	» 1 10 »		
20501	Hadrian.	Æ¹. Obv. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. S. C. Bare bust to r. ℞. AEGYPTOS S. C. Egypt seated to l.; in front, ibis. C. 110.	F.	» 17 6	
20502	Æ¹. ℞. ANNONA AVG. PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. XII. S. C. Abundance standing to l. C. 178.	V. F.	» 1 5 »		
20503	Æ¹. ℞. CAPPADOCIA S. C. Cappadocia standing to l. C. 200. The ℞. is poor.	V. F.	» 8 6		
20503a	Æ¹. ℞. COS. III. S. C. Equity standing to l. C. 385. (Patin- ated.)	F. D. C.	» 1 15 »		
20504	Æ¹. ℞. COS. III. P. P. CLEMENTIA AVG. S. C. Clemency standing to l. C. 509.	V. F.	» 1 10 »		
20505	Æ¹. ℞. COS. III. S. C. Equity seated to l. C. 387.	V. F.	» 4 6		
20506	Æ¹. ℞. FELICITATI AVG. COS. III. P. P. S. C. Galley sailing to r. C. 697.	V. F.	» 2 »		
20507	Æ¹. Similar. C. 691.	F.	» 4 »		
20508	Æ¹. ℞. NEP. RED. COS. III. S. C. Neptune standing to r. C. 980.	V. F.	» 1 5 »		
20509	Æ¹. ℞. RESTITVTORI ORBIS TERRARVM S. C. Hadrian standing to l., raising turreted female, holding the globe. C. 1285. (25 fr.) RR.	V. F.	» 15 »		
20510	Sabina.	Æ¹. Obv. SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG. P. P. Bust to r. ℞. S. C. Ceres veiled seated to l. C. 69.	Almost F. D. C.	» 2 10 »	
20511	Antoninus Plus.	Æ¹. Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. COS. IIII. Laureated head to r. ℞. APOLLINI AVGVSTO S. C. Apollo standing to l. C. 62.	F.	» 5 »	
20512	Æ¹. ℞. CONSECRATIO S. C. Funeral pyre of four grades, above which quadriga. C. 165. Dr Weber's specimen, lot 174.	V. F.	» 1 7 6		

20514	Æ¹. Another, similar. Nice tone.	V. F.	1	2	6
20515	Æ¹. R. COS. IIII. S. C. Equity standing to l. C. 231.	V. F.	»	10	»
20516	Æ¹. R. DIVO PIO S. C. Column enclosed within a palisade and surmounted by a figure of the Emperor. C. 354. F. D. C.	F. D. C.	2	15	»
20517	Æ¹. R. GENIO SENATVS S. C. The Genius of the Senate to l. C. 400.	F.	»	7	6
20518	Æ¹. R. PAX AVG. COS. IIII. S. C. Peace standing to l. C. 594.	V. F.	»	15	»
20519	Æ¹. R. TEMPL. DIV. AVG. REST. COS. IIII. S. C. Octastyle temple. C. 677.	V. F.	1	7	6
20520	Æ¹. R. TR. POT. COS. &c. Quadriga to r. (Patinated.) V. F.	V. F.	»	7	6
20521	Faustina I. Æ¹. Obv. DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust to r. R. AETERNITAS S. C. Eternity to l. C. 8. (Beautiful green patina.)	F.	»	5	»
20522	Antoninus and M. Aurelius. Æ¹. Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. Bare head to r. R. AVRELIVS CAES. AVG. PII F. COS. DES. S. C. Young bust of M. Aurelius to l. C. 8. R.	F.	»	7	6
20523	Marc Aurelius. Æ¹. Obv. IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. P. M. Laureated bust to r. R. CONCORD. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XVI. COS. IIII. S. C. Marcus Aurelius and Commodus shaking hands. C. 45. Dr Weber's specimen, sale lot 183.	F. D. C.	2	5	»
20524	Æ¹. R. CONSECRATIO S. C. Eagle on altar. C. 85.	V. F.	»	15	»
20525	Æ¹. R. Second Liberty. C. 403.	F.	»	2	6
20526	Faustina II. Æ¹. Obv. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. R. LAETITIA S. C. Joy standing to l. C. 149.	V. F.	»	5	»
20527	Lucius Verus. Æ¹. Obv. L. VERVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. Laur. head to r. R. TR. POT. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. II S. C. Victory standing to r., holding shield bearing the inscription VIC. PAR. C. 206.	V. F.	3	15	»
20528	Æ¹. Same type. C. 208.	V. F.	»	5	»
20529	Lucilla. Æ¹. Obv. LVCILLA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. R. PIETAS S. C. Pietas veiled standing to l. C. 53. (Patinated.)	V. F.	1	»	»
20530	Albinus. Æ¹. Obv. D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. Bare head to r. R. FELICITAS COS. II. S. C. Felicity standing to l. C. 16. (30 fr.) RR.	F.	»	12	6
20531	Crispina. Æ¹. Obv. CRISPINA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. R. LAETITIA S. C. Joy standing to l. C. 27.	F.	»	7	6
20531a	Caracalla. Æ¹. Obv. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM. Bust to r. R. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. Aesculapius standing to front. C. 303 var.	V. F.	3	5	»
20532	Æ Medallion of Byzantium Thraciae. Obv. AVTK MAVPH AN-TONEINOC AVΓ. Bust of Caracalla, radiate, to r., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. R. ΕΠΙΤΑΙΑ ΚΑΠΙΤΟΛΕΙ-ΝΩΝ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ. Emperor to r. on horse prancing. B. M. Cat., p. 101, no 74.	V. F.	5	»	»
20533	Diadumenianus. Æ¹. Obv. M. OPEL. ANTONINVS DIADVMENIANVS CAES. Bust to r. R. PRINC. IVVENTVTIS S. C. Diadumenianus standing between standards. C. 9. (20 fr.) RR.	V. F.	»	12	6
20534	Julia Maesa. Æ¹. Obv. IVLIA MAESA AVG. Bust to r. R. SAECVLI FELICITAS S. C. Felicity standing to l. C. 47.	V. F.	1	»	»
20535	Alexander Severus. Æ¹. Obv. IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER AVG. Laur. bust to r. R. P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. S. C. Alexander in quadriga to r. C. 378. (12 fr.) R. (Green patina.)	F.	»	3	6
20536	Maximus. Æ¹. Obv. C. IVL. VERVS MAXIMVS CAES. Bust to r. R. PIETAS AVG. S. C. Sacrificial implements. C. 5.	F.	»	17	6
20537	Pupienus. Æ¹. Obv. IMP. CAES. M. CLOD. PVPIENVS AVG. Laur. bust to r. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. S. C. Peace standing to l. C. 28.	F.	1	5	»
20538	Gordianus Plus. Æ¹. Obv. M. ANT. GORDIANVS CAES. Bare bust to r. R. PIETAS AVGG. S. C. Sacrificial implements. C. 183. (20 fr.) RR.	F.	»	10	»
28539	Otacilia. Æ¹. Obv. MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG. Bust to r. R. CONCORDIA AVGG. S. C. Concord seated to l. C. 10.	F.	»	5	»
20540	Herennius Etruscus. Æ¹. Obv. Q. HER. ETR. MES. DECIVS NOB. C. Bust to r. R. PIETAS AVGG. S. C. Mercury standing to l. C. 12. (40 fr.)	V. F.	1	10	»
20541	Magnentius. Æ¹. R. Christian monogram.	V. F.	»	3	6
20542	Maximianus. Æ¹. R. GENIO POP. ROM. S. A. The Sun.	V. F.	»	2	»
20543	Decentius. Æ¹. R. VICTORIAE DONN. &c.	V. F.	»	1	»

## ENGLISH GOLD COINS

(Continued from page 985.)

GEORGE IV 1820-1830

## FIVE POUNDS

20544	1826. Fine bust, l., by William Wyon, after a medallion by Chantry, hair short, neck bare, underneath, 1826. * GEORGIVS IV. DEI GRATIA * R. By Merlin. Square shield of arms, on richly decorated ermine pall; crown above. BRI-				
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TANNIARUM REX FID:DEF: Edge, in raised letters. DECUS ET TUTAMEN·ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO· Num. Chron., XIII, p. 175, no 1. A magnificent specimen of modern medallic art. R. F. D. C. 10 5 »

## TWO POUNDS

20545	1823. GEORGIUS IIII D:G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D: Fine bust by Merlin. R. No legend, but figures of St. George slaying the Dragon. Date, 1823, in exergue. By Pistrucci. Edge, in large raised letters, DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI IV. Num. Chron., XIII, p. 175, no 2. A beautiful piece, brilliantly preserved.	F. D. C.	2	15	»
20546	Another. Almost as brilliant.	V. F.	2	12	6
20547	—	V. F.	2	10	»
20548	—	F.	2	7	6
20549	—	F.	2	5	»
20550	— A brillt proof. RR.	F. D. C.	8	15	»
20551	— Also brilliant, but with a slight indentation on the edge.	F. D. C.	6	»	»
20552	1825. Type similar to no 20544, excepting date. R. Shield of arms, similar to the R. of no 20544. Edge plain. Extremely rare. Mr Hawkins, (Num. Chron., XIII, p. 177 foot-note) remarks, "a very few were struck in gold with plain edges for His Majesty and some distinguished persons; they are of course extremely rare." RR.	F. D. C.	8	»	»
20553	1826. Exactly as the last-named piece excepting date and edge, which latter is inscribed in small raised letters, DECUS ET TUTAMEN * ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO * Num. Chron., XIII, p. 177, no 6. A brilliant piece, of high artistic merit. R.	F. D. C.	5	»	»
20554	Another, almost as brilliant. R.	F. D. C.	4	10	»

## SOVEREIGNS

20555	1821. Fine proof. Obv. and R. by Pistrucci. Edge milled. Num. Chron. XIII, p. 178, no 7. Very scarce as proof. R.	F. D. C.	3	3	»
20556	— Not a proof.	F. D. C.	1	4	»
20557	—	V. F.	1	2	»
20558	1825. Obv. as no 20544. R. Square garnished shield. Edge plain. Num. Chron., XIII, p. 178, no 12. Rare proof of a scarce date. RR.	F. D. C.	4	10	»
20559	1826. Edge milled. Fine proof, in a most brilliant condition. R.	F. D. C.	1	15	»
20560	Another, almost as fine. R.	F. D. C.	1	10	»
20561	— Not a proof.	F. D. C.	1	4	»
20562	—	V. F.	1	2	»

## HALF SOVEREIGNS

20563	1821. Obv. as the sovereign of 1821. R. Garnished shield, crowned, ornamented with rose, thistle and shamrock. ANNO 1821 in legend. Num. Chron., XIII, p. 178, no 18. Edge milled. A rare proof of one of the prettiest English gold coins ever struck. Brilliant state. (Bieber Colln). RR.	F. D. C.	4	»	»
20564	—	F. D. C.	3	15	»
20565	— Equally beautiful. RR.	V. F.	1	5	»
20566	1825. Type as the Sovereign of 1825. Edge plain. Num. Chron., XIII, p. 179, no 22. RR.	F. D. C.	6	10	»
20567	1826. Same, except date and edge: the latter milled. Brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C.	1	»	»
20568	1824. Obv. as the sovereign of 1821. R. Sqre shield, crowned. ANNO 1824. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	16	6
20569	— ANNO 1825. Scarce.	V. F.	»	15	»

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 987.)

## COMMONWEALTH

## CROWNS

20570	1652. Shield bearing the cross of St. George within a wreath of laurel and palm. THE·COMMONWEALTH·OF·ENGLAND· Mm. Sun. R. Two shields, one bearing the cross of St. George, the other the harp of Ireland. GOD·WITH·VS· 1652· Above the shields ·V· Rud. XXXI, 1. (A very round coin.) Scarce date. R.	F.	3	»	»
20571	1653. Same type and mm. R.	M.	1	10	»
20572	1653. — (Almost V. F.) R.	F.	2	10	»
20573	1653. — (Beautiful obv.) R.	V. F.	4	10	»
20574	1653. — Nearly as fine. R.	V. F.	3	10	»
20575	1653. — A splendid specimen, just as struck and beautifully toned. R.	F. D. C.	6	15	»
20576	1656. — R.	V. F.	3	10	»

## HALF CROWNS

20577	1653. Similar type and mm. to the crown. Rud. XXXI, 4. R.	V. F.	2	»	»
20578	1653. — R.	F.	»	15	»
20579	1654. — Scarce date. R.	V. F.	2	5	»
20580	1656. — R.	V. F.	1	15	»
20581	1656. — R.	V. F.	2	5	»

## SHILLINGS

20582	1649.	Similar type. Mm. Sun. Rud. XXXI, 6. R.	F.	»	10	6
20583	1651.	(Extremely fine, almost F. D. C.)	R. V. F.	»	7	6
20584	1651.	(Very round. Toned.) R.	F. D. C.	»	15	»
20585	1651.	—	V. F.	»	1	»
20586	1651.	—	F.	»	10	6
20587	1651.	—	M.	»	7	6
20588	1652.	(Very round; unusually fine.)	V. F.	»	1	5
20589	1652.	(Somewhat black.)	V. F.	»	12	6
20590	1652.	(Date somewhat indistinct.)	M.	»	3	6
20591	1653.	—	R. V. F.	»	15	»
20592	1653.	—	R. F.	»	7	6
20593	1653.	—	R. F.	»	8	6
20594	1653.	—	R. M.	»	6	6
20595	1654.	— Scarce date.	R. F.	»	11	»
20596	1654.	—	R. F.	»	9	»
20597	1656.	—	R. V. F.	»	15	»
20598	1656.	—	R. F.	»	12	6
20599	1660.	Mm. Anchor. Rud. XXXI, 2. RR.	M.	»	12	»

## SIXPENCES

20600	1649.	Same type and mm. Scarce date. R. (Nearly F. D. C.)	V. F.	»	15	»
20601	1651.	— A splendid specimen, very round; and with perfect edge. (Obv. F. D. C. R. almost so.)	R. V. F.	»	2	»
20602	1651.	—	R. F.	»	10	6
20603	1652.	— Scarce date.	R. V. F.	»	1	»
20604	1656.	—	V. F.	»	15	»

## HALF-GROATS

20605	Similar type, but without legends or mm. Above the shields on R. II. (Unusually round and fine. As struck.)	Rud. XXXI, 10.	V. F.	»	7	6
20606	—	—	V. F.	»	5	»
20607	—	—	F.	»	3	»
20608	—	—	M.	»	1	6

## PENNIES

20609	Similar type as the half-groats. Rud. XXXI, 11.	V. F.	»	4	6
20610	—	V. F.	»	3	6
20611	—	F.	»	2	6
20612	—	M.	»	1	6

## HALFPENNIES

20613	Obv. St. George's shield. R. Irish harp on shield. Rud. XXXI, 9. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
20614	—	V. F.	»	3	6
20615	—	V. F.	»	2	6
20616	—	F.	»	1	6
20617	—	M.	»	1	»

## SIEGE COINS AND MONEY OF NECESSITY CHARLES I, COMMONWEALTH, CHARLES II

## CROWNS

20618	Inchiquin.	Octagonal piece of silver, stamped on each side dw't gr by a circular punch having two borders, the outer of 19.8 which is beaded. Rud. XXVII, 1. RR.	F.	6	»	»
20619	Another	— finer (Bieber coll.). RR.	V. F.	7	10	»
20620	Another	— Unusually fine. RR.	V. F.	8	10	»
20621	Inchiquin.	Of the same form, but stamped on each side V.s. within double circle borders as before. Rud. XXVII, 6. RR.	F.	8	»	»
20622	Rebel crown	(struck, it is supposed by Simon, by the Rebel chiefs in Ireland in the Year 1642. Vide Ruding, vol. I. p. 398). Obv. A large cross pattée occupying the whole field. R. V in centre of coin. Rud. XXVIII, 2. RRR.	V. F.	10	»	»
20623	Another, same type, but gilt on one side and evidently made from a piece of gilt plate. RRR.	F.	7	»	»	
20624	Ormonde.	C. R. surmounted by a large crown. R. V. Rud. XXVII, 8. R.	V. F.	2	10	»
20625	—	—	F.	2	»	»
20626	Dublin (?)	Large crown in centre of coin. Mm. lis. CAR [II D. G.] MAG BRIT. A rose between each word. R. Large V. Mm. lis. [F]RA E[T] H Y B REX [F. D. &c.]. A rose between each word. Rud. XXX, 1. Snelling (suppl. to Simon) considers this curious piece to have been struck in Ireland, after the death of Chas. I and before the Restoration. RR. F.	F.	7	10	»

## HALF-CROWNS

20627	Inchiquin.	Similar in type to the crown no 20621 but with II-VI each side. Rud. XXVII, 7. RR.	F.	8	10	»
20628	Dublin (?)	Type as no 20626. Mm. lis. CAR II D G [MAG] BRIT. A shamrock between each word. R. II VI FRA [ET H] Y B REX F D &c. A shamrock between each word of legend. Rud. XXX, 3. RR.	F.	6	»	»

20629	Ormonde.	Type as the crown no 20624 but value on R. II-VI. Rud. XXVII, 9. R.	V. F.	1	15	»
20630	—	—	R. F.	1	7	6

## SHILLINGS

20631	Carlisle.	Circular piece. Large crown, beneath which C:R.: XII Border of dots. R. In three lines, OBS CARL. 1645. A rose above and beneath. Rud. XXVIII, 3. RR.	F.	10	»	»
20632	Cork.	Octagonal coin. In two lines CORK R. X-II. Beaded circle on both sides. Rud. XXVIII, 11. Pierced. RR.	F.	2	»	»
20633	Inchiquin.	Octagonal piece of silver, stamped upon each side dw't gr. within 3 beaded circles. Rud. XXVII, 3. RR. V. F.	F.	10	»	»
20634	Newark.	Lozenge-shaped coin. Large crown in centre, C R at sides; beneath, XII. R. In three lines, NEWARKE. A variety 1645 of Rud. XXVIII, 8, as this piece has a peculiar crown, the top arch of which describes a semi-circle. A very rare type. RR. F. reading NEWARK; ordinary crown. Rud. XXVIII, 8. R. V. F.	F.	1	5	»
20635	—	—	V. F.	1	5	»
20636	Ninepence.	Similar type to the last-named coin, but value. IX and date 1646. Countermarked with an escutcheon of the royal arms. An extremely rare variety, but seldom seen. Rud. XXVIII. Pierced and gilt. RR.	F.	2	10	»
20637	Pontefract.	Octagonal piece. C-R, crown above. DVM: SPIRO-SPERO R. The castle of Pontefract, P.C. above, date 1648, below. OBS left side, and a hand holding a sword, on the other side of castle. Rud. XXIX, 12. RR.	V. F.	6	»	»
20638	—	In centre, in three lines, HANC: DEVS DEDIT 1648; crown above; legend, CAROL: II: D: G: MAG: B: F: ET: H: REX. R. The castle as before, but with portion of cannon protruding from the right-hand tower. Legend. POST: MORTEM: PATRIS: PRO: FILIO. Rud. XXIX, 13. RR.	V. F.	6	10	»
20639	—	—	F.	3	10	»
20540	Lozenge shape, circular stamp.	Hand holding sword. R. DVM: SPIRO, &c. as no 20637. A rare type, not given by Ruding; see his plate XXIX, 11, where the hand and sword are omitted and the numerals XII and letters P.C. given in their place. RR.	F.	4	15	»
20641	—	As last, but more diamond shaped. Larger crown and C, R; smaller lettering than the preceding coin. R. P.C. and XII at sides of castle. Rud. XXIX, 11. Beautifully preserved. RR.	V. F.	6	10	»

## SIXPENCE, &amp;c.

20642	Ormonde.	C.R, crown above. R. VI. Rud. XXVII, 11. Pierced. R.	F.	»	5	»
20643	Groat, similar type, value III.	Rud. XXVII, 12. R.	M.	»	4	6

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH REGAL COPPER, TIN AND BRONZE COINS

(Continued from p. 988.)

## GEORGE IV

20644	Farthing.	Laureated and draped bust 1. GEORGIUS IIII DEI GRATIA. R. Britannia, helmeted, seated to r. BRITANNIAR: REX FID: DEF: Exergue 1821.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
20645	—	Similar, but dated 1822. Scarce date.	V. F.	»	»	9
20646	—	Similar, but dated 1823.	V. F.	»	»	6
20647	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
20648	—	Another (from the Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
20649	—	Similar, but dated 1825.	V. F.	»	»	6
20650	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
20651	—	Another (from the Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	»	1	»
20652	—	Similar, but dated 1826. Rare date.	M.	»	»	6
20653	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
20654	—	Laureated bust 1. GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA 1826. R. Britannia, helmeted, seated r. no olive branch. Legend as last. In the exergue, rose, shamrock and thistle joined.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
20655	—	Similar, but dated 1827. Bright red copper.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
20656	—	Another (from the Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	»	»	9
20657	—	Another, a fine dark colour.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
20658	—	Similar, but dated 1828. R. (from the Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	»	2	6
20659	—	Similar, but dated 1829. R.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
20660	—	Similar, but dated 1830.	V. F.	»	»	6
20661	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	1	»



20662	Halfpenny. Similar to the last described farthing. Dated 1826.	V. F.	"	"	6
20663	— Another.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20664	— Similar, but dated 1827, brilliant and almost in proof state.	F. D. C.	"	1	"
20665	Penny. Same type as the halfpenny: dated 1825. Scarce date.	F.	"	2	"
20666	— Another.	V. F.	"	3	"
20667	— Similar, but dated 1826.	V. F.	"	2	"
20668	— Another (a fine coin).	F. D. C.	"	3	6
20669	— Similar, but dated 1827. Rare date.	M.	"	2	"

## PROOFS AND PATTERNS

20670	Third of a farthing. A copper proof, dated 1827. RR.	F. D. C.	"	5	"
20671	Half farthing. A bronzed proof dated 1828. (Wakeford and Montagu.) R.	F. D. C.	"	7	6
20672	— A copper proof (De Worms and Montagu.) R.	F. D. C.	"	7	6
20673	— A copper proof dated 1830 (Montagu.) RR.	F. D. C.	"	10	"
The four last described are colonial coins and not intended for circulation in England.					
20674	Farthing. A fine copper proof of 1821, with a beautiful tone. Montagu refers to a proof of this date as being very rare (perhaps unique). RRR.	F. D. C.	1	5	"
20675	— Pattern. Similar to the ordinary farthing of 1821, but the toothed border is wider, and the legend is closer to the head. R. Blank. Spink and Son's Catalogue of Mr Montagu's collection no 1007. UNIQUE (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	2	"	"
20676	Halfpenny. Proof of 1826, brilliant.	F. D. C.	"	7	6
20677	— Proof of 1827 very fine and rare.	F. D. C.	"	10	"
20678	Penny. A bronzed proof of 1825. R.	F. D. C.	"	10	"
20679	— A brilliant copper proof of the same date. A gem. RR.	F. D. C.	1	5	"
20680	— A brilliant bronzed proof of 1826.	F. D. C.	"	10	"

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

## 18th Century.

(Continued from p. 989.)

## MIDDLESEX

## HALF PENNIES

20681	CHELSEA	A sailor with a wooden leg presenting a petition to Britannia. R. Hope 1795.	(151) V. F.	"	9
20682	—	Another.	(151) F. D. C.	"	1
20683	HENDON	A church. 1794. R. A greyhound. (B. Price.)	(155) V. F.	"	6
20684	—	Another.	(155) F. D. C.	"	1
20685	—	As last. R. A stove. Edge SKIDMORE HOLBORN LONDON. A thick blank.	(157) F. D. C.	"	1 3
20686	LONDON	Allen's. Arms, &c. in wreath. R. Arms draped. 1795.	(167) V. F.	"	3
20687	—	Another.	(167) F. D. C.	"	6
20688	—	" Payable in London ".	(167a) F. D. C.	"	1
20689	—	Edge milled.	(167b) F. D. C.	"	1
20690	—	Bebbington's. Bust r. R. Prince of Wales' plumes in a shield; an umbrella above.	(175) V. F.	"	6
20691	—	Another. Rare in this state.	(175) F. D. C.	"	1 6
20692	—	Biggar's. Inscriptions both sides. 1796.	(177) V. F.	"	1
20693	—	Black Friars. A monk. R. Arms.	(178a) F. D. C.	"	9
20694	—	Burchell's. Inscriptions both sides.	(181) V. F.	"	6
20695	—	A variety.	(185) F. D. C.	"	9
20696	—	Another variety.	(186) F. D. C.	"	9
20697	—	Another variety.	(190) V. F.	"	9
20698	—	The same in pewter.	(190) V. F.	"	1
20699	—	Another variety.	(191) V. F.	"	6
20700	—	Another variety.	(193) F. D. C.	"	9
20701	—	Carter's. A slipper. R. LADIES SHOE MANUFACTORY.	(194) F. D. C.	"	6
20702	—	A variety.	(195) V. F.	"	6
20703	—	Chamber's. A girl seated under a tree making lace. R. A lamb 1794.	(196) V. F.	"	3
20704	—	Another.	(196) F. D. C.	"	6
20705	—	Ching's. Bust l. R. Royal Arms, &c.	(197) F. D. C.	"	1
20706	—	Another (plated).	(197) V. F.	"	1 6
20707	—	Christ's Hospital. Monogram. 1800. R. HALF PENNY.	(198) M.	"	9
20708	—	Another.	(198) F.	"	1 6
20709	—	Another.	(198) V. F.	"	2 6
20710	—	Another (almost F. D. C.).	(198) V. F.	"	3 6
20711	—	The 1 of the date has a square top and there is no dot.	(199) M.	"	1
20712	—	Another in brass, and thicker.	(199) F.	"	2 6
20713	—	Similar, but the monogram is formed of double lines.	(200) V. F.	"	4 6
20714	—	Clark's. Bust of Washington r. R. A stove. 1795.	(201a) V. F.	"	6

20715	—	Corresponding Society. Fable of the bundle of sticks. R. Dove and olive branch. 1795. (204) V. F.	"	"	6
20716	—	Another.	(204) F. D. C.	"	1
20717	—	" Payable at Dublin Cork or Belfast ".	(204b) F.	"	6
20718	—	Dove and olive branch. R. Two hands clasped. Edge " Celebrated for pure air and sea bathing ".	(206c) F.	"	9
20719	—	Coventry Street. A filtering stone. 1795. R. Inscription.	(210) F. D. C.	"	6
20720	—	Davidson's. Female seated to l. with sword, and shield of London. 1795. R. Triangle crowned and supported by two hands, radiated.	(212) F. D. C.	"	6
20721	—	As reverse of last. R. Bust of the Prince of Wales r.	F. D. C.	"	1
20722	—	Dennis'. A wheatsheaf. 1795. R. Inscription. 1794.	(214) V. F.	"	3
20723	—	Another.	(214) F. D. C.	"	9
20724	—	Another (like proof).	(214) F. D. C.	"	1 6
20725	—	" Payable in Dublin or London ".	(214b) F. D. C.	"	1
20726	—	Milled edge.	(214d) F. D. C.	"	1
20727	—	Dodd's. Bust r. R. Harp radiated.	(215) F. D. C.	"	9
20728	—	Another, but on much thicker flan.	(215) F. D. C.	"	1 3
20729	—	Eaton's. Bust l. R. Cock and pig's sty. 1795.	(216) V. F.	"	6
20730	—	Another.	(216) F. D. C.	"	9
20731	—	Forster's. Crown and date 1795 surrounded by music. R. Prince of Wales' plumes in circle. R.	(217) F. D. C.	"	7 6
20732	—	Foundling Fields. A lamb 1795. R. Monogram I. B.	(220) V. F.	"	3
20733	—	Another.	(220) F. D. C.	"	6
20734	—	Fowler's. Head of Neptune r. R. Whale fishing 1794.	(221) V. F.	"	3
20735	—	Another.	(221) F. D. C.	"	6
20736	—	Franklin Press. Printing press. 1794. R. Inscription.	(222a) V. F.	"	6
20737	—	Another.	(222a) F. D. C.	"	1
20738	—	Guest's. Royal arms, &c. R. Boot and shoes. 1795.	(223) V. F.	"	3
20739	—	" Payable in Dublin or in London ".	(223b) F. D. C.	"	1
20740	—	" Payable in Dublin or at Ballymurtagh ".	(223c) V. F.	"	6
20741	—	" Payable in Lancaster London or Bristol ".	(223d) V. F.	"	6
20742	—	Hall's. Three animals. R. Inscription and date 1795.	(224) V. F.	"	6
20743	—	A variety.	(225) V. F.	"	6
20744	—	Another.	(225) F. D. C.	"	1
20745	—	A deformed man. R. Inscription.	(226a) V. F.	"	6
20746	—	Another.	(226a) F. D. C.	"	9
20747	—	A variety.	(227) F. D. C.	"	1
20748	—	A woman standing.	(228) V. F.	"	6
20749	—	Another.	(228) F. D. C.	"	9
20750	—	A Toucan. " Payable in Dublin or in London ".	(230a) F. D. C.	"	1
20751	—	Edge milled.	(230c) V. F.	"	3
20752	—	Another.	(230c) F. D. C.	"	9

(To be continued.)

## SPECIAL LIST OF COLONIAL COINS

We have the pleasure, this month, of offering to our readers, the first portion of a Collection of Colonial coins, comprising many extremely fine and rare pieces, the greater portion of which, lately belonged to a well-known collector. The prices at which we are offering these coins are low, and the present is a good opportunity for acquiring specimens of the highest degrees of preservation and rarity.

In the Indian series are several proofs, never before offered, and hitherto unpublished, and in fact throughout the list will be found pieces of unusual interest to every one versed in Numismatics, at home or abroad.

## CHANNEL ISLES

## GUERNSEY

## COPPER COINS

20753	Eight double piece, dated 1834.	V. F.	"	"	9
20754	A bronzed proof of the same. (Brilliant.) RR.	F. D. C.	1	"	"
20755	Eight double piece, dated 1858.	V. F.	"	"	9
20756	Four double piece, dated 1830.	V. F.	"	"	3
20757	Another in bright red mint state.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20758	Four double piece, dated 1858.	V. F.	"	"	3
20759	Two double piece, dated 1858.	V. F.	"	"	3
20760	One double piece, dated 1830.	V. F.	"	"	1
20761	Another.	F. D. C.	"	"	3
20762	A bronzed proof (in brilliant condition). RR.	F. D. C.	"	"	5

## BRONZE COINS

20763	Eight double piece, dated 1889.	F. D. C.	"	"	3
20764	Four double piece, dated 1864.	V. F.	"	"	2
20765	— — — 1885.	V. F.	"	"	2
20766	— — — 1889.	F. D. C.	"	"	2
20767	Two double piece. — 1874.	V. F.	"	"	1
20768	— — — 1885.	F. D. C.	"	"	2
20769	One double piece. — 1889.	F. D. C.	"	"	1

## JERSEY

## COPPER COINS

20770	One thirteenth of a shilling, dated 1841.	F. D. C.	"	2	"
20771	— — — 1851.	V. F.	"	1	3
20772	— — — —	F. D. C.	"	2	"
20773	— — — 1861.	F. D. C.	"	2	"
20774	One twenty-sixth of a shilling. — 1841.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20775	— — — 1851.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20776	— — — 1858.	V. F.	"	"	6
20777	— — — 1861.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20778	One fifty-second of a shilling, — 1841.	F. D. C.	"	"	6

## BRONZE COINS

20779	One thirteenth of a shilling, dated 1866.	F. D. C.	"	"	6
20780	— — — — A proof. R.	F. D. C.	"	8	6
20781	— — — 1870.	F. D. C.	"	"	6
20782	One twenty-sixth of a shilling, — 1866.	F. D. C.	"	"	6
20783	— — — 1870.	F. D. C.	"	"	6
20784	One twelfth of a shilling, dated 1881 (almost like a proof).	F. D. C.	"	1	6
20785	One twenty-fourth of a shilling, dated 1877.	F. D. C.	"	"	6
20786	One 48th of a shilling, dated 1877. Scarce.	F. D. C.	"	1	"

## ISLE OF MAN

## COINS

20787	Penny of 1709 (cast as usual). R.	M.	"	2	"
20788	— — — —	F.	"	3	6
20789	— — — (Seldom seen in this condition.)	V. F.	"	7	6
20790	Halfpenny of 1709. (Cast as usual.) R.	F.	"	4	"
20791	Halfpenny of 1733. Scarce.	F.	"	1	6
20792	— — — (almost F. D. C.)	V. F.	"	15	"
20793	— — — A proof in silver. R.	F. D. C.	"	1	10
20794	Penny of 1786.	V. F.	"	3	6
20795	— — — —	F. D. C.	"	10	"
20796	Halfpenny of 1786.	F. D. C.	"	2	"
20797	Penny of 1798.	F. D. C.	"	10	"
20798	— — — A copper proof. R.	F. D. C.	"	1	5
20799	Halfpenny of 1798.	V. F.	"	1	6
20800	Penny of 1813. A beautiful bronzed proof. R.	F. D. C.	"	15	"
20801	Halfpenny of 1813. Bright copper.	F. D. C.	"	4	6
20802	Penny of 1839. Bright copper.	F. D. C.	"	3	6
20803	Halfpenny — — —	F. D. C.	"	2	"
20804	Farthing — — —	F. D. C.	"	1	"

## TOKENS

20805	"Douglas Bank Token one shilling British 1811". RR.	V. F.	2	5	"
20806	"Atlas" penny token 1811. Rare in this condition.	V. F.	"	6	"
20807	— — — halfpenny —	P.	"	1	6
20808	— — — —	F.	"	4	6
20809	"Peel Castle" penny 1811. "DOUGLAS BANK TOKEN". R.	F.	"	7	6
20810	— — — "DOUGLAS TOKEN". R.	F.	"	7	6
20811	— — — — R. V. F.	"	"	15	"
20812	— — — halfpenny — "DOUGLAS BANK TOKEN". R.	V. F.	"	15	"
20813	"Isle of Man Bank penny 1811".	V. F.	"	2	6

## GIBRALTAR

## SILVER

20814	A Spanish dollar of Ferdinand VI countermarked on both sides with G. R. This piece has also been countermarked, by the French, on one side, for Guadaloupe, after being stamped as above. Unpublished. RR. A remarkable piece.	V. F.	2	10	"
20815	A Spanish eighth of a dollar, stamped with G. R. both sides. R.	V. F.	"	7	6
20816	A Spanish sixteenth of a dollar, similarly treated. R.	V. F.	"	5	"

## COPPER COINS

20817	Two quarts. Victoria 1842.	V. F.	"	"	6
20818	— — — —	F. D. C.	"	1	"
20819	One quart. — — —	F. D. C.	"	"	9

## TOKENS

20820	Two quarts. Keeling's 1802.	V. F.	"	"	9
20821	Two quarts. — 1810.	V. F.	"	"	6
20822	Dos quarts. Spittle's 1820.	V. F.	"	"	6

## IONIAN ISLANDS

## SILVER

20823	30 Oboli. dated 1834.	V. F.	"	"	3
20824	— — — 1851.	F.	"	"	3
20825	— — — 1852.	F.	"	"	3

## COPPER

20826	Ten Oboli. dated 1819.	V. F.	"	1	"
20827	— — — —	F. D. C.	"	4	6
20828	— — — — A beautiful copper proof. RR.	F. D. C.	"	10	"
20829	Five Oboli. — — —	F.	"	"	9
20830	Two-and-a-half Oboli. — — —	V. F.	"	"	3
20831	— — — 1820.	V. F.	"	"	3
20832	— — — —	F. D. C.	"	"	6
20833	Obolus. dated 1834.	V. F.	"	"	1
20834	— — — 1835.	V. F.	"	"	1
20835	— — — 1851.	P.	"	"	1
20836	— — — 1853.	V. F.	"	"	3
20837	— — — 1857.	V. F.	"	"	6
20838	— — — 1862.	F. D. C.	"	"	3

## CYPRUS

20839	1 Piastre, dated 1879.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20840	— — — 1881.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20841	½ Piastre, — 1879.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20842	— — — 1881.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20843	— — — (with H under the bust.)	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20844	¼ Piastre, — 1879.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20845	— — — 1880.	F. D. C.	"	"	9
20846	— — — 1881 (with H under the bust.)	F. D. C.	"	"	9

## INDIA

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

## SILVER COINS

20847	Rupee. Shield of arms, surrounded by straggling branches in the form of a wreath. R. Within a dotted circle in the centre, PAX DEO, in two lines : around, BOMBAIENSIS MONETA : RR.	E. F.	9	10	"
20848	— The old "Surat" rupee.	V. F.	"	2	"
20849	— Another, on a thinner and a broader flan.	V. F.	"	2	"
20850	Half rupee. Similar to the rupee but spewing less of the legends.	E. F.	"	1	"
20851	Quarter rupee. Similar, but showing still less of the legends.	E. F.	"	"	6
20852	Rupee. Improved "Surat" rupee, better struck and showing more of the inscriptions.	V. F.	"	2	6
20853	— The "Surat" rupee still further improved, the inscriptions being entire and enclosed within circles. Straight graining upon the edge.	V. F.	"	2	6
20854	Rupee. A silver proof of the last. A beautiful piece. RR.	E. F.	"	10	"
20855	— The old "Surat" rupee recoined with the addition of a small crown on the obverse, and of a label on the reverse, with the date 1825, incuse, upon it.	F.	"	1	6
20856	— Another.	V. F.	"	2	"
20857	Half rupee. Same type as the rupee.	V. F.	"	1	"

## COPPER COINS

20858	Pice. A large crown with BOMB under it. R. The Company's bale mark. R.	F.	"	1	6
20859	Twenty Cash. The bale mark with the date 1791 under it. R. A pair of scales and "Adel". A bronzed proof.	V. F.	"	2	"
20860	— Another bronzed proof.	F. D. C.	"	2	6
20861	Fifteen Cash. Similar, to the "Twenty Cash." A bronzed proof.	F. D. C.	"	3	6
20862	— Similar to the last but that the lines of the bale-mark are broad single ones instead of being narrow double ones. A bronzed proof.	F. D. C.	"	2	6
20863	— A gilt proof with double-lined bale-mark.	F. D. C.	"	3	6
20864	Ten Cash. Same type as the last piece. A gilt proof.	V. F.	"	2	"
20864*	— A bronzed proof.	V. F.	"	2	"
20865	Five Cash. Same type.	V. F.	"	"	6
20866	— A bronzed proof.	F. D. C.	"	2	6
20867	Twenty Cash. Same type as that of 1791, but dated 1794. A gilt proof.	V. F.	"	3	6
20868	Fifteen Cash. Similar. A bronzed proof.	F. D. C.	"	3	"
20869	Five Cash. Similar.	F.	"	"	3
20870	— A copper proof. R.	F. D. C.	"	5	"
20871	Pice. A rough piece of copper, with the Company's bale-mark on the obverse with the date 1804 under it. R. Scales and "Adel".	M.	"	1	"
20872	— Similar, but dated 1816.	F.	"	1	6
20873	— Similar, but dated 1825.	V. F.	"	2	6
20874	Half pice. Same type, dated 1803.	F.	"	1	"
20875	— Similar, but dated 1813.	M.	"	"	9
20876	— Another.	F.	"	1	"
20877	— Another.	V. F.	"	1	3
20878	— Similar, but dated 1815. (Scarce.)	M.	"	1	"
20879	— Similar, but dated 1816.	F.	"	1	"
20880	— Similar, but dated 1825.	F.	"	1	"
20881	— Similar, but dated 1826.	F.	"	1	"
20882	— Similar, but dated 1827.	M.	"	"	9
20883	— Another.	F.	"	1	"
20884	Quarter pice. Same type; dated 1825.	M.	"	1	"
20885	— Another.	V. F.	"	2	"
20886	Double pice. Arms, &c., of the E. I. Co. 1804. R. Scales and "Adel". A fine bronzed proof. R.	F. D. C.	"	10	"
20887	One pice. Same type. A beautiful bronzed proof. R.	F. D. C.	"	6	"

- 20888 *Half pice*. Same type. A bronzed proof. R. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 20889 *Pice*. A rough piece of copper with the Company's bale-mark and date 1821. R. Scales with "Paissa" and date. R. F. » 3 6  
 20890 *Half pice*. Same type. R. V. F. » 2 6  
 20891 *Half Anna*. Arms, &c., of the E. I. Company 1834. R. Scales with "Adel" and date, and HALF ANNA above. V. F. » » 3  
 20892 *Quarter Anna*. Similar type to the first half Anna but dated 1830. V. F. » » 3  
 20893 — Similar, but with larger lettering, and dated 1833. V. F. » » 3  
 20894 *Pice*. Similar type. Letters small. V. F. » » 2  
 20895 — Similar, but with larger letters. V. F. » » 2

## PEWTER COINS

- 20896 *Double pice*. A large crown with G.R. above and BOMB. below. R. AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ. An ornament above, and also one below. R. (From the Da Cunha coll.) Unusually fine. V. F. » 15 »  
 20897 *Pice*. Of the same type. (Also from the Da Cunha coll.) R. V. F. » 12 6  
 20898 — Another, varying from the last in the shape of the crown. R. V. F. » 10 »  
 20899 *Double pice*. Similar in type and inscription to the last, but with the date 1741 in place of the lower ornament on the reverse. R. V. F. » 1 »  
 20900 *Pice*. Same type and date. R. M. » 5 »

## BENGAL PRESIDENCY

## GOLD COINS

- 20901 *Half Mohur*. As the old standard mohur of Shah Aulum, struck in the 19th. year of his reign. F. D. C. » 1 »

## SILVER COINS

- 20902 *Two Annas*. A small rough piece of silver showing only a portion of the legend as on the Sicca rupee, struck at Moors-hedabad. RR. V. F. » 2 6  
 20903 *Rupee*. With the inscriptions entire and dated 1202. A wide toothed border and obliquely grained edge. R. V. F. » 10 »  
 20904 — Similar, but without, the toothed border and date. V. F. » 1 6  
 20905 *Half rupee*. Similar. V. F. » 1 »  
 20906 — Another. F. D. C. » 1 6  
 20907 *Quarter rupee*. Similar, but with the inscriptions abbreviated; the date appears on this. F. D. C. » » 6  
 20908 *Rupee*. As the last rupee but with plain edge and without any clusters of dots, (A silver proof.) R. F. D. C. » 10 »  
 20909 *Half rupee*. A silver proof, as the last. R. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 20910 *Quarter rupee*. Also a silver proof similar. R. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 20911 *Rupee*. "Sicca" rupee with the usual inscriptions, but with upright milled edge; not dated. V. F. » 1 3  
 20912 — Another. F. D. C. » 1 6  
 20913 *Half rupee*. Similar. F. D. C. » » 6  
 20914 *Quarter rupee*. Similar. V. F. » » 6  
 20915 — Another. F. D. C. » » 9  
 20916 *Rupee*. Similar, but with raised rim and toothed border; edge plain. F. D. C. » 1 3  
 20917 *Half rupee*. Same type. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 20918 *Quarter rupee*. Same type. F. D. C. » » 6  
 20919 *Rupee, Half rupee, and Quarter rupee*. A set of silver proofs with upright grained edges; otherwise the same as the last. *Brilliant and rare*. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 20920 *Quarter rupee*, of the Benares mint, with mint, mark, a fish. *Scarce*. Usual legend. F. D. C. » 2 »  
 20921 *Rupee, Half rupee, and Quarter rupee*. A set of three silver proofs of the same mint, in brilliant condition. Edges obliquely grained. R. (Mm. Fish and Flower.) F. D. C. » 15 »  
 (The legend of the R. of the foregoing, is translated thus, "Struck at Benares in the 49th. year of his fortunate reign.")  
 20922 *Rupee*. "Struck at Ferruckabad in the year 45 of his prosperous reign." Edge obliquely grained. A silver proof in brilliant state and rare. F. D. C. » 9 6  
 20923 — An ordinary specimen which has been in circulation. V. F. » 2 »  
 20924 *Rupee*. Similar to the last, but with upright grained edge, and raised rim; mm. a small crescent. A brilliant proof in silver. R. F. D. C. » 9 6  
 20925 — An ordinary specimen without the raised rim and mint mark. V. F. » 2 »  
 20926 *Rupee, Half rupee, and Quarter rupee*, similar to the last, but with plain edges, and raised rim; a set of three brilliant proofs in silver. R. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 20927 *Quarter rupee*. An ordinary specimen. V. F. » » 6  
 20928 — A silver proof with upright graining on the edge, but without the raised rim. R. F. D. C. » 3 6

## COPPER COINS

- 20929 *Quarter Anna*. "In the 37 th. year of the Emperor Shah Aulum." R. The value in three languages. A brilliant proof in bright copper. R. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 20930 — Similar, but of smaller module and with raised rim. A bright copper proof. R. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 20931 — Pattern of 1809. Arms, &c. of the Company. ONE PIE above, and date below. R. The value in three languages, Nagree, and Bengali round the edge and Persian across the field. In proof condition. RR. F. D. C. » 10 »

- 20932 *Four Pie*. Arms, &c.; date 1825. R. Within a wreath of palm a large 4 followed by the name and date in Persian. Scarce. V. F. » 1 3  
 20933 *One Pie*. Same type. Scarce. V. F. » » 9  
 20934 *Half Anna*. Value in English and Bengali. R. Value in Persian and Nagree. A beautiful proof in bright copper. R. F. D. C. » 10 »  
 20935 *One Pie*. Of the same type a bright copper proof. R. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 20936 *Half Anna*. Arms &c. 1835, R. Value in Persian and English, within a wreath. EAST INDIA COMPANY. F. D. C. » » 3  
 20937 — Similar, but dated 1845. Scarce. V. F. » » 6  
 20938 *Quarter Anna*. Same type; dated 1835. R. As last but reading ONE QUARTER ANNA. F. D. C. » » 3  
 20939 — Similar, but value in larger letters. F. D. C. » » 4  
 20940 — Similar, but still larger letters. F. D. C. » » 3  
 20941 — Similar, but dated 1858. F. D. C. » » 4  
 20942 *Twelfth Anna*. Same type; dated 1835. R.  $\frac{1}{12}$  ANNA. F. D. C. » » 3

## TOKEN

- 20943 A circular hole within a circle, around which is GRAIN TOKEN [ONE RUPEE]. R. FAMINE 1874. RR. F. D. C. » 12 6

## MADRAS PRESIDENCY

## GOLD COINS

- 20944 *Star Pagoda*. The god Swami. R. A star within a border of dots. F. D. C. » 9 »  
 20945 *Pagoda*. A pagoda surrounded with stars within a garter inscribed PAGODA. R. The god Swami, within a circle of dots, surrounded by a ribbon bearing native characters. F. D. C. » 8 6  
 20946 *Mohur*. The Company's Arms, supporters, &c. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY. R. Persian inscription. V. F. » 2 »  
 20947 *Half Mohur*. The Company's crest. Legend as last. R. Persian inscription. R. E. F. » 1 5 »  
 20948 *Third Mohur*. The shield and crest of the Company. Legend as before. R. Persian inscription. R. F. D. C. » 15 »  
 20949 *Quarter Mohur*. Crest and legend as the *Half Mohur*. R. Persian inscription. R. E. F. » 12 6  
 20950 *Mohur of the Arcot mint*. Obv. and R. Persian inscriptions. R. E. F. » 17 6  
 20951 *Quarter Mohur, struck at Calcutta 1768 (1182 Hegira)*. Persian inscription on both sides within double circles enclosing dots. R. (Brilliant). F. D. C. » 15 »

## SILVER COINS

- 20952 *Double Fanam*. A rough lump of silver rudely and imperfectly stamped on the obverse with two C's interlinked, and on the reverse with the god Swami. V. F. » » 6  
 20953 *Fanam*. Same as the last except in size. V. F. » » 6  
 20954 *Rupee*. An ill-shaped thick coin, with Persian inscriptions (imperfect) on either side. The mint mark is a lotus flower. V. F. » 2 »  
 20955 *Half Pagoda*. A pagoda and stars within a garter. R. The god Swami. Scarce. V. F. » 7 6  
 20956 *Quarter Pagoda*. Same type. V. F. » 2 »  
 20956\* — Similar, but the stars are smaller and a label instead of a garter surrounds the pagoda. R. Without a label for the legend. R. F. » 5 »  
 20957 *Five Fanams*. Persian inscription within a garter inscribed FIVE FANAMS. R. Native inscription within a label also inscribed with native characters. V. F. » 2 »  
 20958 — Another. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 20959 *Double Fanam*. Same type. F. » » 6  
 20960 — Another. V. F. » » 9  
 20961 *Fanam*. Same type. V. F. » 1 »  
 20962 — A five pointed star. FANAM above, and two branches crossed below. R. Five-pointed star in a circle surrounded with native inscription. R. V. F. » 1 6  
 20963 *Rupee*. Persian inscriptions on both sides within circle. Edge obliquely milled. V. F. » 1 6  
 20964 *Half rupee*. Same type. F. D. C. » 1 6  
 20965 *Eighth Rupee or Two Annas*. Same type, but the legends contracted. V. F. » » 6  
 20966 *Rupee*. Similar, but with m.m. rose and a border of hollow scallops. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 10 »  
 20967 *Half Rupee*. Similar. V. F. » 6 6  
 20968 — A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 4 6  
 20969 *Quarter Rupee*. Same type. F. D. C. » » 6  
 20970 — A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 4 6  
 20971 *Two Annas*. Same type. V. F. » » 6  
 20972 *One Anna*. Same type. V. F. » » 4  
 20973 *Rupee*. Similar but with lotus flower m.m. and beaded rim. Corded edge. V. F. » 2 »  
 20974 — A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 10 »  
 20975 *Half Rupee*. Same type. V. F. » 6 6  
 20976 *Quarter Rupee*. Same type. V. F. » 4 6

## COPPER COINS

- 20977 *Faluce*. An orb and cross with the initials C.C.E. surrounded with rays. R. The date between two wavy lines within a beaded circle. Rough lumps of copper, with the impressions imperfect on each. F. » » 9

- 20978 *Ten Cash*. The value in Persian and English. *R.*. The same repeated in Telugi and Tamuli. F. D. C. » » 6
- 20979  $\frac{1}{16}$  *Rupee*. Arms supporters, &c. of the E.I.C. with 48 below, the whole enclosed within a broad rim upon which is the Company's motto and (below the 48) TO ONE RUPEE. *R.*. The Company's bale mark within a broad raised rim bearing the title and date 1794. Inscribed edge. V. F. » » 9
- 20980 — Another. F. D. C. » 1 3
- 20981 — A brilliant bronzed proof of the same. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 20982  $\frac{1}{16}$  *Rupee*. Same type, but bearing the numerals 96. Edge inscribed. A brilliant bronzed proof. F. D. C. » 2 »
- 20983 — Similar, but dated 1797. A gilt proof. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 20984 — — Not gilt. A proof. F. D. C. » 3 »
- 20985 *XX Cash*. The Company's Arms, supporters, &c. 1803. *R.*. The value in Persian and English. A brilliant bronzed proof. R. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 20986 — Similar, but dated 1808. *Bright red copper*. F. D. C. » » 6
- 20987 — A brilliant bronzed proof. *R.* F. D. C. » 4 »
- 20988 — A brilliant copper proof, with a beautiful tone. R. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 20989 *X Cash*. Same type and date as the last. F. D. C. » » 6
- 20990 *V Cash*. Same type; dated 1803. V. F. » » 3
- 20991 — Another. F. D. C. » » 6
- 20992 — A brilliant bronzed proof. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 20993 — A brilliant copper proof. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 20994 *I Cash*. The Company's crest 1803. *R.*. The value in Persian and English. V. F. » » 2
- 20995 — Another, brilliant. F. D. C. » » 9
- 20996 — A brilliant proof in silver. *R.* F. D. C. » 5 »

## INDIA GENERAL

## SILVER

- 20997 *Crown*. Arms of England crowned, between E & R also crowned, the whole within a beaded circle. ELIZABETH.D.G.ANG. FR! ET HIB! REGINA. *R.*. A portcullis crowned POSVI, &c. m.m. O on both sides. RR. V. F. 8 » »
- 20998 — Another. RR. E. F. 9 » »
- 20999 *Half Crown*. Similar, but reading FRA'. ET. HIBER'. REGI'. RR. E. F. 9 10 »
- 21000 — As last, but REGINA. RR. F. 5 » »
- 21001 — As last. RR. E. F. 7 10 »
- 21002 *Shilling*. Same type. RR. E. F. 7 » »
- 21003 *Sixpence*. Same type. RR. V. F. 4 » »

## GOLD COINS

- 21004 *Mohur*. Bust. l. VICTORIA QUEEN 1841. *R.*. Lion and palm tree. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Exergue ONE MOHUR and Persian inscription. V. F. 1 15 »
- 21005 — Crowned and robed bust l. VICTORIA QUEEN ONE MOHUR INDIA 1870 in four lines within an ornamental border. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. 7 10 »
- 21006 *Ten Rupees*. Same type and date. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. 5 » »
- 21007 *Five Rupees*. Same type and date. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. 3 » »
- 21008 *Mohur*. Same type, but dated 1875. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. 5 5 »

## SILVER COINS (MILLED)

- 21009 *Rupee*. Bust r. WILLIAM III. KING., signed R.S. on neck. *R.*. ONE RUPEE in English and Persian within a wreath of olive. EAST INDIA COMPANY 1835. V. F. » 2 6
- 21010 — Similar but signed F on neck. V. F. » 3 »
- 21011 — A brilliant proof, slightly varying from the last, the F, being raised instead of incuse, and the ornaments between the legend and date are elongated. RR. F. D. C. 1 5 »
- 21012 *Half Rupee*. Similar type and date. V. F. » 1 6
- 21013 — A brilliant proof corresponding to the proof rupee described above. RR. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 21014 *Quarter Rupee*. Similar type. V. F. » » 9
- 21015 — A brilliant proof matching the two proofs already described. RR. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 21016 *Rupee*. Bust l. plain hair bands, w. w. on neck. VICTORIA QUEEN. *R.*. Similar to the last, but dated 1840. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 21017 — Similar, but one hair band has double lined edges, and there are no initials. F. D. C. » 1 6
- 21018 *Half Rupee*. Similar type; initials on neck. F. D. C. » 1 6
- 21019 — Another, without initials. F. D. C. » 1 6
- 21020 — A brilliant proof. R. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 21021 *Quarter Rupee*. With initials. F. D. C. » » 6
- 21022 — Without initials. V. F. » » 6
- 21023 — A brilliant proof. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 21024 *Two Annas*. With initials; dated 1841. F. D. C. » » 6
- 21025 — Without initials. F. D. C. » » 3
- 21026 — A brilliant proof. F. D. C. » » 5
- 21027 *Rupee*. A brilliant proof of 1840. R. F. D. C. » 17 6
- 21028 *Half Rupee*. A brilliant proof. R. F. D. C. » 8 6
- 21029 *Quarter Rupee*. A brilliant proof. R. F. D. C. » 4 6
- 21030 *Two Annas*. A brilliant proof (dated 1841). R. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 21031 *Rupee*. A brilliant proof dated 1849. RR. F. D. C. » 1 10 »
- 21032 *Half Rupee*. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 18 »
- 21033 *Quarter Rupee*. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 21034 *Two Annas*. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 21035 *Rupee*. Crowned bust l. robed and wearing pearl necklace VIC-

TORIA QUEEN. *R.*. ONE RUPEE INDIA 1862, within an ornamental wreath. F. D. C. » 2 6

- 21036 — Dated 1884. VICTORIA EMPRESS. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 21037 — Dated 1886. F. D. C. » 2 »
- 21038 — Dated 1888. F. D. C. » 2 »
- 21039 *Half Rupee*. Dated 1862. VICTORIA QUEEN. F. D. C. » 1 »
- 21040 *Two Annas*. Dated 1862. F. D. C. » » 3
- 21041 — A brilliant proof in GOLD. RRR. F. D. C. 2 10 »
- 21042 — Dated 1875. V. F. » » 3
- 21043 — Dated 1877. VICTORIA EMPRESS. F. D. C. » » 3
- 21044 — Dated 1890. F. D. C. » » 3
- 21045 *Rupee*. A brilliant proof of 1862. R. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 21046 *Half Rupee*. A brilliant proof. R. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 21047 *Quarter Rupee*. A brilliant proof. R. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 21048 *Two Annas*. A brilliant proof. R. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 21049 *Rupee*. A brilliant proof of 1891. RRR. F. D. C. 2 » »
- 21050 *Half Rupee*. A brilliant proof. RRR. F. D. C. 1 » »
- 21051 *Quarter Rupee*. A brilliant proof. RRR. F. D. C. » 12 6
- 21052 *Two Annas*. A brilliant proof. RRR. F. D. C. » 7 6

(Proofs of 1891 are almost unobtainable.)

## COPPER COINS

- 21053 *Half Anna*. Crowned bust l. as before. VICTORIA QUEEN. *R.*. HALF ANNA INDIA 1862. in a beaded circle within a floreated border. A brilliant proof in bright copper. RR. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 21054 *Quarter Anna*. Same type. A brilliant proof in bright copper. RR. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 21055 *Half Pice*. Same type. A brilliant proof in bright copper. RR. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 21056  $\frac{1}{12}$  *Anna*. Same type. A brilliant proof in bright copper. RR. F. D. C. » 2 »
- 21057 *Half Anna*. Similar to the last but reading VICTORIA EMPRESS and dated 1891. A brilliant proof in bright copper. RRR. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 21058 *Quarter Anna*. A brilliant proof in bright copper. RRR. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 21059 *Half Pice*. A brilliant proof in bright. RRR. F. D. C. 1 » »
- 21060  $\frac{1}{12}$  *Anna*. A brilliant proof in bright copper. RRR. F. D. C. » 5 »

(These pieces of 1891 are practically unobtainable.)

## MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN COINS

## SILVER

- 21061 *Rupee*. Bust l. crowned and robed, as before VICTORIA EMPRESS. *R.*. Persian inscription and date 1891 within a circle, above ONE RUPEE and below ALWAR STATE; laurel branches between. A brilliant proof. *Unpublished, and almost unique as a proof.* RRR. F. D. C. 2 10 »
- 21062 *Rupee*. As the last. *R.*. Bengali inscription, followed by one in Persian, from which it is divided by a line, within a circle. ONE RUPEE above, BIKANIR STATE; clubs between. The date is 1892 in Persian. *Unpublished date.* RR. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 21063 — Pattern by General Martin, Lucknow. Bust in military dress l. hair in queue. LABORE ET CONSTANTIA. C. L. M. *R.*. Entirely occupied with an inscription in Persian. RR. F. D. C. 1 5 »

## COPPER

- 21064 *Quarter Anna*. Crowned bust l. as before. VICTORIA EMPRESS. *R.*.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ANNA DEWAS STATE. J. B. INDIA 1888 within a floreated border. A brilliant copper proof. *Unpublished. Exceedingly rare.* RR. F. D. C. 1 5 »
- 21065  $\frac{1}{12}$  *Anna*. Same type. A brilliant copper proof. RR. F. D. C. » 12 6
- 21066 *Quarter Anna*. As last. *R.*.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ANNA DHAR STATE INDIA 1887, otherwise as last. A brilliant copper proof. *Quite unpublished. RRR.* F. D. C. 1 10 »
- 21067  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Pice*. Same type. A brilliant copper proof. RRR. F. D. C. 1 10 »
- 21068  $\frac{1}{12}$  *Anna*. Same type. A brilliant copper proof. RRR. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 21069 *Half Anna*. Paltah State. Persian inscription. *R.*. Inscription in another language. A brilliant copper proof. *Quite unpublished, possibly unique.* RRR. F. D. C. 1 » »
- 21070 *Quarter Anna*. Same type. A brilliant copper proof. *Equally rare, unpublished.* RRR. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 21071 *Eighth Anna*. Same type. A brilliant copper proof. *Similarly rare, unpublished.* RRR. F. D. C. » 10 »

## SILVER

- 21072 *Double Fanam (Tellicherry)*. Scales with T between and 1805 below. *R.*. Persian inscription. (Rough pieces of metal.) V. F. » 1 »
- 21073 — A star and the letter T, followed by a Persian inscription. *R.*. Persian inscription. V. F. » 1 »
- 21074 — Persian inscription with a large 5 in the centre. *R.*. Persian inscription. V. F. » 1 »
- 21075 — Similar, but the legend larger. F. » 1 »
- 21076 — Persian inscription and the letter P. *R.*. Persian inscription. V. F. » 1 6
- 21077 — Five fleurs de lys. *R.*. A crown with stars. V. F. » 1 6
- 21078 *Fanam*. Three fleurs de lys. *R.*. A crown with spikes. V. F. » 1 »
- 21079 — A bird with date 1857 under. *R.*. A crown as last. F. » 1 »



## CEYLON

## SILVER COINS

- 21080 *96 Stivers*. An elephant, with the date 1809 under. *R.* 96 S<sup>r</sup> within a beaded circle. CEYLON GOVERNMENT. *R.* F. D. C. » 15 »  
 21081 *48 Stivers*. As last but dated 1804. *R.* As last but 48 S<sup>r</sup>. *R.* F. D. C. » 17 6  
 21082 — Similar, but dated 1809. *R.* F. D. C. » 17 6  
 21083 *24 Stivers*. As last but dated 1804. *R.* 24 S<sup>r</sup>. *R.* V. F. » 8 6  
 21084 — Similar, but dated 1808. *R.* V. F. » 8 6  
 21085 — Another. F. D. C. » 12 6  
 21086 — Similar, but dated 1809. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. » 10 »  
 21087 *Fanam*. A dot within a small circle, in centre; FANAM, around. *R.* Dot and circle surrounded by TOKEN. Scarce. V. F. » 1 »  
 21088 *Ten Cents*. Bust l. coroneted, within a circle. VICTORIA above, QUEEN below; Green key pattern filling the spaces between. *R.* A palm tree dividing the numerals 1-0; below CENTS. On a label above CEYLON, and below 1893; on either side native inscriptions. F. D. C. » 1 »

## COPPER COINS

- 21089  $\frac{1}{2}$  *Rupee*. An elephant with date 1815 below. *R.* 24 within a circle. CEYLON GOVERNMENT. *M.* » 3 6  
*A thick rough piece of copper.*  
 21090  $\frac{1}{16}$  *Rupee*. An elephant with date 1802 beneath. *R.* 48 within a corded circle, surrounded by CEYLON GOVERNMENT. V. F. » » 6  
 21091  $\frac{1}{16}$  *Rupee*. Same type, but 96 in centre of reverse. V. F. » » 6  
 21092 — A brilliant bronzed proof. F. D. C. » 4 »  
 21093  $\frac{1}{16}$  *Rupee*. Same type, but 192 in centre of reverse. V. F. » » 6  
 21094 *Two Stivers*. Laureated and draped bust r. GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIARUM REX. *R.* An elephant; above CEYLON TWO STIVERS, and below 1815. V. F. » 1 »  
 21095 — Another. F. D. C. » 2 »  
 21096 *One Stiver*. Same type. V. F. » » 6  
 21097 *Five Cents*. Coroneted bust l. within a circle, surrounded by VICTORIA QUEEN and key pattern. *R.* A palm tree with native inscriptions on either side, within two circles (the inner one being corded). CEYLON FIVE CENTS 1870. A fine copper proof. *R.* F. D. C. » 1 »  
 21098 *Half Cent*. Same type, a fine copper proof. *R.* F. D. C. » 5 »  
 21099 *Five Cents*. As the last but dated 1891. A brilliant copper proof. Unpublished and nearly unique. *RRR.* F. D. C. » 2 10 »  
 21100 *One Cent*. Same type. A brilliant copper proof. *As rare. RRR.* F. D. C. » 1 »  
 21101 *Half Cent*. Same type. A brilliant copper proof. *As rare. RRR.* F. D. C. » 10 »  
 21102 *Quarter Cent*. Same type. A brilliant copper proof. *As rare. RRR.* F. D. C. » 5 »

## SUMATRA

## SILVER COINS

- 21103 *Two Sookoos*. Malay inscription with date in Persian 1198. *R.* 2 FORT MARLBRO 1784 in four lines. *RR.* V. F. » 15 »

## COPPER COINS

- 21104 *One Kapang*. The Company's bale mark, and date 1738. *R.* Malay inscription and date. A fine gilt proof. *R.* V. F. » 7 6  
 21105 *Three Kapangs*. Similar, but dated 1798. A brilliant gilt proof. *RR.* F. D. C. » 15 »  
 21106 *Two Kapangs*. Same type and date. A brilliant gilt proof. *RR.* F. D. C. » 14 »

(To be continued.)

## CONTINENTAL

(Continued from p. 993.)

## SIEGE COINS

- 21107 *Antwerp*. Besieged by the Allies, 1814. 10 Centimes. *Æ.* Mailliet, *Monnaies obsidionales*, p. 26, n° 2. V. F. » 2 »  
 21108 *Amsterdam*. Blockaded by the Troops of the States, in 1578. *R.* 20 Sol piece. *M.* p. 13, n° 3. V. F. » 15 »  
 21109 *R.* Another, double-struck. V. F. » 12 6  
 21110 *R.* 5 Sol piece. *M.* p. 14, n° 5. V. F. » 6 6  
 21111 *R.* Another, similar, but pierced. F. » 3 6  
 21112 *Balearic Islands*. Struck during the Spanish War, 1823. *R.* 5 Peseta piece. With legend: FERN. 7° P. LAG. D. DIOS Y LA CONST. *M.* p. 34, n° 1. V. F. » 6 6  
 21113 *R.* — — — — — F. » 5 »  
 21114 *R.* — — — — — M. » 4 »  
 21115 *R.* Similar, with legend: FERN 7 P L G D DIOS REY D'ESPAÑA YND. *M.* p. 34, n° 2. (Unusually fine.) V. F. » 8 6  
 21116 *R.* — — — — — F. » 5 »  
 21117 *Barcelona*. Struck during the War with France. *R.* 5 Peseta piece. 1809. *M.* p. 47, n° 20. (Rare in this state.) F. D. C. » 8 6  
 21118 *R.* — — — — — F. » 6 »  
 21119 *R.* Similar. 1810. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 21120 *R.* — — — — — V. F. » 6 »  
 21121 *Breda*. Besieged by the Spaniards, 1624. *R.* 40 Sol piece. *M.* p. 65, n° 9<sup>2</sup>. V. F. » 15 »  
 21122 *Brisach*. Besieged by the Swedish Troops, 1633. *R.* 48 batz piece. *M.* p. 70, d. 3<sup>2</sup>. V. F. » 12 6  
 21123 *Cartagena*. Carlist Insurrection, 1873. *R.* 5 Pesetas. F. D. C. » 4 »  
 21124 *R.* — — — — — V. F. » 3 6  
 21125 *Chili*. Money of Necessity issued by Pedro Leo Gallo in rebellion against the President in Coquimbo, 1859. 1 Peso. *R.* V. F. » 6 »  
 21126 *R.* Copiapo Peso, 1865. *M.* S. p. 99, n° 1. F. D. C. » 4 »  
 21127 *R.* — — — — — V. F. » 3 6  
 21128 *Denmark*. Frederick III. 1648. 26 mm. V. F. » 5 »  
 21129 *R.* Another similar, but smaller. 21 mm. V. F. » 4 »  
 21130 *Iles de France et Bonaparte*. Struck by the General de Caën, in 1810. *R.* 10 livres. *M.* p. 153, n° 1. V. F. » 6 »  
 21131 *Fulda*. Issued by Adalbert, Bishop and Abbot of Fulda, during the French Occupation, 1794-1796. *R.* Half Thaler. 1796. *M.* p. 157, d. 2. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 21132 *Gerona*. Besieged by the French, 1808. *R.* Duro. *M.* p. 163, n° 9. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 21133 *R.* — — — — — V. F. » 6 »  
 21134 *R.* — — — — — F. » 4 6  
 21135 *Groningen*. Besieged by the Bishop of Münster, 1672. *R.* 50 Sol piece. *M.* p. 170, n° 5. V. F. » 15 »  
 21136 *R.* 25 Sol piece. Similar. *M.* p. 172, n° 6. V. F. » 10 6  
 21137 *R.* — — — — — F. » 8 »  
 21138 *R.* 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sols. Similar. *M.* p. 173, n° 7. F. » 6 6  
 21139 *R.* 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sols. Similar. *M.* p. 175, n° 8. V. F. » 5 »  
 21140 *Hungary*. Struck during the War between John Sigismund Zapoly and Maximilian II, in 1565. *R.* Thaler. *M.* p. 201, d. 5. V. F. » 1 7 6  
 21141 *Juliers*. Besieged by Maurice, Prince of Nassau, in 1610. 2 Florins. *Variety of M.* pl. LXVI, 15. F. » 1 5 »  
 21142 *Landau*. Besieged by the Imperial Troops, 1702. *R.* 4 Livres 4 Sols. *M.* pl. LXIX, 2. *R.* F. D. C. » 1 10 »  
 21143 — *R.* 1 Livre 1 Sol, 1702. *M.* pl. LXIX, 3. F. D. C. » 1 » »  
 21144 — Besieged by the French, 1713. *R.* 2 Florins 8 Kreuzer. *M.* pl. LXIX, 7. F. D. C. » 1 5 »  
 21145 — — — — — V. F. » 15 »  
 21146 — A variety, of different shape. F. D. C. » 1 » »  
 21147 — — — — — (Pierced.) F. » 12 6  
 21148 — *R.* 1 Florin 4 Kreuzer. V. F. » 15 »  
 21149 *Leyden*. Besieged by the Spaniards. 1574. *R.* 5 Sol piece. *M.* pl. LXXII, 9. V. F. » 14 »  
 21150 Paper 20 Sol piece. Same type, *M.* p. 284, n° 2. F. » 12 6  
 21151 Paper 5 Sol piece. With countermark. V. F. » 10 »  
 21152 *R.* Square 20 Sol piece. *M.* p. 285, n° 2<sup>1</sup>. V. F. » 1 » »  
 21153 *Luxembourg*. Besieged by the French, in 1795. *R.* 72 Asses. *M.* pl. LXXIII, n° 1. F. » 15 »  
 21153<sup>a</sup> *Mantua*. Besieged by the Emperor Ferdinand II, in 1630. *M.* pl. LXXVIII, n° 1. V. F. » 1 5 »  
 21154 *Maestricht*. Besieged by the Spaniards, in 1579. *Æ.* 16 Sols. *M.* p. 297, n° 2<sup>1</sup>. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 21155 *Æ.* — — — — — V. F. » 1 6  
 21156 *Majorca*. Money of Necessity struck at Palma, during the War with France, 1808-1814. *R.* Oblong 30 Sol piece. *M.* pl. LXXVII, n° 1. *R.* F. D. C. » 17 6  
 21157 Money of Necessity of 1821. *R.* 30 sols, with SALVS POPVLI. *M.* pl. LXXVIII, n° 6. F. D. C. » 6 6  
 21158 *R.* — — — — — V. F. » 5 6  
 21159 *R.* — — — — — F. » 4 6  
 21160 *Mayence*. Besieged by the Allies, in 1793. *Æ.* 5 Sols. *M.* pl. LXXX, 5. F. » 2 6  
 21161 *Æ.* 2 Sols. *M.* pl. LXXX, 6. V. F. » 3 6  
 21162 *Middleburg*. Besieged by the Zeelanders, in 1572. *R.* 50 Sol piece. *M.* pl. LXXXIII, n° 2. V. F. » 15 »  
 21163 *R.* — of 1574. Different type. F. D. C. » 19 »  
 21164 *R.* 25 Sol piece. *M.* pl. LXXXIII, n° 4. F. » 15 »  
 21165 *Minden*. Besieged by Duke George of Brunswick-Luneburg, in 1634. *R.* 8 Groschen piece. *M.* pl. LXXXV, n° 1. With countermark. *R.* M. » 1 5 »  
 21166 *Munster*. Siege of 1660. *R.* 50 Sol piece. *M.* pl. LXXXVII, n° 2. F. » 7 6  
 21166<sup>a</sup> *Oudenarde*. Besieged by the Spaniards, in 1582. Tin. 20 Sol piece. *M.* pl. VIII, n° 2. V. F. » 12 6  
 21167 Pewter 10 Sol piece. *M.* pl. VIII, n° 3. F. » 5 »  
 21168 *Silesia*. War of 1621. *R.* 3 Thaler piece. *M.* pl. CII, n° 4. F. D. C. » 15 »  
 21169 *R.* — — — — — V. F. » 12 6  
 21170 *R.* — — — — — F. » 8 6  
 21171 *Tarragona*. Struck during the War with France, 1809-1810. *R.* 5 Pesetas. *M.* p. 430, n° 1. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 21172 *R.* — A variety. — V. F. » 6 »  
 21173 *R.* — — — — — F. » 5 »  
 21174 *Tournai*. Besieged by the Allies, in 1709. *R.* 20 Sols. *M.* pl. CXII, 14. V. F. » 12 6  
 21175 *R.* — — — — — F. » 10 »  
 21176 *Ulm*. Besieged by the Imperial Troops, in 1704. *R.* Florin. *M.* pl. CXIV, n° 4. V. F. » 7 6  
 21177 *R.* Florin. A variety. F. » 8 6

- 21178 **Zacatecas**. Struck during the Independence War. *R.* Dollar of 1811 of Ferdinand VII. of Spain. *M.* p. 495, no 1. *F.* » 7 6  
 21179 **Zara**. Besieged by the Austrians, in 1813. *R.* 2 ounces or 9 Francs 20 Centimes. *M.* p. 498, no 2. *R.R.* *V. F.* 3 » »

## ITALIAN 16th CENTURY

## COINS

- 21180 **Dessana**. John Bartholomew Tizzone, Count (1516-1529). *R.* Obv. IO. BART. TICIO. CO. DECI. VIC. IMP. Crowned eagle. *R.* SANCTVS ALEXANDER. The Saint standing. *Rossi* 1045 (34 l.). *R.* *F.* » 15 »  
 21181 **Florence**. Obsidional Mezzo-Scudo (1530). Obv. IESVS. REX. NOSTER. ET. DEVS. NOSTER. Cross with crown of thorns; in the field : N. C. *R.* SEMATVS. POPVLVS. Q. FLORENTINVS. Shield with fleur de lys. *This rare piece was struck by Niccolò Guicciardini, and is of great rarity on account of Alexander I of Medici, the first Duke, having destroyed all the old coins of Florence he could get hold of. Rossi* 1305 (255 lire). *R.R.R.* *V. F.* 7 10 »  
 21182 *R.* Cotale. Obv. s. IOANNES BATISTA. The Saint seated facing. *R.* FLORENTIA. Fleur de lys. *Rossi* 1300. *R.* *V. F.* » 7 6  
 21183 **Milan**. Galeaz Maria Sforza, *R.* Testoon. Obv. GALEAZ. M. SF. VICECOS. DVX. MLI. QIP. Portrait to r. *R.* PP. ANGLE. O3. CO. AC. IANVE. D. Shield of arms and helmet. *Rossi* 2473. *V. F.* » 12 6  
 21184 *R.* — — — — — *F.* » 8 6  
 21185 *R.* — — — — — *M.* » 6 »  
 21186 *R.* — — — — — *P.* » 4 »  
 21187 John Galeaz Maria and Louis Maria Sforza. *R.* Testoon. Obv. IO. GZ. M. SF. VICECOMES. DVX. MLI. SX. Portrait to r. *R.* LV. PATRVO. GVBNAnte. Shield of arms. *Rossi* 2485. *Designed by Leonardo Da Vinci.* *V. F.* » 10 »  
 21188 *R.* Testoon. Obv. IO. GZ. M. SF. VICECO. DVX. MLI. SX. Portrait to r. *R.* LVDOVICVS. PATRVS. GVBNAntS. Portrait to r. *Rossi* 2487. *Designed by Leonardo Da Vinci. (Almost F. D. C.) R.* *V. F.* 1 » »  
 21189 *R.* — — — — — *R.* *V. F.* » 16 »  
 21190 *R.* — — — — — *R.* *F.* » 12 »  
 21191 Louis XIII of France. *R.* Ducatone. Obv. LVDOVIC. D. G. FRANCOR. REX. Crowned shield. *R.* MEDIOLANI DVX St Ambrosius seated facing. *Rossi* 2503 (100 lire). *Oxydised. R.R.R.* *F.* 1 » »  
 21192 Louis Maria Sforza. *R.* Testoon. Obv. LVDOVICVS. M. SF. ANGLVS. DVX. MLI. Portrait to r. *R.* PP. ANGLE. O3. CO. AC. IANVE. D. 7. C. Shield. *Designed by Leonardo da Vinci. Rossi* 2494. *V. F.* » 12 6  
 21193 **Lavagna**. Louis Fiesco (1517-1532). *R.* Testoon Obv. LVDOVIC. FLISC. LAVANIE. 7. C. DO. Portrait to r. *R.* S. THEONES. T. MARTIRI. The Saint seated facing. *Madai* 5238. (Not in *Rossi*.) *R.* *V. F.* 1 » »  
 21194 *R.* Another, similar. *R.* *F.* » 15 »  
 21195 **Saluzzo**. Louis. *R.* 1/2 Testoon. Obv. LVDOVICVS. M. SALVTIARVM. Portrait to l. *R.* SANCTVS. CONSTANTIVS. The Saint on horseback to r. *F.* » 5 »  
 21196 **Sienna**. Henry II of France. *R.* Giulio. Obv. HENRICO. II. AVSPR. P. SENIN. M. ILCINO. The Wolf suckling twins; below, the date, 1556. *R.* TVO CONFISI PRAESIDIO. Saint to l. *R.R. Hoff.* 94 (100 fr.). *V. F.* 3 » »  
 21197 **Malta**. John Paul Lascaris. *R.* 4 Tari piece. Obv. F. IO. PAVLVS LASCARIS M. M. H. H. 1643. Crowned shield. *R.* s. IOAN. BAP. ORA. PRO. NOBIS. MONO. Head of St John the Baptist. *Rossi* 1871. *F.* » 5 »

(To be continued.)

## ORIENTAL

(Continued from p. 996.)

## PERSIA

- 21198 **Vardanes I** (Arsaces XIX). *R.* Drachm. (A.D. 40-45.) *F.* » 2 »  
 21199 **Vardanes III**. *R.* Dr. (A.D. 55-58.) *F.* » 5 »  
 21200 **Ardeshir I**. *R.* Dr. (A.D. 226-238.) *V. F.* 1 » »  
 21201 **Sapor II**. *R.* Dr. (A.D. 308-380) *F.* » 4 »  
 21202 *R.* Dr. Another type, as Mordtmann 47/59. II. Period. *V. F.* » 8 6  
 21203 **Baharam IV**. *R.* Dr. (A.D. 389-399). Dorn Pl. X. *V. F.* » 6 »  
 21204 **Jezdegird I**. *R.* Dr. (A.D. 399-400). Yezd. *V. F.* » 15 »  
 21205 **Firuz**. *R.* Dr. (A.D. 458-485.) Mordt. 164. *F.* » 4 »  
 21206 *R.* Dr. Another type. *M.* 175. *V. F.* » 6 »  
 21207 **Vologeses**. 488-492 A.D. *R.* Drachm. 4. Year (491). *F. D. C.* » 10 »  
 21208 **Kobad**. 492-532. *R.* Dr. Yezd (?) *F.* » 4 »  
 21209 *R.* Dr. Abiwerd. 39. Year (529) 29 mm. *F.* » 5 »  
 21210 **Chosroes I**. 531-579. *R.* Dr. Sedschestan (?). 5. Year (535). *F.* » 4 6  
 21211 *R.* Dr. Zadrakarta. 44. Year. Mordtm. 340. *V. F.* » 5 »  
 21212 **Hormudzd IV**. *R.* Dr. 11. Year (589). *V. F.* » 6 »  
 21213 **Chosroes II**. *R.* Dr. Raj. 12. Year (602). *M.* 516. *M.* » 2 »  
 21214 *R.* Dr. Raj. 21. Year (611). 32 mm. *V. F.* » 5 6  
 21215 *R.* Dr. Ledan. 15. Year (615). *M.* 571. *V. F.* » 6 6  
 21216 *R.* Dr. Nischachpuchri. 25. Year (615). *M.* 575. *V. F.* » 6 6  
 21217 *R.* Dr. Meru. 26. Year (616). *F.* » 4 6  
 21218 *R.* Dr. Darabdschird. 28. Year (618). *M.* 617. *V. F.* » 6 6  
 21219 *R.* Dr. Achmatana. 30. Year (620). *V. F.* » 8 »

- 21220 *R.* Dr. Nisa. 30. Year (620). *M.* 646. *V. F.* » 6 6  
 21221 *R.* Dr. Zadrakarta. 30. Year (620). *M.* 651. *V. F.* » 6 6  
 21222 *R.* Dr. Zerendsch. 30. Year (620). *V. F.* » 8 »  
 21223 *R.* Dr. Achmatana. 31. Year (621). *M.* 653. *V. F.* » 6 6  
 21224 *R.* Dr. Nischachpuchri. 31. Year (621). *M.* 665. *V. F.* » 7 6  
 21225 *R.* Dr. Madain. 34. Year (624). *V. F.* » 8 »  
 21226 *R.* Dr. Abiwerd. 36. Year (626). *V. F.* » 8 6  
 21227 *R.* Dr. Achmatana. 36 Year (626). *V. F.* » 7 6  
 21228 *R.* Dr. Similar, with smaller bust. *V. F.* » 7 6  
 21229 **Suleiman I**. *R.* 5. Abbasi. Isfahan. 1099 = 1685/6. 49 mm. 38 gr. *V. F.* 2 2 »  
 21230 **Hussein**. *R.* Shahi. 1119 = 1707/8. 15 mm. 1.8 gr. *F.* » 1 6  
 21231 *R.* 2 1/2 Mahmudi. Irwan. 1125 = 1713/4. 17 x 24 mm. 8.5 gr. *F.* » 9 6  
 21232 *R.* 1 1/2 Mahmudi. Nashitshewan. 1130 = 1117/8. 25 mm. 5.2 gr. *F.* » 3 6  
 21233 **Thamasp II**. *R.* 1 1/2 Mahmudi. Tabriz. 1135 = 1722/3. 27 mm. 5.2 gr. *V. F.* » 4 6  
 21234 *R.* Shahi. Tabriz. 1135 = 1722/3. 21 mm. 1 gr. *F.* » 2 6  
 21235 *R.* 1 1/2 Mahmudi. Tabriz. 1136 = 1723/4. 25 x 27 mm. 4.5 gr. *F.* » 2 »  
 21236 **Abbas III**. *R.* 1 1/2 Mahmudi. Isfahan 1145 = 1732/3. 27 mm. *F.* » 4 6  
 20237 **Ashraf**. *R.* 1 1/2 Mahmudi. Isfahan (?). 1138 = 1725/6. 25 mm. *M.* » 2 6  
 21238 **Nadir**. *R.* Abbasi. 1150? = 1737/8. 16 mm. 6.3 gr. *F.* » 3 »  
 21239 *R.* Double Rupee. Nadirabad. 1151? = 1738/9. 26 x 27 mm. 23 gr. *V. F.* » 8 6  
 21240 *R.* Abbasi. Tabriz. 1152 = 1739/40. 15 mm. 6.8 gr. *V. F.* » 4 »  
 21241 *R.* Rupee. Mesched. 1159 = 1746/7. 26 mm. 11.5 gr. *V. F.* » 8 6  
 21242 **Ibrahim**. *R.* Shahi. 1161 = 1748. Tabriz (Poole 289). 15 mm. *V. F.* » 3 »  
 21243 **Shah Rukh**. *R.* Shahi. 14 mm. 1 gr. *V. F.* » 2 6  
 21244 *R.* Shahi. Mesched. 11 mm. 1 gr. *V. F.* » 4 6  
 21245 *R.* Shahi. Tiflis. 1161 = 1748. *V. F.* » 3 6  
 21246 *R.* Shahi. Tiflis. Same date. Pierced. *F.* » 1 6  
 21247 *R.* Double Rupee. Mesched. 1161 = 1748. 28 mm. 22.7 gr. *V. F.* » 12 6  
 21248 *R.* — — — — — 1162 = 1749. 29 mm. *V. F.* » 10 »  
 21249 **Kerim**. *R.* 1 1/2 Rial. Gendsche. 1181 = 1767/8. 20 mm. 4.3 gr. *F.* » 2 6  
 21250 *R.* 1 1/2 Rial. Tabriz. 23 mm. 4.7 gr. *V. F.* » 3 »  
 21251 *R.* 1 1/2 Rial. Teheran. 20 mm. 4.5 gr. *V. F.* » 3 6  
 21252 *R.* 1 1/2 Rial. Gendsche. 1182 = 1768/9. Poole 370 (?). 20 mm. *V. F.* » 5 »  
 21253 *R.* 1 1/2 Rial. Tabriz. Same date. 20 mm. 4.5 gr. *V. F.* » 3 6  
 21254 *R.* Abbasi. Gendsche. 1184 = 1770/1. 27 mm. 3.7 gr. *V. F.* » 6 »  
 21255 *R.* Abbasi. — — — — — 1187 = 1774/5. 20 mm. 3.5 gr. *V. F.* » 4 6  
 21256 *R.* Abbasi. — — — — — 1188 = 1775/6. 20 mm. 3 gr. *V. F.* » 5 »  
 21257 *R.* Abbasi. — — — — — Similar, with countemark : RAIDSH. *V. F.* » 5 6  
 21258 **Feth Ali**. *R.* 1/2 Rial. Isfahan. Undated. 18 mm. 1.2 gr. *F.* » 2 6  
 21259 *R.* 1/2 Rial. Same mint. 19 mm. 1.4 gr. *V. F.* » 3 6  
 21260 *R.* 1/2 Rial. Tabriz. 1224 = 1809/10. 18 mm. 2.6 gr. *V. F.* » 3 6  
 21261 *R.* 1/2 Rial. Isfahan. 1225 (?) = 1810/11. 19 mm. 1 gr. *V. F.* » 1 6  
 21262 *R.* Rial. Kermanshahan. 1242 (?) = 1826/7. 23 mm. 9 gr. *F.* » 6 »

## ARMENIA

- 21263 **Lewon II** (1181-1219). *R.* Tram. Christ handing the cross to kneeling King. *V. F.* » 15 »  
 21264 *R.* Tram. Var. 21 mm. 2.8 gr. (Pierced.) *V. F.* » 12 6  
 21265 *R.* Tram. 23 mm. 2.7 gr. *V. F.* » 12 6  
 21266 *R.* Tram. Var. 21 mm. 2.8 gr. *V. F.* » 8 6  
 21267 *R.* Tram. Var. 23 mm. 2.6 gr. *V. F.* » 12 6  
 21268 *R.* Tram. Var. 22 mm. 2.9 gr. *V. F.* » 7 6  
 21269 *R.* Tram. Var. 23 mm. (Pierced.) *V. F.* » 10 »  
 21270 *R.* Tram. Similar. 22 mm. *V. F.* » 10 6  
 21271 *R.* Tram. Var. within cross a globe. *V. F.* » 12 »  
 21272 *R.* Tram. Similar; below . . . 23 mm. 2.9 gr. *F.* » 8 6  
 21273 *R.* Tram. Similar. Var. 21 mm. 2.9 gr. *V. F.* » 12 »  
 21274 *R.* Tram. Under crozier, globe. *F.* » 6 6  
 21275 *R.* Tram. Within cross, globe. 22 mm. *F.* » 12 6  
 21276 *R.* Tram. Similar. 21 mm. *V. F.* » 13 6  
 21277 *R.* Tram. Similar. Var. 22 mm. 2.9 gr. (Pierced.) *F.* » 5 6  
 21278 *R.* Tram. Similar. Var. 23 mm. 2.9 gr. *V. F.* » 12 »  
 21279 *R.* Tram. Similar. Legend slightly different. *F.* » 9 6  
 21280 *R.* Tram. Similar. Var. 22 mm. *V. F.* » 9 6  
 21281 *R.* Tram. Similar. Var. Pierced. *F.* » 6 6  
 21282 *R.* Tram. Similar. 21 mm. 2.7 gr. *F.* » 7 6  
 21283 *R.* Tram. Similar. Var. 20 mm. 2.9 gr. *V. F.* » 16 »  
 21284 *R.* Tram. Similar. Var. 22 mm. 2.9 gr. *V. F.* » 12 »  
 21285 **Hethum I and Zabel** (Isabella). *R.* Tram. Karuluithinn Aj. King and Queen holding labarum. *R.* Lion to r. *F.* » 5 »  
 21286 *R.* Tram. Similar. Pierced. *V. F.* » 4 »  
 21287 *R.* Tram. Similar. Var. 21 mm. 2.7 gr. *V. F.* » 8 »  
 21288 *R.* Tram. Similar, with Aji. *V. F.* » 5 »  
 21289 *R.* Tram. Another. *F.* » 3 6  
 21290 *R.* Tram. Similar. Var. *V. F.* » 5 »  
 21291 *R.* Tram. Similar, with Ajiug (?) 20 mm. 2.7 gr. *F.* » 7 6  
 21292 **Hethum I and Gajatseddin Kaichosru II**. *R.* Tahegan. Sis. 635 = 1237/8. Armen. legend, King on horseback. *R.* Arabic Legends. 23 mm. 2.9 gr. *V. F.* 2 » »

- 21293 **Lewon IV** (1305-1307). *R.* Tram. Sis. King on horseback to r. *R.* Lion to r. F. » 5 »  
 21294 **Aushin** (1308-1320). *R.* Tram. Sis. King riding to r. with sceptre. *R.* Lion to r. F. » 9 »  
 21295 *R.* Tram. Similar. Pierced. F. » 7 6  
 LUANG-P'RA-BANG (State of Laos, Siam).  
 21296 *R.* Bar. Tamlung = 4 Tikal. V. F. 2 10 »

## CHINESE TURKESTAN

- 21297 *Æ.* Emperor **Kao-Tsung**; Nian-hao : chienlung (1759-95). Legend in three languages. Li. *Aksu* undated. *Bushell* 19. V. F. » 8 6  
 21298 *Æ.* Li. *Uschi* undated. *Bushell* 20. 25 mm. V. F. » 3 6  
 21299 *Æ.* Similar. 26 mm. F. » 3 6  
 21300 *Æ.* Similar. 27 mm. F. » 4 6  
 21301 *Æ.* Similar. 24 mm. (Piedfort). V. F. » 6 »  
 21302 *Æ.* Li *Yarkand*, with *Yerkim*. *Bushell* 22. V. F. » 4 »  
 21303 *Æ.* — with *Yerkiyang*. *Bushell* 21. V. F. » 5 »  
 21304 *Æ.* Emperor **Jên-Tsung**; Nian-hao : Chia-ch'ing (1796-1820). Legend in three languages. L. *Aksu*. *Bushell* 37. V. F. » 5 »  
 21305 *Æ.* Emperor **Hsüan-Tsung**; Nian hao : Tao-kuang (1820-1850). Trilingual. 2 Li. *Aksu*. *Bushell* 54. 27 mm. V. F. » 6 »  
 21306 *Æ.* Li *Aksu*. *Bushell* 54. 25 mm. V. F. » 4 6  
 21307 Bronze. Li. — V. F. » 5 »  
 21308 *Æ.* 10 Li. — 8 year. 1827-28. *Bushell* 55. V. F. » 5 »  
 21309 *Æ.* 5 Li. — *Bushell* 56. V. F. » 6 »  
 21310 *Æ.* Emperor **Wen-Tsung**; Nian-hao : Hsien-fing (1851-1861). 100 Li *Aksu*. B. 169. Trilingual. V. F. » 16 »  
 21311 *Æ.* 10 Li. *Aksu*. B. 167. V. F. » 5 »

## TIBET

- 21312 *Æ.* Quarter anna, undated. F. » 3 6  
 21313 *R.* Mohur (?). *Terrien de la Couperie*, pl. xv, no 2. V. F. 1 10 »  
 21314 *R.* — 46 Year = 1790/1. — pl. xv, no 2. F. » 10 »  
 21315 *R.* — Similar. — F. » 15 »  
 21316 *R.* — 48 Year = 1792/3. — V. F. » 17 6  
 21317 *R.* Quarter Rupee ( $\frac{1}{2}$  Mohur?). 58 Year = 1792/3. 21 mm. V. F. 1 15 »  
 2.4 gr.  
 21318 *R.* Mao (?) ( $\frac{2}{3}$  Mohur). 59 Year = 1793/4. 26 mm. 3,8 gr. V. F. 1 5 »

## GEORGIA

- 21319 **Rusudan**. *R.* Botinat. 450 = 1230 A.D. *Langlois*, pl. vi, no 5. F. » 16 »  
 21320 **Dawith V.** *R.* Sbidag, undated. Tiflis. With Gayuk Chan. V. F. » 12 6  
 21321 *R.* Sbidag. 467 = 1247. *Langlois* 34. V. F. » 15 »  
 21322 **Waktang III.** *R.* Sbidag. Trilingual. 69 x = 129 x. *Langlois* 42. V. F. » 12 6

## KHAN OF KANJA

- 21323 **Nadir Shah.** *R.* Abbasi. 1178 = 1764/5. *Poole* 419. V. F. » 2 6  
 21324 *R.* Abbasi. 1179 = 1765/6. V. F. » 2 6

## QUARABAGH

- 21325 **Mehdi Kuli Modhaffer Khan.** *R.* Abbasi; PENAH-ABAD. 1227 = 1812. F. » 3 6  
 21326 **Fath Ali.** *R.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  Abbasi. Same mint. 1215 = 1800/1. 18 mm. 2,3 gr. V. F. » 5 »  
 21327 **Mehdi Kuli Modhaffer Khan.** *R.* Abbasi. Same mint. 1238-1822. F. » 3 6  
 21328 Abbasi. Similar. M. » 1 6

## KHAN OF SHEKI

- 21329 *R.* Abbasi. NUCHUI. 1227 = 1812/3. (Pierced.) M. » 1 »  
 21330 **Fath Ali.** *R.* Abbasi. SHEKI. 1242 = 1826/7. (Pierced.) M. » 1 »

## KHAN OF SHEMAKHI

- 21331 *R.* Mahmudi. 1211 = 1796/7. 19 mm. 1,7 gr. F. » 2 »  
 21332 *R.* — 1212 = 1797/8. 20 mm. 1,7 gr. F. » 2 6  
 21333 *R.* — 1218 = 1803/4. (Pierced.) F. » 2 »  
 21334 *R.* — 1219 = 1804/5. (Pierced.) V. F. » 3 »  
 21335 *R.* Abbasi. 1235 = 1819/20. 23 mm. 2,1 gr. V. F. » 3 6

(To be continued.)

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## NUSMISMATA LONDINENSIA

Medals struck by the Corporation of London, to commemorate important Municipal Events, 1831 to 1893.

*With descriptive notices by Charles Welch, F. S. A., Librarian to the Corporation of London.*

Prepared by Authority of the Corporation of London, under the Direction of the Library Committee. (Agents — *Spink & Son, London.*)

Sixty years or more ago the Corporation of the City of London inaugurated the laudable custom of striking artistic medals "to celebrate" — to use Mr. Welch's words — "the accomplishment of their most notable public works, or to commemorate events of national and civic importance. The Corporation has been almost alone among governing bodies of the United Kingdom in thus giving encouragement to a classic art which has been unduly neglected in this country."

It would indeed be impossible, from a numismatic standpoint, to underestimate the value of this public-spirited policy in the cause of History, Education and Art. True, a period covering but sixty years in the life of a nation boasting of an illustrious and eventful record of a thousand years would not appeal at first sight very loudly to the student of history, and such a period in the unbroken past of the Corporation's history of seven centuries might similarly pass almost unnoticed by those who look only at the surface of things. The point to be considered however is not so much the, comparatively speaking, short time which these medals embrace, but rather the *era* in which they have appeared and to which they refer. That era completely covers the beneficent reign of our gracious sovereign, and all are fully aware of the gigantic strides the country has made in the arts of Peace during that period.

The medals, as is proper, refer mainly to subjects in which the powerful Corporation has been interested, and are in the aggregate a pictorial History of the recent achievements of the City of London. The Corporation might well point to a case of their medals as silent and unimpeachable witnesses to the good old adage "Deeds speak louder than words" when attacked by the ignorant though verbose opponents of all that ancient custom would hallow or common sense preserve.

Education, too, is advanced by the public-spirited policy to which we have referred. The Corporation of London has been, before now, reproached for its excellent dinners as a waste of public money. If banquets were the only or chief aim of a Public Body, then the criticism would indeed be well and richly deserved, but when an ancient and historic Corporation is seen freely spending the money entrusted to its care, in the cause of Education, Science and Art, and producing even in these cheese-paring and parsimonious days a splendid series of pictures in enduring bronze, which cannot fail both to instruct and delight posterity, then indeed may we claim that of all Corporations, that of the City of London can show a record second to none of a policy broad-minded and comprehensive, which its detractors would do well to imitate.

The cause of Art has been well supported by this series of large and important medals. The Corporation happily chose the best artists of the day to execute its behests, and we therefore find that no fewer than six members of the celebrated Wyon family were engaged in producing some of the finest work that medallic art can boast of. And foreign talent was called upon if occasion required, and the magnificent medal of the Royal Jubilee is a standing proof that the best foreign artists can equal if not exceed their English competitors. To keep medallic art alive and vigorous it must necessarily be encouraged and supported, and such support is best afforded by a Public Body which is in such a position that it can not only find suitable subjects upon which the best artists can expend their skill, but which can also afford to pay liberally and sufficiently for the work it gives out. It is, as all numismatists know, impossible to obtain the best work at cheap rates, and it is to be hoped the Corporation of London will always steadily refuse to descend to the plane of the sweeter, and especially so when Art is in question.

The City of London medals having reached the respectable total of twenty six, mostly of large size, it has been deemed an opportune moment to give the members of the Corporation and the

public generally an outline of the medallic work which has thus far been accomplished, together with an accurate representation of each medal which has been issued since the year 1831. The book before us is the result of this decision; and we cannot withhold unstinted praise at the beautiful and even sumptuous volume which has been produced under the able direction of the Library Committee and the talented librarian of the Guildhall.

The series is very appropriately commenced by the medals commemorating the opening of London Bridge by King William IV in 1831, and Mr. Welch has seized the opportunity to give a succinct and interesting history of the famous bridges which have preceded it. These medals were executed by Benjamin Wyon, but although the portrait of the King is excellent, the larger of the two, as a whole, is tame and lacks artistic merit.

The next medal (on the passing of the Reform Bill) is again by Benjamin Wyon, but the obverse only is of interest, the rev. being extremely commonplace. Then we have a beautiful medal on the Foundation of the City of London School in 1834, also by Benjamin Wyon, and hardly less effective is William Wyon's production, occasioned by the Visit of Her Majesty to the Guildhall in 1837.

We now come to a series of more pretentious medals, the diameter rising to about 3 or 3½ inches — a decided improvement, as the larger space gave far more scope to such an excellent artist as Benjamin Wyon. The first of these finer medallions commemorates the opening of the Coal Exchange in the year 1849. This medal is of considerable interest as it perpetuates the portraits, not only of the Queen and her Consort, but also those of the youthful Prince of Wales and his sister the Princess Royal. The reverse gives an excellent view of the interior of the building.

The two next medals (both by the same artist) on the Receptions accorded to the Emperor of the French and also to the King of Sardinia, are, we think, less happy. The portraits, somehow, are not pleasing, and the figures upon the reverses have a stunted appearance, whilst the eagle on the French medal appears to be in the last stage of exhaustion.

The portrait of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark is very pleasing and is the work of the brothers J. S. and A. B. Wyon. The group of figures, however, on the reverse again appears stunted and is also otherwise inartistic and commonplace.

The Sultan's medal (1867), also by the brothers Wyon, is no doubt the best that could be done under the circumstances, His Imperial Majesty's headgear precluding all hope that the artists could make a noble medal with such a defect to contend with.

In 1869 took place the Opening of Blackfriars' Bridge and the Holborn Valley Viaduct, and the medal to commemorate these events was entrusted to Mr. George G. Adams. We cannot say the result is satisfactory and the portrait of the Queen leaves much to be desired.

The next medal (by the brothers Wyon) is of much merit, being full of delicate work — such as the interior of St. Paul's would demand. The figures of the Queen and Prince of Wales upon the obverse are also most excellent and extremely faithful to life.

We now come to the medals issued in 1874 commemorating the Receptions accorded to their Majesties the Shah of Persia and the Emperor of Russia — the first-named by A. B. Wyon, the second by Charles Wiener. They are passable records of the events, but cannot rank as the Corporation's most successful medals.

The Temple Bar medallion is of much interest and its large size (4 in.) renders it noteworthy. This work was engraved by C. H. and J. Mabbs in the year 1878.

The King of the Hellenes next shared the hospitality of the City of London, and to Mr. George G. Adams was entrusted the task perpetuating the auspicious event. The medal is an average specimen of the "Reception" series, perhaps rather better than its fellows, but it seems to us a pity that the hackneyed device of the City personified, supported by the too familiar Britannia, offering the equally hackneyed address of welcome, was not superseded much sooner that it actually was. It is simply astonishing to observe how (at any rate a few years ago) the best English artists unfortunately followed one another's devices, but it is still more astonishing that the Corporation patiently put up with it.

The Dedication of Epping Forest to the use of the people in 1882 gave scope for a new idea, and Mr. Wiener took full advan-

tage to produce a very good medal. It is perhaps a little foreign in some particulars, and the Queen's portrait does not excel, nevertheless it must be pronounced to be quite worthy of a place along with the many good medals which had preceded it.

The opening of the New City of London School in 1882 and of the New Council Chamber in the same year afforded the brothers J. S. and A. B. Wyon an opportunity to produce designs of real merit. Of the two medals, that of the Council Chamber is preferable; the roof of the School spoils the artistic effect, or the building might otherwise have been produced in metal with good result. But the Council Chamber is most excellent, and that is entirely excelled by the Messrs Wyon's charming group on the reverse. It is quite a work of art and is unquestionably one of the very finest medals in the whole series.

The next is a disappointment. We must say the effort to commemorate the Admission of Prince Albert Victor of Wales to the Freedom of the City (1885) is simply commonplace and ridiculous. The two chief figures bending towards one another at a symmetrical angle, with the 3 wooden human beings looking on, equidistantly placed, is perhaps the feeblest attempt that was ever made to design a medal. How the Corporation could give its seal and sanction to such an affair is a mystery we will leave to the L. C. C. to solve if it can. But there are better things to follow. The Colonial and Indian Reception in 1886 resulted in a beautiful medal being produced by Elkington & Co; the novel arrangement of the different shields being most effective and pretty, whilst the reverse shows the magnificent interior of the Guildhall.

To Herr Scharff of Vienna (not Berlin as stated by Mr. Welch) was given the task of producing a medal worthy so great an occasion as the Queen's jubilee. His double portraits of Her Majesty are certainly most excellent and the idea a good one. The reverse, though a capital device, is, we think, lacking in spirit, and one of the lions seems to be afflicted at the very inopportune moment with a somnolence which threatens to cause a difference of opinion between the hitherto united animals.

The next in order is the 700<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Mayoralty (1889). The occasion was certainly an opportunity for a talented artist, but we do not quite know whether full justice has been done or not; we incline to think not, yet the medal is tasteful and artistic, and we think, had its diameter been four instead of three inches, a far better result would have been evident.

The Reception of the German Emperor in 1891 has resulted in a most artistic medal being produced. The portraits are excellent, whilst the reverse is happily a bold deviation from the terrible City-Britannia-Address style; in fact Britannia is affably conversing with Germania, which great difference is doubtless accounted for by the potent fact that they had already dined.

The series so capitally illustrated and commented upon in the handsome volume before us is brought to a close by the medal commemorating the marriage of the Duke of York and that referring to the Reception of the King and Queen of Denmark — the former being the work of Mr. George G. Adams and the latter of Mr. Frank Bowcher. Both are excellent medals and show that the designs of to-day are far superior in style to what obtained in the earlier years of the present reign. We do not say the workmanship is better, for the earlier artists performed some splendid work, but certainly the artists of to-day have excellent ideas as to what a medal should be, and we trust the Corporation will long continue to encourage art by issuing medals that will worthily represent its own achievements in the future, in the wide field of beneficent and useful public works.

We must not conclude our notice of *Numismata Londinensia* without a word of praise for the illustrations. They are almost perfect, and give nearly as good an idea of the Events represented as the medals themselves could do. They are moreover arranged very conveniently for easy reference. Mr Welch's painstaking letterpress makes the book of high value to all who are interested (and who is not?) in the sayings and doings of the City of London, and of still greater value to those who take pleasure in medals, as a full description of what led up to the occasion or event the medal commemorates is of high interest and concern both to the historian and the numismatist. We are sure therefore that a work so ably carried

to a successful conclusion will be widely appreciated by the British public.

S. M. S.

### THE MINT IN 1893 AND 1894

Summary of the operations of the Royal Mint during each of the calendar years 1893 and 1894 : —

#### IMPERIAL COIN ISSUED AND WITHDRAWN

	Gold.		Withdrawn (under provisions of Coinage Act, 1891).	
	Issued.		1893.	1894.
	1893.	1894.		
Five-pound pieces.....	£100.800	—	—	—
Two-pound pieces.....	99.542	—	—	—
Sovereigns.....	6.309.000	£4 381.250	£3.943.000	£2.356.000
Half-sovereigns.....	2.406.409	1.857.650	2.357.000	1.244.000
Totals.....	£8.915.751	£6.238.900	£6.300.000	£3.600.000

	Silver.		Withdrawn.	
	Issued.		1893.	1894.
	1893.	1894.		
England and Wales.....	£667.871	£517.996	£235.000	£271.000
Scotland.....	84.000	145.000	36.000	103.145
Ireland.....	27.500	44.800	5.000	—
Colonies.....	229.600	235.060	18.113	15.633
Totals.....	£1.008.971	£942.856	£294.113	£389.778

	Bronze issued.	
	1893.	1894.
United Kingdom.....	£44.879	£32.575
Colonies.....	1.785	910
Totals.....	£46.664	£33.485

	Silver Bullion.	
	1893.	1894.
Amount purchased (weight).....	2.212.303oz. Ty.	2.242.314oz. Ty.
Amount purchased (value).....	£334.587	£273.291
Mean price per ounce.....	36 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> d.	29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
Seignorage.....	£273.797	£343.346
Average price per ounce in London market.	35 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> d.	29d.

#### GOOD COINS STRUCK AT THE MINT

	1893.		1894.	
	Pieces.		Pieces.	
Gold-Imperial.....	11.397.502		7.577.202	
Silver-Imperial.....	21.530.451		14.701.018	
— Colonial.....	23.954.000		29.767.000	
Bronze-Imperial.....	18.948.527	45.484.451	8.047.857	44.468.018
— Colonial.....	2.000.000		1.550.000	
Nickel-Colonial.....	264.000		276.000	
Totals.....	78.094.480		61.919.077	

#### COLONIAL COINAGES EXECUTED

Colony.	Metal.	1893.	1894.
British Honduras.....	Silver	—	\$50.000
Canada.....	"	\$160.000	\$144.518
Ceylon.....	"	Rs. 1.000.000	Rs. 300.000
Hongkong.....	"	\$1.500.000	\$2.100.000
Newfoundland.....	"	—	\$58.000
Straits Settlements.....	"	\$194.000	\$306.000
West Indies.....	"	—	\$2.000
British Honduras.....	Bronze	—	\$500
Canada.....	"	\$20.000	\$10.000
Jersey.....	"	—	\$1.000
Newfoundland.....	"	—	\$2.000
Jamaica.....	Nickel	£500	£500

Royal Mint, Jan. 1.

### CHATS ON ROMAN COINS FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS

By the Rev. W. A. HANDS.

In very many of our English Homes are cabinets containing what our children call Curiosities consisting, generally of shells, coral, fossils, eggs, old china, and very frequently a few old bronze coins, mottled with green, with a few silver denarii in the

same china bowl or old drawer. Sometimes the coins are valued so lightly that the children are allowed to play with them and use them as counters. In one charming country Rectory I remember a large bag containing two or three hundred Greek and Roman coins was kept at the bottom of the children's play box, and sometimes the money of Augustus and the Antonines was solemnly handed across low chairs by little maidens playing at keeping shop, and exchanging ancient coins for sweets or nuts.

Many of us older ones can remember well the feeling of reverence with which we gazed as children at these ancient coins, when told they were Roman, but our feelings were some times not unmingled with suspicion that the coins were in some way connected with History books or school work. Yet it was at school many of us began to make a collection of coins as well as of moths and birds' eggs. Some boys collected all the old and foreign money they could get without regard to chronology or geography and without any knowledge of what they should aim at getting, in order to make their collection of value.

Coins were often exchanged by the boys without any knowledge of their respective values, and sometimes parents have been vexed to find some coin valued for its family associations exchanged for worthless pieces of more attractive appearance. But when once the charm of Roman History has won a boy's imagination and he determines to collect only Roman coins, the pleasure given by each fresh and often most unexpected addition to his little hoard grows deeper as he grows older and knows more of the subject. Unless we are rich and can afford to buy a ready made collection at a dealer's, we cannot expect to increase our collection of coins as freely as we do those of our birds, eggs or moths, but the unexpectedness of our finds, exchanges and purchases give greater keenness to our pleasure.

Some of our coins bring to mind pleasant memories of bygone days, when they were obtained in the ancient cities of Europe or of the East and we cannot look at others without remembering the good friend who gave them.

But in the early days of collecting, how much pleasure was lost by inability to understand the inscriptions, by ignorance of history, and how many questions we asked in vain. That coin was always doubly precious which was understood and had been well explained by some friend. — With what intelligent curiosity many young people gaze at the emblems on the Roman coins, wondering who the figures were meant to represent. What stories these old pieces of money could tell if only they could speak to us of those who handled them in those far off days before they were buried and lost for ages.

Stories of boys who played at *mora* for them or tossed them calling eagerly "*capita aut navim*", or of the boys of whom Persius (Sat. V. b. iii) speaks, who tied string to copper coins and jerked them from the mud crying "*Etiam*", when passers by tried to pick them up, stories of the poor who used them in the market places and lanes of the old Roman Cities, of the gladiators, of the soldiers who had a denarius a day, of the workmen who paid for their skins of wine with sestertii. Our silver denarii lying before us may have passed for many a bottle of the good Falernian wine praised by Horace. They need not be to us what Juvenal calls them in scorn "*Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas*" (mere silver cut up into little pieces with little legends and portraits). But do they not speak, are they not *φωνοῦντα συνεισιδόν* and can we not learn their language as well as that of flowers; as there are sermons in stones, may there not be stories aye and true stories in sestertii? This deep pleasure of really understanding the language of coins cannot be won unless some trouble is taken to cultivate the capacity for the enjoyment; we must learn a little of the History of the Roman Empire, which may be done by means of the beautiful and interesting work of M. Victor Duruy, translated by Prof. Mahaffy, and illustrated with good engravings. Most of us are deterred from the pursuit of this study by the high cost of all good books on Roman coins, and it is for such readers that the writer has endeavoured to provide some help; especially would he help those who wish to learn what they can from the coins themselves without reference to expensive books. What then are we to expect to hear if we so listen to the voices of these denarii and sestertii that we learn their language. Just as Naturalists

have learnt from fossils themselves, much that now has since been written in books of what the surface of the earth was like in days before man was created, so may we learn from coins some facts which the old historians do not mention and we shall see in the types of our coins evidences of the religions, amusements, wars, plagues, famines, and Arts of these distant days, and thus be able to understand what we read in the pages of Tacitus, Victor, or Vopiscus far better than we could have done before learning the language of our coins. When for instance, we look at the Heathen Gods represented on the Roman coins, we shall more vividly realize why the Jewish money changers changed the Roman money in the courts of the Temple for their Hebrew coinage stamped with the Vine or Palm tree of Israel.

A denarius of Tiberius will bring before our minds the scene in the Temple of our Lord surrounded by His enemies bringing Him the Tribute money, and His question "Whose is the image and superscription?" because when we look at the inscription we see that the Caesar therein proclaimed Himself divine and the High Priest of the Heathen, their **PONTIFEX MAXIMVS**.

The two pence offered by the Good Samaritan to the innkeeper do not seem so inadequate when we see that he offered two denarii worth about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  each, and the wages of the workmen hired for a penny a day seem not so very meagre when we realize a penny means a denarius. The beautiful silver stater of Antioch with the nymph of the Orontes on the reverse will help us to understand how anxiously the woman would sweep the house searching for the silver coin larger than the denarius and will also bring to mind the scene of St Peter taking the stater from the fish's mouth on the Galilean shore.

The Heathen emblems on the reverses of the coins can be looked at now without prejudice and we are interested to see how the religion of that great Roman Empire affected the common life of the people. Even in a small collection of Roman coins you will find images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mars, Hercules and Aesculapius, Juno, Venus and Diana, and many coins bear images of the emblems of sacrifice such as altars, sacrificial knives, basins and vessels for pouring libations, and augurs' wands. Some coins which contain reference to the hopes, aspirations and fears of the nation give as emblematic figures, Peace, Plenty, Concord, Security, Providence, Eternity, Health, Joy, Happiness, Faith and Equity; a very small collection will give examples of all these. Many painters of Allegorical subjects have been indebted to the reverses of coins on which these figures are found. Caraccio is said to have assisted Aretini by designs taken from the coins of Tiberius. Raphael had thoroughly studied the figures on old coins and Patin tells us that Le Brun had done the same. It is well known that Rubens had a noble collection of Medals in his possession.

We find also emblems of the Public Games, which took such a prominent place in the life of the Roman citizens, on many coins bearing images of the strange animals brought at great expense from "Africa" to Rome for exhibition in the Amphitheatres and we see the chariots for races on others.

The Jews were not the only people to whom the figures of the Heathen God on the coins gave offence; Christians of those early days had to use money stamped with the emblems of the religion they were trying to overthrow. To them the figures of Venus and Mars were emblems of Satanic powers. Polycarp, the disciple of St John, used the coins of Antoninus Pius, and the ardent minded Origen was obliged to buy his daily bread with the idolatrous coinage of Caracalla or Alexander or Decius. The martyr St Cyprian gave his alms and freed captives with the money of Philip, Decius and Gallus. Valerian's coins were used by the martyr St Laurence with whose death by fire most boys are familiar from pictures. The great Athanasius used the money of the first Christian Emperor and from that time the Church must have rejoiced to see the figures of the Idols displaced to make room for figures of Our Lord and the Holy Sign of the Cross.

We have seen how Roman Coins speak to us of the old religions, conquests, amusements and arts of the far away past, let us now turn to the thoughts they suggest about words in daily use.

The word *Money* is derived from *Moneta*, the Latin word so used because money was coined in the Temple of Juno Moneta at Rome. Moneta was a title of Juno, meaning the Reminder. Suidas



said that when the Romans wanted money in the war against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines they prayed to Juno who answered that if they waged war justly, they should never want for money; so after their success, they coined money in her Temple. Some of the officers of the Mint were called the "Monetales".

When we use the word *pecuniary*, we may remember that the Latin word "*pecunia*", which once meant wealth in flocks and herds, was afterwards used for wealth in money because a figure of an ox was cast on the large brass coins of the earliest ages of the city of Rome. These coins bearing the impress of a bull are very rare; they were called *Quadrussis*, because they were worth four Asses.

Our word *metal* is derived from *Metallum*, the Latin word for both a mine and the metal dug therefrom; it is itself a Greek word *μεταλλειν* which meant a hole, or cave, or place dug out.

The word '*stipend*' used instead of wages is derived from '*stipendium*', from *stipe pendenda*, because the earliest money was valued by weight. The most ancient Roman coins, called *Asses*, weighed a pound, and when received in any great number were stored in cellars, packed and piled one on the other; this was called '*stipare*'. The small brass money was called '*stips*'.

When money was signed with an impression by the officers of the government, it was called *nomisma* or *nummus*, derived from the Greek *νομισμα*, a coin recognized by law, from *νομος*, a law.

It is from that word we name the study of old coins, *Numismatics*, and the students, *Numismatists*, and probably this usage of the word is very old, for Eckhel thinks the coins of the Early Emperors were called *Nomismata* by the Latin writers of the later periods of the Empire, as Ulpian, Dig. 34.2.27. and Paul ib. 7.1.28 speaks of *χρυσαια* old gold and silver "*nomismata*", which were wont to be used as trinkets.

The word *nummus* for money seems to have been more strictly used of silver money, and when used of large numbers, it meant the *sestertius*, a very small silver coin.

The sign £, s., d. may often bring to our mind the money of the Romans. Here the *d* stands for the French denier, from denarius; in our English Bibles the word denarius was translated 'penny'. But the word represents most commonly a silver coin worth 7<sup>p</sup> or 8<sup>p</sup>; how then did it come to mean a penny? In the later period of the Empire, a copper coin was called a denarius, from which the French denier was derived.

The earliest notice of this copper denarius found in Ducange belongs to the reign of Aurelian. Afterwards frequent mention of it is found, as in the codes of Theodosius and Valentinian.

As the pound weight was the unit, so all the accounts were made in terms of weight, and hence came the common phraseology of the Latin in terms applied to money as *expensa impendia* (Pliny 33.13), and so our common word expense may remind us of the earliest coinage of the days when the copper was weighed.

(To be continued.)

#### A NEW VARIETY IN OFFA'S PENNIES



(To the Editors of the *Numismatic Circular*.)

Dear Sirs,

Some of your readers may be interested to see a representation of a new type of Offa's money. I accordingly send you a cast. Both obverse and reverse are new designs so far as I have been able to find out. The obv. reading of the King's name as **OF** is curious, though Ruding gives some with this peculiarity. **E4 BA** is the name of the moneyer and he is accountable for many coins, both of Offa and his Queen Cynethryth, and also for some of Offa's successor Coenwulf.

The other specimen I send you is one of Henry VI light half groats struck at London. It bears the Mm cross on both sides and

the King's name is spelt Henric, not Henricu. The piece weighs about 23 gr.

Believe me  
Yours faithfully

L. A. LAWRENCE.

#### STATEMENT OF WHOLE RUPEES COINED AND ISSUED from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1893.

	Coined in Calcutta	Coined in Madras	Coined in Bombay	Total Coined
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
William IV.....	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840-1st issue	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
— 1840-2nd issue	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
— 1862.....	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
— 1874.....	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
— 1875.....	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
— 1876.....	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
— 1877.....	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
— 1878.....	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
— 1879.....	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
— 1880.....	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
— 1881.....	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
— 1882.....	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
— 1883.....	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
— 1884.....	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
— 1885.....	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
— 1886.....	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
— 1887.....	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
— 1888.....	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
— 1889.....	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
— 1890.....	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
— 1891.....	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
— 1892.....	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
— 1893.....	91,40,310	...	(*)6,95,90,000	7,87,30,310
Total.....	131,93,53,490	10,76,07,305	192,89,38,881	335,58,99,676

(a). Includes 90,000 Rupees coined in 1892 for the Bikanir state.

Major A. SMITH.

#### A QUOI ONT SERVI LES CONTORNIATES ?

Il est permis de s'impatienter à force d'entendre cette question. Voilà deux siècles qu'on la fait et que les réponses se succèdent périodiquement, plus nombreuses qu'on ne le voudrait, toutes insuffisantes. Sous Louis XIV déjà, lorsque les premiers contorniates furent apportés en France, on s'est demandé à quel usage ils avaient pu servir. Les auteurs latins n'en parlent pas, les pièces elles-mêmes prêtent à des explications diverses. On se trouvait devant un problème, et ce problème n'est encore pas résolu. Jusqu'à ces derniers temps, les solutions les plus imprévues ont été imaginées, spécieuses parfois, mais toujours manquant de preuves et ne s'appuyant sur rien de sérieux ni de probable. C'est presque une fatigue que d'y revenir et d'en montrer l'inanité.

Morel de Genève, l'auteur du *Thesaurus*, prenait les contorniates pour des prix donnés aux vainqueurs dans les courses; il ne savait pas que les vainqueurs étaient autrement exigeants et qu'on les couvrait d'or et d'honneurs. Un numismate célèbre, Sigebert Havercamp, professeur à Leide, remarqua le premier que ces médailles sont des pièces coulées; pour les distribuer officiellement aux auriges victorieux, on les eût frappées au marteau et dans un atelier de l'Etat, et leurs légendes seraient plus correctes. Selon Havercamp, elles ne pouvaient donc avoir été commandées que par les *sportsmen* du temps (quelle idée !) ou par les vainqueurs eux-mêmes, désireux de garder un souvenir de leurs succès et de leurs coursiers.

En 1740, un autre Hollandais, Henri Cannegieter, fit une étrange découverte. D'après lui, les contorniates devaient être des talismans, distribués aux spectateurs par les factions du cirque. On les aurait portés pendant les courses, afin de déjouer le mauvais œil et d'assurer la victoire au cheval favori. Sans doute, beaucoup de ces pièces pouvaient avoir une vertu talismanique, celles surtout dont l'avvers présente l'effigie d'Alexandre le Grand ou d'un empereur romain. Mais on n'en voit jamais avec un trou de suspension, et les amulettes étaient attachées à un collier ou enchâssées dans des bagues.



Certains contorniates sont d'ailleurs sans aucun rapport avec la superstition. Ceux qui ont pour type le buste d'Horace ou de Tércence n'ont pas dû être d'un grand secours contre le mauvais œil. Un numismate anglais, Pinkerton, dont l'*Essai sur les médailles* passait pour un chef-d'œuvre au siècle dernier, les prit simplement pour des billets d'entrée dans le cirque. Il ne faut pas s'étonner qu'aucune de ces conjectures n'ait obtenu l'approbation d'Eckhel (*Doctrina*, t. VIII, 313). On était en pleines ténèbres.

De nos jours, la question a été reprise avec une nouvelle ardeur et tranchée encore une fois en faveur des talismans. L'abbé Cavedoni et M. de Rossi ont adopté cette façon de voir; ils pensent, ou ils pensaient, que les chevaux de course et leurs cochers portaient sur eux des contorniates, enveloppés de nœuds magiques. Devant les avis de M. de Rossi on n'a qu'à s'incliner.

Un peu plus tard, séduit par la variété et l'ingéniosité, au moins partielle, de ces thèses, M. François Lenormant se les appropriées toutes à la fois. Voici ce qu'il dit dans son ouvrage *La Monnaie dans l'antiquité* (t. I, 54 et 56) : « Un petit nombre de contorniates étaient des billets d'entrée dans le cirque, d'autres donnaient droit à une part dans les distributions publiques de comestibles; la majorité servait d'amulettes : on les vendait ou les donnait à la porte du cirque ou de l'arène en l'honneur de l'une ou de l'autre faction. » Ce qui manque à cette triple affirmation, si audacieusement catégorique, ce sont les preuves, et c'est surtout la vraisemblance.

Enfin, le dernier qui ait pris la parole est M. Charles Robert, dans la *Revue belge* de 1882. Lui aussi abordait volontiers les sujets difficiles et au dessus de sa compétence; aussi n'est-il arrivé à aucun résultat nouveau. J'ignore si, à mon tour, je réussirai mieux; mais, à défaut de textes, quelques indices et quelques points de comparaison me conduisent dans une voie différente de celle où mes prédécesseurs ont échoué. Ces indices nous permettront de reprendre la question à un autre point de vue et de la placer sur un autre terrain.

Les contorniates sont des pions de damier.

Lorsqu'on étudie un objet antique, il ne suffit pas d'en regarder le décor et d'en lire les inscriptions, il faut se préoccuper en même temps de sa forme et de sa facture. Rien ne prévaut contre les détails techniques. Or, chaque contorniate est entouré, sur ses deux faces, d'un cercle gravé au tour; c'est à ce cercle même, le *contorno* des Italiens, qu'ils doivent leur nom actuel. Au delà du cercle, les bords de la tranche font saillie, une saillie très légère, mais très appréciable, et qui n'a d'autre raison d'être que d'empêcher le frottement des types. Le relief du revers est d'ailleurs si faible qu'on peut impunément faire glisser la pièce sur une table, sans que le type ait à en souffrir. Les tessères d'ivoire, qui sont incontestablement des pions de damier, présentent la même particularité. Le sujet y est entouré d'un cercle gravé en creux, et protégé par un rebord en relief; le revers a une surface plane et ne porte que des chiffres gravés.

Voilà déjà une analogie, d'autant plus grande et plus frappante qu'il existe des contorniates à revers lisse. Parfois ce côté lisse de la médaille a reçu un type en creux, ou bien l'on a remplacé le type par une espèce de bouclier façonné au tour. Les contorniates de ce genre sont rares; le bouclier, avec ses moulures, se retrouve sur la plupart des tessères en ivoire.

Une analogie moins forte, quoique sensible encore, est dans le choix des sujets. Certes, les contorniates forment une famille à part; la richesse de leur ornementation et de leurs légendes ne peut pas se comparer avec la pauvreté des tessères. Mais il faut tenir compte de la différence d'âge. Les tessères que je vise sont du siècle d'Auguste, c'est-à-dire d'une époque où les chevaux et les cochers de cirque n'avaient pas l'importance qu'ils acquirent plus tard et qui se reflète sur les contorniates. Ceux-ci sont de l'époque des Constantin. Eh bien ! malgré cette distance, il y a des sujets communs aux unes et aux autres : les têtes de divinités et d'hommes célèbres, les masques scéniques, les chasses, les natures mortes. Deux tessères représentent les têtes d'Auguste et de Livie, avec leurs noms propres (KAICAP et AIBIA); sur d'autres, on a inscrit des noms de jeux publics (Παναθηναία et Πύθια), dans des couronnes de feuillage.

J'arrive à mon argument principal.

Nous possédons un grand nombre de tables de jeu antiques (*tabulae lusoriae*) en marbre ou en grès. M. Max Ihm, qui vient d'en

relever les inscriptions<sup>1</sup>, en compte jusqu'à soixante-seize, y compris celles de l'Anthologie, et ce chiffre est probablement inférieur à la réalité. Toutes ces tables appartiennent à la basse époque, et, selon moi, ce sont les damiers mêmes, sur lesquels on jouait avec des contorniates. Quelle est leur forme ? Une dalle de pierre, assez grande, plus large que haute, divisée en deux parties : à gauche, dix-huit cases réparties sur trois lignes; à droite, le même nombre de cases, et au milieu, un petit espace vide. Généralement, les trente-six cases sont figurées par les lettres d'une inscription. Je choisis un exemple :

LVDERE	—	NESCIS
PERDIS	o	PLORAS
VINCIS		GAVDES

Chaque ligne de six cases forme un mot de six lettres, dont le complément se trouve sur le côté droit du damier, réservé au partenaire, à ce qu'il semble; l'espace vide qui sépare les deux moitiés est quelquefois rempli par des sigles ou des signes relatifs au jeu. Chaque joueur avait trois pions, et pour en régler la marche, on jetait les dés.

La première chose que je constate en lisant les inscriptions des *tabulae lusoriae*, c'est leur parenté étroite avec les légendes des contorniates. Mentions nombreuses des jeux de cirque, acclamations des vainqueurs : [E]VGENI VINCAS (Ihm, n. 40), VICTOR VINCAS (n° 21); profusion de symboles allusifs aux victoires remportées. Les petites palmes, qui se voient si souvent, incrustées de pellicules d'argent, sur les contorniates, figurent sur trois damiers (nos 16. 34. 37); de même, on y rencontre les feuilles de lierre (n. 47), et surtout le fameux monogramme PE (nos 34. 70), qui est un des signes caractéristiques des contorniates. Sur un de ces damiers de pierre (n° 76), les trente-six lettres de l'inscription sont remplacées par autant de figures de ce monogramme non encore expliqué. En effet, rien ne convient mieux à une table de jeu que les symboles de la victoire; ce sont comme des vœux de bon augure. Mais si les mêmes symboles qui décorent le damier antique tiennent une si grande place sur les médailles dont nous ignorons l'usage, cet usage n'est-il pas tout indiqué ?

Cependant, je prévois une objection, et même deux. On dira que les tessères portent toujours des chiffres, tandis que les contorniates n'en portent pas. Il s'agissait à coup sûr d'un autre jeu où les chiffres n'étaient pas nécessaires. Puis on me fera remarquer la différence de la matière, les tessères étant en ivoire ou en os, les médailles en bronze. Là aussi, j'ai une excuse prête. Beaucoup de *tabulae lusoriae* étaient gravées sur le trottoir; les visiteurs du Forum de Rome se rappellent celle du pavage de la basilique Julienne. Les joueurs s'asseyaient donc en plein air, exposés au soleil et à la pluie; il leur fallait des pions d'une certaine solidité, capables de résister aux intempéries des saisons.

Quoiqu'il en soit, la nouvelle explication qui vient d'être proposée me paraît plus voisine de la vérité que la théorie des talismans. Il serait possible qu'un examen minutieux des damiers de pierre vint confirmer ma thèse, ou mon hypothèse; car, jusqu'ici, l'on n'en a relevé que les légendes, sans se préoccuper de la forme des tablettes ni de la marche du jeu. M. Max Ihm, que j'ai eu le plaisir de voir à Paris l'an dernier, m'a dit que la forme des damiers de pierre ne s'opposait nullement à ce que j'allais publier.

(Annuaire de Numismatique.)

FRÉHNER.

#### ON SOME SILVER COINS OF TIBET

Messieurs Spink & Son,  
1 & 2 Gracechurch St. Londres E. C.

Messieurs,

Permettez-moi de faire appel à votre compétence personnelle et à celle de vos abonnés pour me donner la signification des caractères figurant sur les reproductions ci-jointes de cinq monnaies tibétaines

1. Bonner Studien, p. 223. Mittheilungen des röm. Institutes, 1891, p. 208.

du plus haut intérêt, que j'ai entre les mains. J'ai des explications satisfaisantes pour les nos 3, 4 et 5; mais je n'ai pu rien découvrir pour les nos 1 et 2.

Les pièces dont il s'agit sont en argent et analogues comme valeur à la Rupee indienne.

Je vous serais obligé de vouloir bien me renvoyer, après en avoir pris connaissance ou les avoir utilisés, les dessins ci-inclus.

DE VILLARET,  
Commandant d'État-Major,  
Montauban (France).



71, Victoria Road  
Clapham S. W.  
4<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1894.

Dear Mr Spink,

You will find these coins (at least four of them) described by the late Terrien de La Couperie in the Numismatic Chronicle, 1881, page 340, under "Silver Coinage of Tibet".

N° 3 is the same as his N° 1 on plate XV, which he describes as one of Pratapa Sinha Sāh; the legend reads *nam rgyal dgah Idan pho brang phyogs las*, i. e., in the year 27 from the palace of *dgah Idan*.

N° 2 is a Nepalese coin of Rajah Jaya Ranajit Malla Deva, dated 842 of Newar Era = A.D. 1721.

Obv. *Sri Sri Jaya Ranajit Malla Deva*.

R. Unintelligible Characters.

The characters are very corrupt, and on the R. so much so as to be illegible. The tracing too has made them worse even than they

are on the coin, but *जित* at the end of second line, followed by *मन्त्रहव* in the third line may be made out. The last unit of the date is uncertain, but probably is a *२* thus *८४२*.

N° 1 seems to be very like N° 2, Plate XV, in de La Couperie's article, differing only in the shape of the fleurets of the obv.; the numerals are too ill printed in the tracing to make a guess at them possible.

N° 4 is the same as N° 4 of the same plate, and is Tibeto-Chinese.

Legend on obv. in Tibetan characters: *Ch'an Lung pau gtsang* = Tsang (= Tibet) coinage of Ch'an Lung. Date on the margin too indistinct.

R. The same legend, in Chinese characters. Date: Luh Shih? Nien 大十? 年.

N° 5 is the same as N° 8 of the same plate, which is described as of the second year of Tao Kuang's reign.

Obv. Legend in Tibetan: *rdao guong pau gtsang* = Coinage of Dao Guong for Tsang. On the rim: *gnis pa* = second.

R. Same legend in Chinese. On margin, date, 2 nien = second. I am glad to have seen these tracings, though they are not so satisfactory to look at as the coins themselves.

I am yours truly

Dr Oliver Codrington.

As the late Dr Terrien de La Couperie's remarks on the Silver Coinage of Tibet may interest some of our readers, who do not possess the Numismatic Chronicle, we think they will be pleased to find the following extracts in the 'Numismatic Circular'.

"Nepal and China have always provided for the wants of Tibet in regard to the coinage, and their influence is conspicuous even when the coins were struck within the Tibetan frontiers.

"Previously to the extension to Tibet of the Indian Rupee, which gradually supersedes the old system, the silver currency consisted of ancient mohurs (= 8 anna piece, the Mohammedan half rupee) of the last century, struck in Nepal by the former Râjas of Kathmandu, Bhatgaon, and Patan, of rare silver pieces Tibeto-Nepalese, of silver pieces Tibeto-Chinese, and of silver lumps of Chinese origin used by weight.

#### 1. Nepalese Coins.

"By special agreement which had been imposed by the Nepalese Râjas, the silver lumps were sent by the Tibetan to the Nepalese mints, with a small proportion of gold dust, to be exchanged weight for weight against the mohurs of Nepal. The profit derived from the transaction was very satisfactory to the Râjas, amounting to 12 per cent., four per cent. being derived from the gold dust, and eight per cent. arising from the alloy of the mohur.

"Before its conquest by the Gurkhali (Newar Era 1888 = A.D. 1768), the Valley of Nepal was governed by three dynasties of Râjas, who all coined money. These coins were generally distinguished by a shell for Bhatgaon, a trisul (trident) for Patan, and a sword for Kathmandu.

"We have a proof of the use of coins of the Nepalese Râjas in Tibet, by the engravings of so-called Tibetan coins published in 1736 by Du Halde from information given to him by the Missionaries.

"The custom was kept till the time of the last reigning Raja of Bhatgaon, Ranjit Malla, who sent such base coins as to cause a decrease of nearly half of the value of the mohurs, a decrease which led to a desertion of the Nepalese mints.

"As soon as he had his authority established in Nepal, the first Gurkha Prithur Narâyana Sāh endeavoured to introduce his coin into Tibet, and to avail himself of the important profits which ancient custom had procured to the old Râjas of Nepal. For this purpose, he sent a deputation to Lhasa with a large sum in rupees struck in his name, and requested the sanction of Government to circulate them through the country. The merchants, aware of the Gurkha Râja's bad faith, refused to accept them.

#### 2. Tibetan Coinage.

"Thus matters came to a stand still, and nothing more seems to have been done as long as the first of the Gurkhali lived; the Tibetans being intimidated by his power. But soon after his death we

see a change in the situation. Availing themselves of the comparative weakness of his successor, Pratapa Sinha Sāh, the Tibetan rulers issued, in 1772, a fine silver coin, which was struck at the Palace of Galdan, near Lhasa, in imitation of the good mohurs of the former Rājas, but with sufficient alterations to show their independence. They chose the pattern used by Jaya Bhaskara Malla of Kathmandu in N. E. 821 (= A.D. 1700), bearing on the obverse eight fleurets containing the eight Vitaragas or Mangals, and on the reverse in the same number of fleurets the Devānagari characters of his name and date. The shape of the fleurets of the obverse had been borrowed from the linga pattern. The Tibetan coin is in general character the same. With the exception of several of the Buddhist symbols which are different, and the legend in Tibetan letters, it is the same design drawn with the remarkable skillfulness and taste which is conspicuous on the Nepalese coins, and which we fail to find in any other Tibetan production. The flowery emblem of the *gada* (mace) in the centre of the obverse exhibits a delicacy and harmony which are perfect. It is certainly not of Tibetan workmanship, but the work of a Nepalese artist. The size is 8 of Mionnet's scale, and the average weight of five specimens is 83.5 grains. The legend, which is more or less defaced on any single specimen, can be restored by comparing several of them. It reads as follows: *nam rgyal dgah Idan pho brang phyogs las*.

"*nam rgyal*" is the name of the twenty-seventh year of the Vrihaspatichakra or Jovian cycle, and the Tibetan translation of the sanscrit Vidjaya. This cycle was introduced into Tibet from India in A.D. 1025. So taking 1025-6 as the first year for the sake of the current year of the events, we find that a twenty-seventh year happened during the last century, the only one possible, in 1711-2 and 1771-2. The first is out of the question, as we know from the Missionaries at Lhasa that no special coinage existed at the time, and that the specimens communicated to Du Halde have proved to be Nepalese. Besides this fact, we know that Tibet was too narrowly entangled under Nepalese yoke during these years to have issued any coinage when the Nepalese currency was altogether satisfactory. Later on, this last reason, as we have seen, disappeared by the avidity of the Rājas, and the death of the bold and energetic Prithwi Narayana Sāh in Saka year 1693 (= A.D. 1771) was the occasion of the new issue of money in Tibet. The very year therefore after this they issued (in all probability not without some sort of an approval on the part of his successor Pratapa Sinha Sāh) the coin we now describe, and of which no other issue is known in later years, perhaps because there was a new Gurkha ruler, the said Rāja's reign lasting only three years. as he died in Saka year 1697 (= A.D. 1775).

"*dgah Idan*" = "Celestial beatitude", is one of the great monasteries near Lhasa at 50 li E. on the mountain of the same name, founded by Tsongkhapa, uncle of the first Dalai Lama, about the year 1407. The other words of the legend on the coin, "*pho-brang phyogs-las*", mean "palace region from". So the whole legend is to be read: "(In the year) *nam rgyal* from the palace of *dgah Idan*."

### 3. Tibeto-Nepalese Coinage.

"During the fifteen following years there is no evidence of coins in the Collections of the British Museum and India Office. We have specimens dated 1788-9, 1790-1, 1791-2, 1792-3, of which we shall speak further on, of another pattern, and progressively inferior in workmanship and quality of the metal. They are imitations of the preceding one, more roughly made with the following differences: — The eight fleurets of the obverse have no longer the linga pattern; they are like those of the reverse, and contain the same eight Buddhist emblems as does the coin of Galdan. The flowery emblem of the *gada* (mace) is very roughly and more simply drawn, even hardly recognizable in the two last ones, the most base of all as the proportion of alloy is considerable in them. The weights of those dated 1788-9, 1790-1, are 80.5, 81, and 83.5 grains, and of the two last dated 1791-2, 1792-3, are 66 and 67 grains, but with no diminution of the size, which is still 8 of Mionnet's scale. The reverse no longer has the flower with eight petals nor the eight fleurets of the Galdan coin. The design is a square surrounded by a pattern imitating the Sri, Sri, Sri of former Nepalese coins, and in the square under a fanciful form of *om*, the mystical interjection, are in Tibetan figures the numbers

of the year according to the cycle of sixty, but noted in a peculiar manner, viz.

93	93	93	93	=	13	13	13	13
44	46	47	48					

"The upper figures indicate the running cycle, and the lower ones the number of the year of that cycle during which the coin was issued. Thus we have the 44th, 46th, 47th, and 48th years of the 13th cycle. Of the 45th year I have not seen any specimen, and I do not know if that coinage began earlier than the 44th year. We may be pretty sure that the specimen of the 48th year is the last, for it was superseded by the Sino-Tibetan coinage the following year or at the end of the same year. The first year of the first cycle of 60 in Tibet being, as we have seen, A.D. 1025, we have to add 720 years to 1024-5 for twelve cycles elapsed since that date, and respectively 44, 46, 47, 48 years for each specimen, making A.D. 1788-9, 1790-1, 1791-2, 1792-3 as the years of emission of these coins. Their general Nepalese appearance speaks for itself, and their progressive baseness confirms what we know from Kirkpatrick, Hamilton, and others that the war of Nepal against Tibet was occasioned by the rapacity of the Nepalese Rājas, which culminated by the plunder of Tashilunpo.

"After the death of Pratapa Sinha Sāh in Saka year 1697 (= A.D. 1775), his son Ran Bahadur was the legal Rāja, but being under age, his mother Rajendra Lakshmi dēvi assumed the regency. She seems to have ruled very quietly without interfering with Tibet. After nine years she died, and the regency was in the hands of the uncle of the young Rāja, Bahadur Sāh, whose restless rapacity caused the evils of the war against Tibet, and eventually of China succouring the Dalai-lama against his own country, which was obliged to submit to the Chinese rule after several defeats, and a humiliating treaty at the beginning of 1793. It is obvious that these coins are those which were the occasion of the war waged by Bahadur Sāh, who imposed them upon Tibet, as they show by their increasing baseness the growth of his armed influence. The specimens of 1788-9 and 1790-1 are not of so low a standard as those dated 1791-2 and 1792-3, issued after his victories over the Tibetans. The last is the worst of all.

### 4. Tibeto-Chinese Coinage.

"The intervention of the Chinese, who endeavoured to repair the disasters caused by the last base standard, is illustrated by the coinage they issued, in 1793, from a mint they established at Lhasa. It is a pure silver coinage, of which specimens until 1822 exist in the British Museum and India Office Collections. The first issue was made of four sizes, but of three different weights, and the following issues seem to have been made only of the second weight, if we may infer this from the absence of any other in the said collections. According to the Regulations of the Chinese Board of Works, which are not applicable to the issues of the first year, but only to those of the years after, two series of coins only ought to be regularly issued, one coin weighing one *tsien* = 58.3 grains, and another one smaller weighing five *fon* = 29.1 grains. It is this last one which is wanting.

"The first coins issued, in 1793, are beautifully cast, the others of the following years and reigns are very bad. An ornamental characteristic of this last coinage is, on the obverse and reverse, four fleurets like those of the Tibeto-Nepalese base coins, but turned, by the usual Chinese process of modifying the emblems, into the early shape of their character for *nose*, symbolizing the beginning, the ancestor. It bears all around the border a pearled ornament like all the other three coinages here mentioned.

"The Tibetan transcriptions of proper names on these coins exhibit, when compared with the Mandarin pronunciation and with the present pronunciation of the Pekinese, the rapidity of the progressive phonetic decay of this dialect. Of course the Chinese officers brought with them to Tibet the pronunciation of the Court. So *Kien-Lung* in Mandarin is *Ch'an Lung* on the Tibetan coins in 1793-96, and is now *Ch'ien Lung* in present Pekinese pronunciation. *Kia K'ing* (M.) was *Cha Ts'ing* (T.C.) and is now *Chia Ch'ing* in the more and more corrupted pronunciation of the Court dialect."

NOTA. — Les caractères tibétains et chinois nous ont été obligeamment prêtés par M. le Directeur de l'Imprimerie Nationale française.



## SUMMARY

Showing the Correspondence of the principal Epochs, Eras, and Periods with that of the Birth of Christ or Christian Era.

Epochs, Eras, and Periods.	Months and Years of Commencement.
The Grecian year of the World.	September 1. B. C. 5598.
The Ecclesiast. era of Constantinople.	March 21. or April 1. B. C. 5508.
The Civil era of Constantinople.	September 1. B. C. 5508.
The Alexandrian era.	August 29. B. C. 5502.
The Ecclesiastical era of Antioch.	September 1. B. C. 5492.
The Julian Period.	January 1. B. C. 4713.
The Mundane era.	October, B. C. 4008.
The Jewish Mundane era.	Vernal equinox, B. C. 3761.
The Civil Jewish era.	October, B. C. 3761.
The Era of Abraham.	October 1. B. C. 2015.
The destruction of Troy.	June 12 or 24. B. C. 1184.
The Epoch of the building of Solomon's Temple.	May, B. C. 1015.
The Era of the Olympiads.	New moon of Summer solstice, B. C. 776.
The Roman era.	April 24. B. C. 753.
The Era of Nabonassar.	February 26. B. C. 747.
The Epoch of Daniel's 70 weeks.	Vernal equinox, B. C. 458.
The Metonic cycle.	July 15. B. C. 432.
The Calippic period.	New moon of Summer solstice, B. C. 330.
The Philippæan era.	June, B. C. 323.
The Syro. Macedonian era.	September 1. B. C. 312.
The Tyrian era.	October 19. B. C. 125.
The Sidonian era.	October, B. C. 110.
The Caesarean era of Antioch.	September 1. B. C. 48.
The Julian year.	January 1. B. C. 45.
The Spanish era.	January 1. B. C. 38.
The Actian era.	January 1. B. C. 30.
The Actian era in Egypt.	September 1. B. C. 30.
The Augustan era.	February 14. B. C. 27.
The Pontifical Indiction.	Dec. 25 or Jan. 1. B. C. 3.
The Indiction of Constantinople.	September 1. B. C. 3.
The Vulgar Christian era.	January 1. A. D. 1.
The Destruction of Jerusalem.	September 1. A. D. 69.
The Era of the Maccabees.	November 24. A. D. 166.
The Era of Diocletian.	September 17. A. D. 284.
The Era of Ascension.	November 12. A. D. 295.
The Era of Martyrs.	February 23. A. D. 303.
The Era of the Armenians.	July 7. A. D. 552.
The Era of the Hegira.	July 16. A. D. 622.
The Era of Yezdegird, or Persian era.	June 16. A. D. 632.
The Gelalæan era.	March 14. A. D. 1079.

## AN UNFORTUNATE COIN

The Sorrowful History of the Souvenir Half Dollars.

[WASHINGTON STAR.]

The order of Secretary Carlisle to use the Columbian souvenir silver coins as cash, is the closing chapter in the history of an unsuccessful venture. In spite of the efforts of the promoters of the exposition to sell these half-dollars at double their face value, with the general co-operation of the banks, the newspapers and a number of leading stores in Chicago, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere, about 3,600,000 remain unsold and in the hands of the treasury authorities.

At first the Chicago people pleaded with Secretary Carlisle to hold the coins till they could raise a fund to redeem them at their double price, in the hope of saving the value of those already sold, which would be bound to decline as soon as the remaining coins were thrown into the ordinary channels of trade. This was done, but the attempt was fruitless, and a few days ago the projectors of the scheme notified the secretary that they could not do anything, and that they would not ask him any longer to carry the load of unavailable silver.

Mr. Carlisle shrewdly decided to do something which would make the coins pay for a part of the trouble and delay they had caused. So he ordered them to be paid out at par, but in exchange for gold coin. This would have the effect, he believed, of stimulating a few enterprising retail shop-keepers to buy up the lot and advertise that they would use them in making change for their customers. The treasury would by this means add a little gold to its balance, while at the same time the coins would probably be held as souvenirs by the customers attracted by the advertisements, and thus would be prevented from passing into general circulation.

The collapse of the souvenir coin fad recalls the fact that a syndicate

was formed during the summer of 1893 for the taking and disposing of 100,000 of the half-dollars. Some large jewelry houses were interested in the enterprise, which might have grown to larger proportions if any encouragement had been received.

It seems that a leading American jeweler, while on a journey abroad, saw some of the British souvenir coins struck in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee beautifully decorated with enamel and mounted as watch charms, brooches, etc. He took a number of Columbian half-dollars to London with him last year and had them treated in the same way.

One device was to cover all the body of the obverse of the coin with translucent enamel, leaving the head of Columbus and the inscription uncovered. In another the reverse side was treated, the caravel being colored on the field against which it was projected. No two designs were alike, and the coins were eagerly snapped up at \$5, \$8 and even \$10 a piece by curiosity seekers.

But no sooner was the formal proposition made to take the 100,000 coins out of the custody of the treasury for the purpose mentioned, than the secret service people pounced upon the interested parties and warned them that every coin thus treated and exposed for sale would be seized.

No law against the mutilation of coins appeared to stand in the way; but the argument of Chief Drummond, as well as it could be understood, was that some evil-minded person might scrape off the enamel from the decorated coins and pass them upon unsuspecting poor persons, who would then find themselves with a coin in their possession bearing on its face the value of fifty cents, but on account of its mutilation commanding in the market only its bullion value, which, with silver at its present depreciation, would be only a quarter of a dollar. The opposition of Chief Drummond, supported by Secretary Carlisle, broke up the plan.

## JUBELMEDAILLE

DES KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH-ARTILLERIE-REGIMENTS

VON A. SCHARFF.

Am 10. September 1854 übernahm Se. Majestät der Kaiser die Inhaberschaft des damaligen Feld-Artillerie-Regiments Nr. 1, welchem dadurch die Ehre zu Theil wurde, den Namen « Kaiser Franz Joseph » zu führen. Fünfzig Jahre sind seither verflossen. Die im Laufe dieser Zeit eingetretene Reorganisation der Artilleriewaffe brachte zwar insofern eine Aenderung in der Bezeichnung dieses Regiments, als dasselbe 1884, bei Errichtung der einzelnen Armeecorps seine Eintheilung bei dem 8. Corps fand und in Folge dessen nebst der Nummer desselben die Benennung Corps-Artillerie-Regiment erhielt. Doch blieb ihm die Auszeichnung seiner früheren Inhaberschaft erhalten, so dass der dienstliche Titel nunmehr k. u. k. Corps-Artillerie-Regiment Kaiser Nr. 8 lautet. Die mannigfaltigen militärischen Übungen, welche im Herbste stattfanden, machten es unmöglich, die Jubelfeier, welche das den Namen des Kaisers seit 50 Jahren führende Regiment zu veranstalten beabsichtigte, am Gedenktage zu begehen weshalb für dieselbe ein späterer Zeitpunkt, der 5. October, ausersehen wurde. Die Erinnerung an diese Feier wird eine, mit den Bildnissen des Kaisers, auf der einen Seite im jugendlichen Alter, auf der anderen Seite nach der neuesten Aufnahme, geschmückte Medaille unseres Meisters Anton Scharff erhalten. Hier ihre Beschreibung:

Eine Seite: Das Brustbild des Kaisers von der linken Seite in der Inhaberuniform als Oberst des Regiments, mit dem goldenen Vliesse, mehreren Orden und zurückgeschlagenem Mantel. Im Felde links 1854. Umschrift: K. K. FELD-ARTILLERIE-REGIMENT KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH Nr. I.\* Unter dem Brustbilde A. SCHARFF.

Andere Seite: Das Bild des Kaisers von der rechten Seite in der Oberstuniform mit zurückgeschlagenem Mantel, unter welchem das goldene Vliesse, ein breites Ordensband und ein Knopf mit der Ziffer 8 sichtbar ist. Im Felde rechts 1894, unter dem Brustbilde 10. SEPT. und davor: A. S. Umschrift: ERINNERUNG A. D. INHABER-JUBILÄUM D. K. U. K. CORPS-ARTILL.-REGT. KAISER NR. 8\*.

Ein Stück in Gold, 116 mm schwer, für den Kaiser, ferner in Silber 35 gr. und Kupfer 39 mm.

Nur die zuerst zur Vertheilung gelangten Medaillen haben das hier beschriebene Aussehen; zu den späteren Prägungen wurde für die eine Seite ein Stempel verwendet, welcher die Brust des



jugendlichen Kaisers, nur mit dem goldenen Vliesse geschmückt zeigt.

(Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien.)

## VARIA

### THE BRITISH DOLLAR FOR THE EAST

It is interesting to learn from Mr. Paterson's statement at the Chartered Bank of India's meeting that a British dollar is to be coined at the Bombay mint for the use of the Straits and Hong Kong. Mr. Paterson gave as the reason for the new departure the scarcity of the Mexican dollar, owing to Mexico not coining and exporting dollars because of their low gold price. This is the most extraordinary statement, probably, that a bank manager ever made, and would greatly puzzle, not to say amuse, the Mexicans. So far from this being the case, the *Mexican Financier* of May 19 said: — "The enormous outflow of money for interest and dividends keeps Mexico without the resources she so much needs at the present time to create new agricultural estates, to develop old ones, and to build branch railways into every fertile valley. The country has to pay away all its surplus in interest."

The production of silver in Mexico now amounts to 40,000,000 oz. a year, equal to, roughly, \$50,000,000. Of this amount fully half, or \$26,000,000, is coined and exported in the shape of dollars, which pay a seigniorage of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., about \$5,000,000, is exported as bar silver, which pays an export duty of 2 per cent., and the remainder is exported to the United States in the shape of silver-lead ores to be smelted.

The export trade of India with silver countries amounts to Rs. 300,000,000 and the import trade to Rs. 100,000,000 yearly — that is to say, she draws from silver countries Rs. 200,000,000 yearly in gold and silver to square her account. During the thirteen years, 1880 to 1892, she drew from Hong Kong, the China treaty ports, and the Straits, Rs. 212,600,000 in silver and Rs. 146,900,000 in gold, or a total of Rs. 359,500,000, equal to Rs. 27,650,000 yearly. During the three years, 1890 to 1892, no less than 21,650,000 Mexican dollars were presented at the Indian mints to be coined into rupees.

Mr. Paterson tells us that early next year the British dollar will be circulating in the Straits and Hong Kong. I think this is extremely doubtful, because after the dollar is coined and ready for circulation it will be found that the Straits will not be able to pay for it, and it is hardly likely that semi-bankrupt India will present the Straits with dollars, and even if she does they will immediately find their way back again in payment of the balance of trade. The scheme, no doubt, looks very nice on paper, but it will not work. The Straits are short of dollars because they cannot buy them.

J. C. AULDJO.

Broughty Ferry, October 22.

(*Financial News*.)

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**Ueber eine seltene Schaumünze** schreibt Lehrs Bayerland Folgendes: "Pfalzgraf Adolf Johannes zu Zweibrücken-Kleeberg, Bruder des Königs Karl Gustav von Schweden, entsandte 1676, seine beiden Söhne *Adolf Johannes* und *Gustav Samuel* an die Universität zu Altdorf, um sie der Erziehung des berühmten Professors *Wagenseil* anzuvertrauen. Beide Hörer befanden sich in sehr jungem Alter, der ältere Prinz zählte elf, der jüngere nur sieben Jahre. Sie verweilten zwei Jahre zu Altdorf. Beim Abschiede liess Pfalzgraf Adolf Johannes diese Medaille prägen und an alle Professoren als Andenken verteilen. Herzog Gustav Samuel hielt sie so wert, dass er später eine derselben für hundert Gulden einlöste. Die erste Seite der Medaille zeigt das Brustbild der antik gekleideten Prinzen; der ältere trägt eine Allongeperücke, der jüngere sein eigenes langes Haar. Die zweite Seite enthält umkränzt die Worte von Virgils Aeneide, 3. Buch 34. Vers: Nos Pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector. Um das Kolorit jener Zeit festzuhalten, geben wir die Uebersetzung der Worte durch den berühmten Poeten Balde aus der Gesellschaft Jesu: — Aeneas unser Vater gut — ermuntert unser Heldenblut — und Hector unser Vetter zart — uns allezeit ein Beispiel ward. In der Umschrift wird der auf der ersten Seite abgebrochene fürstliche Titel fortgeführt: "Adolf Johann

und Gustav Samuel von Gottes Gnaden Pfalzgrafen bei Rhein, Herzoge in Bayern, Jülich, Cleve und Berg."

(*Antiquitäten Zeitschrift*.)

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## WAINFLEET TOKEN

The Building on the Wainfleet Token represents William Wainfleet's School-House and Chapel. There never was an abbey on the site. It is fine a old building and in a good state considering it is built of red brick and 400 years old!

C. J. CASWELL.

In describing the building as an Abbey we perpetuated an error of Atkins. *Eds.*

## CORRESPONDENCE

2 East 18<sup>th</sup> st. New-York, 11 Dec. 1894.  
Messrs Spink & Son.

Dear Sirs,

I possess a medal, described as follows, bearing an inscription that I would like to find out the meaning of, as the cause of the medal being struck. — Should you see fit to allude to it in the Numismatic Circular, please say that your attention was called to it by one of your subscribers.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel PARRISH JR.

Betts, *American Contemporary Medals*, p. 175, n° 392.

"Obv. SALVS IN FLVCTIBVS (Safety at sea). In exergue, STATVS RERV M P. PW. (P. P.M. may be for Peter Paul Werner, a medallist of Nuremberg, 1689-1771. Very likely struck in Germany). Interpretation of legend: The condition of affairs at the close of the year 1755. The conclusion of the exergue being on the reverse. Mercury stands facing, upon the shore, and listening his right hand at his ear; behind him two frigates bearing upon their ensigns respectively the harp of Ireland and the lilies of France.

R. SED MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPERE FLVCTVS (But he has power to soothe the troubled waves). In exergue, SVB EXITUM ANNI | MDCCLV. An Indian warrior stands at the left, with crown and girdle of feathers, and bearing in his left hand a bow and in his right an arrow, his right foot upon an alligator; at the right a female is seated upon a sea-horse, beside the ocean, bearing in her right hand a temple of Fame and in her left a sceptre; at her feet a cornucopia.

R. Size 22. Rare.

\*\*

*An imitation Shekel.* Under the above heading in your Circular is engraved a faithful representation of the symbolic shekel which was used last century in a (now nearly obsolete) degree of freemasonry called "mark-man".

The piece of metal was placed in the candidate's hands emblematically to represent his wages. The genuine specimens are struck in fine silver.

Nathan HEYWOOD.

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Waterloo House, Coventry Street, Leicester, 1 Jan. 1895.  
Messrs Spink & Son.

Dear Sirs,

Re. Imitation shekel figured on page 1012 of this month's Numismatic Circular, does Miss Rawlings mean that the imitation is being sold (*just now*) at the present time. I have one in brass, the same as figured and have had it over four years; only instead of the leaves at top mine has two leaves on each side of top with the stem nearly touching the edge. In the piece that I have the first letter on left hand side of the flower is different from the one figured, as are also the handles of the vase.

Yours respectfully,

Thos. EDWARDS.

\*  
\*  
20 December 1894.  
Messrs Spink & Son.

Dear Sirs,

Permit me to state to S. G. W. (page 998-9) as answer to his question that Charles II gave on March 4<sup>th</sup> 1681 all the country between the Delaware and Maryland to William Penn, and that this part of the country was afterwards named Pennsylvania; consequently the name of Pennsylvania could not exist in 1665 and principally that the United States of America declared their independence on July 4<sup>th</sup> 1776, and the federation took place on the following October 4<sup>th</sup>; therefore before that time no U.S.A; it seems that the token mentioned must have been struck much later than 1665; however I will further inquire about this piece, as I am no authority in regard to it, and my argument has only been taken from the history of the United States of America.

Yours truly.

### SALES

The Collection of Greek Coins of Magna Graecia, Greece proper, Asia Minor, Cilicia, Syria, Bactria and Egypt, the property of a well-known Collector sold at Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, on the 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> December 1894, did not bring excessive prices, but good pieces obtained their value.

Among the most noteworthy specimens, we only mention the following:

Lot 26. *Bruttium*. *Bruttii in genere*. *AV*. Drachm, *obv.* Head of Poseidon to left, trident behind neck, and bucranium below; *℞*. *ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ*, Thetis and Eros riding on sea-horse, cornucopia in field to right, *fine and extremely rare*. — £ 18.

Lot 27. *Bruttii*. *AV*. Busts of the Dioskuri to right; behind, cornucopia and small *Π*; *℞*. *ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ*, the Dioskuri on horseback to right; beneath horses a knotted staff, *a very fine and rare coin*. — £ 19.19.

Lot 59. *Syrakuse*. *AV*. 100 Litrae, *obv.* *ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ*., Head of Arethusa to left, monogram(?) in field behind; *℞*. Herakles kneeling and strangling the lion, *very fine and extremely rare*. — £ 27.10.

Lot 61. *Syrakuse*, Medallion, *obv.* Head of Persephone to left, wearing wreath of corn-leaves and surrounded by four dolphins; *℞*. Victorious Quadriga to left, the charioteer crowned by flying Nike; in exergue prize armour, *an unusually well-struck specimen, in perfect preservation*. — £ 34.10.

Lot 265. *Ionia*. Pythagores, Satrap of Ionia, Tetradrachm, *obv.* Persian King to right, holding bow and spear; *℞*. granulated incuse, similar to those of the early Darics, *very fine and of excessive rarity*. — £ 18.

Lot 269. *Magnesia*, Tetradrachm, *obv.* Head of Artemis to right, wearing diadem and with bow case on shoulder; *℞*. *ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΕΩΦΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ*., Apollo to left, leaning on tall tripod and standing on Meander, the whole within a wreath, *very fine and very rare*. — £ 20.

Lot 322. *Cappadocia*. Ariarathes IX, Tetradrachm, *obv.* diademed Head of Ariarathes (or of Mithradates the Great) to right; *℞*. *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ. ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ. ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ*., Pegasos to left, star and crescent in field to left, and monogram behind, the whole within a fillet ornamented with vine-leaves, *extremely fine and of the highest rarity*. — £ 51.

Lot 405. Arsinoe II, Dekadrachm, *P P* behind head of queen, *an unusually good specimen*. — £ 12.15.

Lot 407. Ptolemaios III, gold Octadrachm, *obv.* radiate draped and diademed Bust to right, trident over left shoulder; *℞*. *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ*., radiate-headed Cornucopia bound with diadem, *Δ* in field, *brilliant and extremely rare*. — £ 17.17.

### REVIEWS

**Catalogue of the Coins of the Indian Museum**, by Chas. J. Rodgers. Part. I. *The Sultans of Delhi and their Contemporaries in Bengal, Gujarat, Jaunpūr, Mālwa, the Dekkan and Kashmir*. Calcutta, 1894, 172 pp., 2 Plates.

Following the example of the British Museum, the trustees of the Indian Museum are publishing a Catalogue of their coins, of which the first part has just come to hand.

Mr Chas J. Rodgers, the Honorary Numismatist to the Government of India, has been entrusted with this work; we therefore can look forward to an accurate Catalogue, and only regret that it is merely a catalogue, without any comments or notes, which would help numismatists interested in these series.

The first part comprises the coins of the sultans of Delhi, the kings of the Sūri dynasty, the Bahmanī kings of Dekkan, the kings of Jaunpūr, Mālwa, Gujarat, the sultans of Bengal and Kashmir.

A translation of the legends, and a short aperçu of the coinage of the different states would have been very useful, and no doubt proved to be an inducement to more collectors getting the book. But such as it is, the work will be of real use and great service, and will favourably compare with the valuable Catalogues, issued by our National Museum.

**Numismata Londinensia**. *Medals struck by the Corporation of London, to commemorate important Municipal Events, 1831 to 1893*. With descriptive Notices by Charles Welch F.S.A., Librarian to the Corporation of London. Prepared by Authority of the Corporation of London, under the Direction of the Library Committee.

Agents. — Spink & Son, 1 & 2 Gracechurch St. London E. C.

Price 21/. net.

See the first article of this month's Circular.

### NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, etc.

**Münzauction**, Januar 1895. Antike, Mittelalter u. Moderne, L. & L. Hambur-ger in Frankfurt a. M. 1894. 134 pp. and 1 plate.

**Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien**, December 1894.

Rudolf von Höfken, *Ueber das Wesen und die Entwicklung der Bracteaten*. — Dr Friedrich Kenner, *Die Medaille*. — M. Trapp, *Münzenfunde in Mähren*. — Renner, *Ordentliche Versammlung der numismatischen Gesellschaft am 21. November 1894*. — *Literatur*. — *Verschiedenes*.

**Berliner Münzblätter**, November 1894.

*Münzen und Medaillen der Stadt Wismar*. — *Die sogenannten chinesischen Tempel-münzen*.

**136<sup>STER</sup> Auctions-Katalog**, 1894.

*Verzeichniss einer Thaler-Sammlung, so wie mehrerer Nachlässe, nebst Dubletten von Münzfreunden, &c.*

**Berliner Münzblätter**, December 1894.

E. Grimm, *Münzen und Medaillen der Stadt Wismar*. — *Die sogenannten chinesischen Tempelmünzen*. — *Literatur*.

— Januar 1895.

*Münzen und Medaillen der Insel Madeira*. — *Die sogenannten chinesischen Tempel-münzen*. — *Literatur*.

**Annuaire de la Société française de numismatique**, Novembre-Décembre 1894.

J. Hermerel, *Numismatique lorraine (suite et fin)*. — Paul Bordeaux, *Les ateliers monétaires de Dijon, de Semur en Auxois et de Saint-Jean-de-Losne pendant la Ligue*. — Roger Vallentin, *L'atelier temporaire de Briançon (1406-1417)*. — *Chronique*. — *Bibliographie*. — *Trouvailles de monnaies*. — *Faits divers*. — *Nécrologie*: Le com-mandeur de Rossi; sir Austin Layard; le général Cochetoux.

**Numismatic Chronicle**, Part. III, 1894.

Arthur J. Evans, *Contributions to Sicilian Numismatics*. — A. Cunningham, *Later Indo-Scythians. Ephthalites, or White Huns*. — *Notices of recent Numismatic Publications*. — H. Montagu, *Traité de numismatique du moyen âge* by MM. Arthur Engel et Raymond Serrure.

**Revue belge de numismatique**, première livraison, 1895.

Baron J. de Chestret de Hanefte, *Obbicht et Grevenbicht, Monnaies frappées dans ces deux seigneuries*. — L. Maxe-Werly, *Histoire numismatique du Barrois*. — Vicomte B. de Jonghe, *Deux monnaies de Godefroid de Dalenbroeck, seigneur de Heinsberg, comte de Looz*. — J. C. ter Gouw, *Des fausses monnaies au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle*. — Alphonse de Witte, *Quelques ajusteurs jurés des poids et balances en fonctions aux Pays-Bas autrichiens durant la seconde moitié du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle*. — J. Rouyer, *L'Œuvre du médailleur Nicolas Briot en ce qui concerne les jetons*. — George Cumont, *Médaille au buste de Charles-Quint par le poète Jean Second*. — *Nécrologie*: A. R. Caucich; le général Cochetoux; Martin Nijboff. — *Mélanges*.

**Revue numismatique**, 4<sup>e</sup> livraison, 1894.

R. Mowat, *Eclaircissements sur les monnaies des mines*. — Th. Reinach, *Un nou-veau roi de Paphlagonie*. — Maurice Lecomte, *Identification de deux ateliers moné-taires mérovingiens: Vadinnaco et Vatunaco, Vaddonnaco*. — J.-Adrien Blanchet, *Sceau de la monnaie d'Orvieto*. — P. Casanova, *Numismatique des Danichmendites (suite)*. — H. de la Tour, *Jean de Candida (suite)*. — *Chronique*. — *Nécrologie*: J.-T. Liénard; Th. Stenzel; Adolphe Meyer; Charles Cochetoux; A. Fabretti; A.-R. Caucich; Terrien de Lacouperie. — *Bulletin bibliographique*. — *Table métho-dique des matières pour 1894*.

**The Numismatist**, December 1894.

Dr Heath, *The Centennial of U. S. Coinage*. — Philip Whiteway, *The Coins of Venice*. — Major Adam Smith, *Cutch Coinage*. — A. G. Heaton, *A Misrepresentation*. — Joseph Hooper, *Hooper's Restrikes*. — *With the Dealers*. — *American Numisma-tic Ass'n. Secretary's Report*. — *Detroit Numismatic Club*. — *American Numismatic and Archeological Society*. — *Departments*.

**Cabinet de Numismatique et de Timbrologie**, n<sup>o</sup> 11, 1894. *Monnaies royales françaises*.

**Numismatischer Verkehr**, n<sup>o</sup> 1 u. 2, 1895.

Catalogue of over 3000 Coins.

## Numismatisch-Sphragistischer Anzeiger, n° 12.

Fr. Tewes, *Zum Gedächtniss*. — M. B., *Ein bis jetzt unbeschriebener Thaler des Herzogs Wilhelm von Braunschweig*. — Harburg von 1640. — Nekrologe. — Literatur. Inserate.

Mittheilungen des Clubs der Münz- und Medaillenfreunde in Wien, December 1894.

Gruss. — J. Nentwich, *Seltene Oesterreichische Viertelthaler*. — Do, *Ein Wiener Halbthaler Ferdinands I, vom Jahre 1528*. — Miscellen. — Clubnachrichten. — Verzeichniss.

## OBITUARY

GÉNÉRAL COCHETEUX, born 4. July 1818, † 18. September 1894.

He is known for the following numismatic papers: *Monnaies frappées à Tournai sous Philippe II* (1853); *Du marquis de Surville et des monnaies obsidionales frappées à Tournai en 1709* (1855); *Notice sur les monnaies des archiducs Albert et Isabelle, contenant quelques renseignements particuliers sur les monnaies frappées à l'atelier de Tournai* (1877); *Notice sur un dépôt de monnaies du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle découvert à Horion-Hozémont, près de Liège* (1877); *De l'enchaînement des systèmes monétaires romains, mérovingiens et carlovingiens considérés principalement au point de vue de la réglementation de la taille* (1884); *Essai sur le monnayage royal de la deuxième dynastie française, de 752 à l'introduction du marc sous Philippe I<sup>er</sup>* (1891); *De l'utilité de rechercher la contenance en argent des monnaies du moyen âge* (1894).

In 1883, he established with certainty the fact that Philippe-Auguste and Louis VIII never struck money at Tournai.

A. R. CAUCICH, † 4. September 1894, at Florence.

He was the founder of the *Bulletino di numismatica italiana* which appeared from 1866 until 1891.

## CATALOGUE

OF

## COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR CITY HOUSE, Nos 1 & 2, GRACECHURCH STREET CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

## ABBREVIATIONS

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — Æ. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. — Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor. — S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M.I. = *Medallie Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzcabinet*. — S.R. = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet*. — Rm. = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = British Museum Catalogue.

## GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1019.)

## Recent Acquisitions.

- 21336 **Campania**. *Phistelia*. R. Didrachm (B.C. 420-400). Diademed head of Hera facing, hair loose. R. ΦΙΣΤΛΙΣ. Campanian bull; in exergue, a dolphin. H. 35. R. V. F. 3 10 "
- 21337 **Suessa Aurunca**. R. Didrachm (Circ. B.C. 313-268). Head of Apollo to r., behind, a trophy. R. SVESAN(O). One of the Dioscuri on horseback leading a second horse. H. fig. 22. (Almost V. F.) F. 1 10 "
- 21338 **Calabria**. *Tarentum*. A. Litra (Circ. B.C. 330-272). Head of Herakles. R. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras with trident and kantharos on dolphin. H. 47. R. A very desirable little piece. V. F. 3 "
- 21339 R. Didrachm (Circ. B.C. 473-400). TARAS. Taras on dolphin to r. with two arms extended. R. Male figure, naked to waist, seated to l. holding distaff. RR. M. 10 "
- 21340 R. — (B.C. 400-360). Naked horseman galloping to r.; below, A. R. Taras on dolphin to l.; beneath, waves. H. 1(2). V. F. 9 "
- 21341 R. — (B.C. 360-300). Naked youth crowning his horse; above, ΣΙ; between the horse's legs, ΟΣ. R. Taras on dolphin, holds kantharos. H. 18. (Obv. V. F.) F. 3 "
- 21342 R. — Helmeted horseman, to r.; above, ΣΙ; below, ΝΙΚΑ. F. 2 6 "
- 21343 R. — Naked horseman thrusting downwards with spear, ..ΚΑΑΑ. H. 21 (5). V. F. 5 "

- 21344 R. — Helmeted horseman thrusting downwards with spear, ΔΑΙ. R. Taras on dolphin to l., holds shield; ΦΙ and buccinum in the field. H. 22 (2). V. F. 7 6 "
- 21345 R. — Similar, but on R. ivy-leaf, and on obv. ΦΙΑΙ. H. 22 (3) and waves beneath dolphin. F. 3 "
- 21346 R. — (B.C. 300-272). Same type; ΑΕΥ ΦΙΝΤΙΑΣ. R. ΠΟΛΥ. Prow. No waves. H. 23 (4). F. 2 "
- 21347 R. — Two Dioscuri with flowing mantles, cantering to l.; in field, above Φ; beneath, ΣΑΛΩΜΟΣ. R. Taras on dolphin to l. holds behind him two lances and small round shield, and with right hand, small wreath-bearing Victory; in field, to l. ΓΥ. A. J. Evans. "The Horseman of Tarentum." pl. viii, 9. F. D. C. 6 6 "
- 21348 R. — — — — — V. F. 5 "
- 21349 R. — Naked horseman, another naked youth welcomes the horse, ΑΡΙΣΤΙΠ. R. Taras on dolphin, elephant. H. 27 (2). V. F. 8 6 "
- 21350 R. — — — — — F. 3 6 "
- 21351 R. — Naked horseman thrusting downwards with spear, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ ΔΙ. R. Symbol, head of Artemis. H. 31 (2). F. 2 6 "
- 21352 R. — Naked horseman crowning standing horse, ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑ ΝΚ (mon.). R. In the field, ΑΡΙΣΤ. H. 35 (1). V. F. 3 6 "
- 21353 R. — Naked horseman crowning his horse, to r., ΙΟ ΝΕΥΜΗ. R. Symbol, two stars. H. 36 (4). F. 3 "
- 21354 R. Drachm (B.C. 212-209). Naked rider holding palm and crowning his horse; magistrate, ΣΩΚΑΝΝΑΣ. R. Taras on dolphin; symbol, an eagle. H. 54. R. V. F. 7 6 "
- 21355 R. — Another, similar. R. F. 6 "
- 21356 **Bruttium**. *Croton*. R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 550-480). ΨΡΟ. Tripod; symbol, crab. R. Same type, incuse. H. fig. 54. V. F. 1 10 "
- 21357 R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 390). ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΣ. Laureated head of Apollo, to r., with flowing hair. R. Infant Herakles strangling two serpents. Weight: 120 grs. Carrae specimen. Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, pl. v, 16, 10. RR. V. F. 6 10 "
- 21358 **Terina**. R. Stater of transitional style (Circ. B.C. 470-440). Head of Nike to r., hair rolled: the whole in wreath. R. Nike seated on four-legged stool to l. H. 97. F. 2 2 "
- 21359 **Sicily**. *Catana*. R. Tetradrachm (B.C. 461-415). ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΝ. Laureated head of Apollo to r. R. Quadriga of walking horses to r. H. 115. The obv. is F. D. C., the R. faintly struck. V. F. 5 10 "
- 21360 R. — Similar, but of somewhat different style. M. 1 "
- 21361 **Gela**. R. Tetradrachm (Before circ. B.C. 466). ΚΕΛΑΣ. Forepart of man-headed bull to r. R. Quadriga to r., above, Nike crowning the horses. H. fig. 75. Obv. F. D. C. R. faintly struck. V. F. 1 15 "
- 21362 **Heraclea Minoa**. R. Tetradrachm (Circ. B.C. 409-241). Head of Persephone crowned with corn-leaves and surrounded by dolphins. R. Punic inscription in exergue. Victorious quadriga to r. Weight: 263 grs. H. 124. (A beautiful coin.) V. F. 3 3 "
- 21363 **Leontini**. R. Tetradrachm (Circ. B.C. 466-422). Laureated head of Apollo to r. R. LEONTINON. Lion's head with open jaws; around, four corn-grains. H. fig. 80. F. D. C. 4 10 "
- 21364 R. — Another, similar, but with head of lion on R. small. Weight: 270 grs. F. D. C. 6 "
- 21364<sup>a</sup> R. — Head very large on R. and of extraordinarily fierce aspect. Very curious type. R. V. F. 3 10 "
- 21364<sup>b</sup> R. — Head, l. R. Small lion's head, l., and one of the barley-corns replaced by a laurel leaf. Unpublished. RR. V. F. 7 10 "
- 21365 **Naxos**. R. Tetradrachm (Circ. B.C. 461-415). Head of bearded Dionysos, of early style, with long beard and hair in bunch behind bound with ivy-wreath. R. NAXION. Bearded Seilen seated on ground and holding kantharos and thyrsos. RR. V. F. 10 "
- 21366 R. Drachm. Similar type. Obv. F. D. C. H. 140. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. 5 "
- 21367 **Panormus**. R. Tetradrachm (After circ. B.C. 409). Head of Persephone, crowned with ears of corn, to r. R. Victorious quadriga, of fine style. Almost F. D. C., R. quite so. H. 142. V. F. 2 5 "
- 21368 R. — Head of Persephone to l., surrounded by four dolphins. R. Horse's head to l., behind a palm tree, and below Punic inscription "Am Machanat" (= people of the camp). Fine execution and style. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. 3 3 "
- 21369 R. — Another, similar, of different work. V. F. 1 15 "
- 21370 R. — Head of Persephone to r., surrounded by dolphins. R. Galloping horse in front of palm tree. Almost F. D. C. A very interesting and fine coin. R. V. F. 5 "
- 21371 **Syracuse**. R. Tetradrachm (Rule of Gelon? B.C. 485-478). ΣΥΡΑΦΟΙΟΝ: Female head to r., around which four dolphins. R. Quadriga to r., driven by male charioteer; above, Nike with spread wings, flying to r. and crowning horses. R. B. M. Cat., n° 9. V. F. 2 5 "

- 21372 **Æ.** — (B.C.478-412). **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ.** Female head to r., hair waved, and turned up behind under diadem, over which the ends fall; around, four dolphins to r. **Ῥ.** Quadriga to r., &c.; in ex. pistrix to r. *Head, Coins of Syracuse, pl. II, 2.* V. F. 3 5 "
- 21373 **Æ.** — **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ.** Female head to r., wearing earring and necklace, hair waved in front, and bound with cord once round the head and twice round the back hair; around, four dolphins to r. **Ῥ.** Quadriga to r.; in exergue, pistrix *Head, pl. II, 6.* Obv. Almost F. D. C. V. F. 3 15 "
- 21374 **Æ.** — Similar type. F. 2 5 "
- 21375 **Æ.** — Female head to r., wearing broad necklace, upon which a string of beads. **Ῥ.** Similar type, Nike flying to r., crowning horses; in ex., pistrix. *Head, pl. II, 8.* V. F. 2 18 6
- 21376 **Æ.** — **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ.** Female head to r., wearing earring and necklace; hair in korymbos; around, four dolphins to r. **Ῥ.** Quadriga to l., driven by male charioteer, Nike flying to r.; in exergue, pistrix to l. *Head, pl. II, 12.* Almost F. D. C. R. V. F. 4 10 "
- 21377 **Æ.** — — — — — R. V. F. 3 " "
- 21378 **Α.** **ΣΥΡΑ.** Head of Pallas to l. **Ῥ.** Gorgon-headed Aegis of Athene. *Head, pl. III, 10.* R. V. F. 4 5 "
- 21379 **Α.** Medallion (Circ. B.C.405-345), by Euainetos **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ.** Head of Persephone to l., wearing earring and necklace; hair turned up behind, arranged in wavy curls, and bound with wreath of corn-leaves; around, four dolphins. **Ῥ.** Quadriga to l. driven by charioteer, crowned by Nike; in ex., prize armour. V. F. 30 " "
- 21380 **Α.** — Another, by the same artist, with scallop shell behind head. F. 10 10 "
- 21381 **Α.** Stater (B.C.345-317). **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ.** Head of Pallas. **Ῥ.** Pegasus. *H. fig. 105.* F. D. C. 1 " "
- 21382 **Α.** Drachm (Agathokles, B.C.317-289). Young male head to l., laur. **Ῥ.** **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ.** Biga to r.; in the field, triskelis. *H. 158.* V. F. 5 5 "
- 21383 **Α.** Drachm (Hiero II, B.C.275-216). Head of Persephone, with flowing hair; behind, a bee. **Ῥ.** **ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ.** Biga *H. 161.* F. D. C. 6 6 "
- 21384 **Α.** Tetradrachm of Queen Philistis. Head veiled to l. **Ῥ.** **ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ.** Quadriga to r., horses in high action; below, **Ε.** *Rare type, and a most beautiful piece.* F. D. C. 12 10 "
- 21385 **Μακεδον.** **Alexander Magnus.** **Α.** Tetradrachm of thin flat fabric. Head of young Herakles in lion's skin to r. **Ῥ.** **ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.** Zeus enthroned to l. Struck at Miletus (*Müller, 1039*) with lion and star and 2 monograms. V. F. " 10 "
- 21386 **Α.** — Another, with **ΑΣ. Β.**, struck at Aspendos (?) F. " 7 6
- 21387 **Α.** — Another, of Lampsacus (*Müller var. 915*), with half hippocamp, monogram and **Κ.** F. " 7 6
- 21388 **Α.** — Another, of Aradus, with palm, **ΑΡ.** in monogram, and Phoenician letters in exergue. R. F. D. C. 1 " "
- 21389 **Α.** — Another, of later style, struck at Mesembria. V. F. " 6 6
- 21390 **Α.** — — — — — F. " 5 "
- 21391 **Α.** — Another, similar, struck at Odessus. V. F. " 6 6
- 21392 **Α.** — — — — — F. " 3 6
- 21393 **Θρακη.** **Thasos.** **Α.** Stater (Circ. B.C.550-465). Naked ithyphallic Silenos, kneeling on one knee and carrying in his arms a nymph. **Ῥ.** Quadripartite incuse square. *H. fig. 163.* F. D. C. 2 2 "
- 21394 **Θησση.** **Larissa.** **Α.** Drachm (Circ. B.C.400-344). Three-quarter face Head of nymph Larissa to l. **Ῥ.** **ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΝ.** Horse grazing to r. *H. 255.* Almost F. D. C. *An extremely fine little piece, of fine workmanship and style.* (Obv. F. D. C.) V. F. 6 10 "
- 21395 **Επυρος.** **Pyrrhus** (B.C.295-272). **Α.** Head of Persephone with flowing hair and corn-wreath. **Ῥ.** **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ.** Athena to l., holding spear and shield. *H. 274.* R. F. 2 15 "
- 21396 **Αιτωλ.** **Α.** Stater (Circ. B.C.279-168). Male head to r., wearing oak-wreath intertwined with diadem. **Ῥ.** **ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ.** Warrior standing to l., with kausia hanging at his back and sword under his arm, resting on spear with one foot on rock; to left, **ΝΙ.** Not in the *B. M.*, with this variety. *RR.* V. F. 6 " "
- 21397 **Α.** — Another, similar. Below head on obv. **ΦΙ.** **Ῥ.** **Δ. Β. Μ.** *Cat. pl. xxx, no 6.* R. V. F. 5 10 "
- 21398 **Α.** Drachm. Head of Artemis to r., laur., with bow and quiver at shoulder. **Ῥ.** **ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ.** Aetolia represented as a female figure, seated to r. on pile of Gaulish shields; head facing; in field, to r. monog. *B. M. Cat. no 14.* *RR.* V. F. 5 5 "
- 21399 **Βοιωτια.** **Thebes.** **Α.** Stater (Circ. B.C.446-426). Boeotian shield. **Ῥ.** **ΘΕΒΑΙΟΣ.** Herakles to r. kneeling and stringing bow, at his feet a club. *H. fig. 196.* *RR.* F. 2 10 "
- 21400 **Αττικα.** **Athens.** **Ε.** Head of Pallas helmeted to r. **Ῥ.** Cista with open lid. F. " 2 "
- 21401 **Ε.** Head of Zeus. **Ῥ.** Head of Dionysos. F. " 2 "
- 21402 **Ε.** Head of Pallas. **Ῥ.** **ΑΘ.** Two owls standing on amphora. V. F. " 3 6

- 21403 **Ε.** **Ῥ.** Tripod. F. " 2 "
- 21404 **Ε.** Head of Zeus. **Ῥ.** **ΑΘΕ.** Pallas Promachos hurling fulmen. F. " 2 "
- 21405 **Ε.** Helmeted head of Pallas. **Ῥ.** Table with head of Athene. F. " 2 "
- 21406 **Ε.** **Ῥ.** **ΑΘΕ.** Tripod; to l. amphora. F. " 2 "
- 21407 **Ε.** Head of Demeter. **Ῥ.** **ΑΘΕ.** Sow. F. " 2 "
- 21408 **Ε.** Gorgoneion. **Ῥ.** **ΑΘΕ.** Athene to r. F. " 2 "
- 21409 **Ε.** Helmeted head of Pallas. **Ῥ.** **ΑΘΗΝΑ.** Tree, vase and owl. V. F. " 3 6
- 21410 **Ε.** **Ῥ.** Bucranium. V. F. " 3 6
- 21411 **Ε.** **Ῥ.** **ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ.** Pallas standing to l. F. " 2 "
- 21412 **Ε.** **Ῥ.** Tree. V. F. " 3 6
- 21413 **Ε.** **Ῥ.** Two torches. V. F. " 3 6
- 21414 **Ε.** **Ῥ.** Amphora. F. " 2 "

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 1021.)

## POSTUMIA

- 21415 **Α.** Obv. Head of Rome, to r. **Ῥ.** L. POST. ALB. ROMA. Mars helmeted, standing in quadriga to r. *B. 1.* F. D. C. " 3 "
- 21416 **Α.** — — — — — V. F. " 2 "
- 21417 **Α.** — — — — — F. " 1 6
- 21418 **Α.** — — — — — M. " " 9
- 21419 **Α.** Obv. ROMA. Bust of Diana to r. **Ῥ.** A. ALBINVS S. F. Three horsemen galloping to l. *B. 4.* F. " 1 6
- 21420 **Α.** — — — — — M. " " 9
- 21421 **Α.** Obv. ROMA. Laureated head of Apollo to r. **Ῥ.** A. ALBINVS S. F. The Dioscuri standing to l. with their horses. *B. 5.* 5 fr. F. " 4 "
- 21422 **Α.** Obv. Bust of Diana to r. **Ῥ.** A. POST. A. F. S. N. ALBIN. Priest standing near altar, about to sacrifice a goat. *B. 7.* V. F. " 3 6
- 21423 **Α.** — — — — — F. " 2 "
- 21424 **Α.** Obv. HISPAN. Head of Spain to r. **Ῥ.** A. POST. A. F. S. N. ALBIN. Consul standing between legionary eagle and fasces. *B. 8.* F. D. C. " 5 "
- 21425 **Α.** — — — — — F. " 2 "
- 21426 **Α.** Obv. Bust of Diana to r. **Ῥ.** C. POSTVMI. Dog running to r. *B. 9.* F. D. C. " 3 "
- 21427 **Α.** — — — — — V. F. " 2 "
- 21428 **Α.** — — — — — F. " 1 "
- 21429 **Α.** Obv. A. POSTVMIVS COS. Bare head of Consul Aulus Postumius Albinus Regillensis to r. **Ῥ.** ALBINVS BRVTI F. in two lines, within wreath of ears. *B. 13.* V. F. " 5 "

## PROCILIA

- 21430 **Α.** Obv. S. C. Laur. head of Jupiter to r. **Ῥ.** L. PROCILI F. Juno Sospita standing to r. *B. 1.* V. F. " 3 "
- 21431 **Α.** — — — — — F. " 2 "
- 21432 **Α.** — — — — — M. " " 9
- 21433 **Α.** Obv. S. C. Head of Juno Sospita to r. **Ῥ.** L. PROCILI F. Juno Sospita in quadriga to r. *B. 2.* F. D. C. " 3 "
- 21434 **Α.** — — — — — V. F. " 2 "
- 21435 **Α.** — — — — — F. " 1 "

## QUINCTIA

- 21436 **Α.** Obv. Head of Rome. **Ῥ.** T. Q. ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback, to l. *B. 2.* V. F. " 2 6
- 21437 **Α.** — — — — — F. " 1 6
- 21438 **Α.** — — — — — M. " " 9

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1024.)

## TRAJAN DECIUS

- 21439 **Α.** Obv. IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG. Bust to r. **Ῥ.** ABVNDANTIA AVG. Abundance standing to r. *C. 2.* F. D. C. " 2 6
- 21440 **Α.** — — — — — V. F. " 1 6
- 21441 **Α.** — — — — — F. " " 9
- 21442 **Α.** **Ῥ.** ADVENTVS AVG. Trajan Decius on horseback to l. *C. 3.* F. D. C. " 2 6
- 21443 **Α.** — — — — — V. F. " 1 6
- 21444 **Α.** — — — — — F. " " 9
- 21445 **Α.** **Ῥ.** DACIA. Dacia standing to l. *C. 13.* F. D. C. " 2 6
- 21446 **Α.** — — — — — V. F. " 1 6
- 21447 **Α.** — — — — — F. " " 9
- 21448 **Α.** **Ῥ.** GENIVS EXERC. ILLYRICIANI. Genius standing to l. *C. 49.* F. D. C. " 2 6
- 21449 **Α.** — — — — — V. F. " 1 6
- 21450 **Α.** — — — — — F. " " 9
- 21451 **Α.** — — — — — M. " " 6
- 21452 **Α.** **Ῥ.** PANNONIAE. The two Pannoniae shaking hands. *C. 81.* V. F. " 1 6
- 21453 **Α.** **Ῥ.** PIETAS AVGG. Mercury standing to l. *C. 96.* F. D. C. " 2 6



21454	AR.	—	—	V. F.	» 1 6
21455	AR.	RL. VBERITAS AVG. Uberitas standing to l. C. 105.	V. F.	» 1 6	
21456	AR.	—	—	F.	» » 9
21457	AR.	RL. VICTORIA AVG. Victory to l. C. 111.	V. F.	» 1 6	
21458	AR.	—	—	F.	» » 9
21459	AR.	RL. VIRTUS AVG. Valour helmeted seated to l. C. 123.	V. F.	» 1 6	
21460	Æ.	RL. DACIA S. C. Dacia standing to l. C. 18.	F.	» 4 6	
21461	Æ.	Similar. As C. 35, with DACIA FELIX.	F.	» 4 6	
21462	Æ	Medallion. RL. FELICITAS SAECVLI S. C. Felicity standing to l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C. 39. RR. V. F.	1 16 6		
21463	Æ.	RL. VICTORIA AVG. S. C. Victory standing to l., holding wreath. Medallion flan. C. 115 (50 fr.). RR.	F. 1 10 »		
21464	Æ.	Medallion. Similar. As C. 116 (50 fr.). RR.	V. F. 4 » »		
21465	Æ.	Obv. IMP. CAES. C. MESS. Q. DECIO TRAI. AVG. Bust to r. RL. VOTIS DECENNALIBVS S. C. within laurel wreath. C. 130 (20 fr.). R.	F. » 10 »		

## HERENNIUS

21466	AR.	Obv. Q. HER. ETR. MES. DECIUS NOB. C. Radiate bust to r. RL. CONCORDIA AVG. Two hands clasped. C. 3.	F. D. C. » 3 6		
21467	AR.	—	V. F. » 2 »		
21468	AR.	RL. PIETAS AVGVSTORVM. Sacrificial implements. C. 14.	V. F. » 2 6		
21469	AR.	RL. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. Herennius standing to l. C. 26.	F. D. C. » 3 6		
21470	AR.	—	V. F. » 2 »		
21471	AR.	—	F. » 1 »		
21472	AR.	RL. SPES PVBLICA. Hope to l. C. 38.	M. » » 9		
21473	Æ.	RL. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS S. C. Herennius standing to l. holding spear. C. 28 (15 fr.). R.	F. » 6 6		
21474	Æ.	—	M. » 3 »		

## HOSTILIANUS

21475	Æ.	Obv. C. VALENS HOSTIL. MES. QVINTVS N. C. Bare bust to r. RL. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS S. C. Apollo seated to l. C. 31 (15 fr.). R.	M. » 4 6		
21476	Æ.	RL. Same legend. Hostilian standing to l., holding sceptre and ensign. C. 35 (15 fr.). R.	V. F. » 12 6		
21477	Æ.	—	F. » 7 6		

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH GOLD COINS

(Continued from page 1024.)

## WILLIAM IV, 1830-1837

## DOUBLE SOVEREIGNS

21478	1831.	GULIELMUS IIII D:G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D: Bust to r., neck bare, w.w. (for William Wyon) in incuse letters on truncation. RL. ANNO 1831. Square shield emblazoned with the royal arms, colours indicated, collar and badge of the Garter pendant below, within a rich ermine mantle, crowned. Num. Chron., XIII, p. 179, no 1. Edge plain. R.	F. D. C. 5 10 »		
21479	—	—	V. F. 4 » »		

## SOVEREIGNS

21480	1830.	Obverse as the preceding coins. RL. ANNO 1830. Garnished shield, crowned. Edge plain. Num. Chron., XIII, p. 180, no 2. A rare date for the proof. R.	F. D. C. 3 » »		
21481	—	Another not quite so brilliant. R.	F. D. C. 2 15 »		
21482	—	—	V. F. 2 7 6		
21483	1831.	As last, excepting date. R.	F. D. C. 2 » »		
21484	1836.	—	F. D. C. 1 3 6		

## HALF SOVEREIGNS

21485	1831.	Similar to the sovereign, but without the artist's initials. Edge plain. R.	F. D. C. 1 » »		
21486	—	Another, not quite so brilliant. R.	F. D. C. » 18 »		
21487	—	—	V. F. » 15 »		
21488	1834.	—	F. D. C. » 15 »		
21489	1836 (large size)	—	F. D. C. » 15 »		

## VICTORIA, 1837

## FIVE POUND PIECES

21490	VICTORIA D:G: BRITANNIARUM REGINA F:D:	Head to l.; hair ornamented by double decorated fillet. W. WYON R.A. in raised letters on truncation. RL. DIRIGE DEUS GRESSUS MEOS. The Queen, as Una, guiding the British lion with her sceptre. Exergue MDCCCXXXIX. W. WYON R.A. Edge, in raised letters, a rose between each word, DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI TERTIO. A magnificent coin, both as regards design and workmanship, in every way superior to the coinage of the present day. RR.	F. D. C. 12 10 »		
21491	—	Edge plain. RRR.	V. F. 20 » »		
21492	1887.	Jubilee coinage. Bust of the Queen l., crowned. RL.			

21493	—	St. George and the Dragon; Date, 1887, beneath. Initials of the artist B.P. in the exergue. Brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C. 6 10 »		
21494	—	Without the artist's initials upon the reverse. Excessively rare. Brill. proof.	F. D. C. 15 » »		
21495	1893.	The last Coinage, by T. Brock R.A. A more agreeable and artistic bust of Her Majesty, and with the title IND-IMP. RL. St. George and Dragon, as upon the Jubilee piece. A most brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C. 5 3 6		
21496	—	A current coin of the same type Scarce.	F. D. C. 6 10 »		

## DOUBLE SOVEREIGNS

21497	1887.	Jubilee Coinage. Type as the five pound piece. Brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C. 3 » »		
21498	—	Without the artist's initials on the RL. Excessively rare. Brilliant proof.	F. D. C. 10 10 »		
21499	—	The current coin. Scarce.	F. D. C. 2 5 6		
21500	1893.	Last Coinage. Type as the five-pound piece of this date. Brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C. 2 15 »		
21501	—	The current piece. — Scarce.	F. D. C. 2 5 »		
21502	—	Complete proof set, 1887 (£ 5 to 3 <sup>d</sup> ) in case. All in brilliant, perfect condition.	F. D. C. 11 10 »		
21503	—	Complete ordinary set, 1887 (£ 5 to 3 <sup>d</sup> ) in case. All in perfect condition.	F. D. C. 10 10 »		
21504	—	Another set, including the maundy set and also the 3 bronze coins of 1887. In case.	F. D. C. 11 5 »		
21505	—	Another set, including the Jubilee-type maundy set of 1888. In case.	F. D. C. 11 » »		
21506	—	Complete proof set of 1893 (£ 5 to 3 <sup>d</sup> ) in case. All most brilliantly preserved.	F. D. C. 12 » »		
21507	—	Complete ordinary set, 1893, in case. In perfect state.	F. D. C. 10 10 »		

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1026.)

## OLIVER CROMWELL, 1658

## CROWNS

21508	OLIVAR D:G:R:P:ANG SCO:HIB &c., PRO.	Fine bust of the Protector, l., laureate. RL. PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO, 1658. The arms of Cromwell on an ornamental shield. Edge, in raised letters HAS NISI PERITVRVS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO. A mullet between Nemo and Has. Very rare, only between 100 and 200 (according to Hensfrey, Numismata Cromwelliana, p. 129) having been struck. Most beautifully preserved and only showing the slightest trace of the well-known and usual flaw across the neck. RR.	F. D. C. 7 10 »		
21509	—	Another, showing the flaw distinctly.	V. F. 6 » »		
21510	—	—	F. 4 » »		
21511	—	Another, no trace of the flaw and in the most splendid state of preservation. RR.	F. D. C. 10 » »		
21512	TANNER'S CROWN.	Nearly similar to Simon's crown (being struck in fact from dies made from Simon's punchons by Mr Tanner at the instance of the then (circ. 1738) master of the mint Mr Arundel) but has a period after PRO on the obverse and also before and after the date on reverse. In brilliant condition and extremely rare. Edge plain. Hensfrey, pl. IV, no 2. RR.	F. D. C. 14 » »		

## HALFCROWNS

21513	1658.	Type as the crown. Hensfrey, pl. III, no 7. Edge as the crown, but cross between Nemo and Has. RR.	F. D. C. 4 » »		
21514	—	—	V. F. 2 15 »		
21515	—	—	F. 2 » »		

## SHILLINGS

21516	1658.	Similar type. Edge straight milling. Hensfrey, pl. III, no 8. Of this coin Hensfrey remarks "The shilling, as well as the half-crown, is a wonderful example of beautiful and accurate reduction from the crown piece. The portrait is excellently preserved throughout". RR.	F. D. C. 2 10 »		
21517	—	—	V. F. 1 15 »		
21518	—	—	M. » 15 »		

## CHARLES II, 1660-1684

## CROWNS

21519	1662.	CAROLVS II DEI GRA Laureate bust of the king, r. A rose beneath. RL. Four shields arranged cruciformly, between each. Edge. DECVS ET TVTAMEN. Rare type. Extra fine, and scarce in this state. R.	V. F. 2 » »		
21520	—	—	F. » 10 »		
21521	—	—	M. » 6 »		
21522	—	with the date 1662 on edge. R.	F. » 12 6		
21523	—	—	M. » 7 »		
21524	1662.	Without rose under bust. R.	V. F. 1 10 »		
21525	—	—	M. » 7 »		
21526	—	without rose under bust, but date on edge. R. M.	» 8 6		
21527	1663.	Same type, but the shields differently arranged on RL. Edge, in addition to DECVS &c., ANNO REGNI XV. A very fine example, the RL. quite perfect, the obverse almost so.	E. F. 2 5 »		

21528	—	—	F.	»	7	6
21529	—	—	M.	»	6	»
21530	1664. ANNO REGNI XVI. An unusually fine coin, both obv. and R. extremely fine. R.	—	E. F.	2	5	»
21531	—	—	M.	»	6	6
21532	1666. XVIII. An elephant beneath the bust. RR.	—	M.	1	15	»
21533	—	—	F.	1	»	»
21534	1666. Without the elephant. R.	—	F.	»	15	»
21535	—	—	M.	»	7	6
21536	1667. DECIMO NONO.	—	M.	»	6	»
21537	1668. VICESIMO.	—	M.	»	5	»
21538	—	—	F.	»	8	6
21539	1670. VICESIMO SECVNDO. Scarce date.	—	V. F.	»	15	»
21540	—	—	M.	»	6	»
21541	1671. VICESIMO TERTIO.	—	F.	»	8	6
21542	—	—	M.	»	5	»
21543	1672. VICESIMO QVARTO.	—	F.	»	10	»
21543 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	M.	»	6	»
21544	1673. VICESIMO QVINTO.	—	V. F.	»	14	»
21545	—	—	F.	»	8	»
21546	—	—	M.	»	6	»
21547	1676. VICESIMO OCTAVO.	—	F.	»	7	6
21548	1677. VICESIMO NONO (Gibbs collection).	—	V. F.	»	10	6
21549	—	—	F.	»	6	»
21550	—	—	M.	»	5	»
21551	1679. TRICESIMO PRIMO. In splendid condition. R. Obv. nearly so. Struck on a large flan. Rare in this state.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	»
21552	—	—	E. F.	2	»	»
21553	—	(2 small initials on obv.)	V. F.	»	15	»
21554	—	—	V. F.	»	10	»
21555	1680. TRICESIMO SECVNDO. (The 80 of date altered officially from 79 ) R	—	M.	»	5	»
21556	1681. TRICESIMO TERTIO. R.	—	F.	»	7	6
21557	—	—	V. F.	»	15	»
21558	—	—	F.	»	7	6
21559	1682. TRICESIMO QVARTO. Scarce date.	—	M.	»	5	»
21560	1684. TRICESIMO SEXTO. Scarce date.	—	M.	»	5	6

HALF-CROWNS  
(HAMMERED)

21561	Third issue. Crowned bust, long hair, l. Mm. crown, CAROLVS·II·D·G·MAG·BRIT·FRA·ET·HIB·REX. XXX behind the head. R. Square shield over a cross fleurée. CHRISTO·AVSPICE·REGNO. Obverse weakly struck as usual, but practically as fine as when struck. Rud. XXXIII, 11 var. Unpublished of this reading, Cf. Hawkins, p. 377. RR.	—	F. D. C.	6	10	»
21562	—	but the ordinary reading BR.FR. R.	F.	»	15	»
21563	—	—	F.	»	10	»
21564	—	—	M.	»	7	6

MILLED

21565	1663. Bust, laureate, r. CAROLVS·II·DEI·GRATIA. R. Four shields, &c., as upon the crown. Edge inscribed, as upon the crown. Scarce.	—	F.	»	5	»
21566	—	—	M.	»	3	6
21567	1664. Bust somewhat larger.	—	M.	»	3	6
21568	1666. Elephant beneath the bust. RR.	—	F.	4	»	»
21569	1668. VICESIMO. This coin is described by Hawkins as "extremely rare, perhaps unique". It is rare but not to that extent.	—	F.	»	12	6
21570	—	—	M.	»	5	6
21571	1670. VICESIMO SECVNDO.	—	F.	»	7	6
21572	—	—	M.	»	5	»
21573	1671. VICESIMO TERTIO.	—	V. F.	»	15	»
21574	—	—	F.	»	6	»
21575	—	—	M.	»	3	6
21576	1673. Large bust. Scarce date.	—	M.	»	5	»
21577	1674. — Scarce date.	—	M.	»	6	»
21578	—	—	P.	»	4	6
21579	1675. —	—	M.	»	3	»
21580	1676. VICESIMO OCTAVO.	—	V. F.	»	7	6
21581	—	Unusually fine.	E. F.	1	»	»
21582	—	—	F.	»	5	»
21583	1677. VICESIMO NONO. (Nearly F. D. C.) R.	—	E. F.	1	15	»
21584	—	—	F.	»	9	»
21585	—	—	F.	»	5	»
21586	—	—	M.	»	3	6
21587	1679. TRICESIMO PRIMO. (Nicely toned.)	—	V. F.	»	10	»
21588	—	—	F.	»	6	»
21589	—	—	M.	»	4	»
21590	1680. — SECVNDO.	—	F.	»	5	»
21591	—	—	M.	»	4	»
21592	1682. — QVARTO.	—	M.	»	4	»
21593	1683. — QVINTO.	—	F.	»	5	»
21594	—	—	V. F.	»	10	»
21595	—	—	M.	»	4	»

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH REGAL COPPER, TIN AND BRONZE COINS

(Continued from p. 1027.)

WILLIAM IV

21596	Farthing. Bust r. GULIELMUS IIII DEI GRATIA 1831. R. Britannia seated to r. BRITANNIAR: REX FID: DEF: Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock in the exergue.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	9
21597	— Another (from the Montagu collection).	—	F. D. C.	»	1	»
21598	— Similar, but dated 1834.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	9
21599	— Another (from the Montagu collection).	—	F. D. C.	»	»	9
21600	— Similar, but dated 1835. Scarce.	—	V. F.	»	»	9
21601	— Another (from the Montagu collection). Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	3
21602	— Similar, but dated 1836. Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	»
21603	— Similar, but dated 1837.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
21604	Halfpenny. Same type; dated 1831. Scarce.	—	M.	»	»	3
21605	— Another. Scarce.	—	F.	»	»	6
21606	— Similar, but dated 1834. Scarce.	—	M.	»	»	6
21607	— Similar, but dated 1837.	—	F.	»	»	3
21608	— Another.	—	V. F.	»	»	9
21609	— Another.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6
21610	Penny. Same type; dated 1831. R.	—	M.	»	1	»
21611	— Another. R.	—	F.	»	2	6
21612	— Another. R.	—	V. F.	»	7	6
21613	— Another. R.	—	E. F.	»	10	»
21614	— Another. R. Brilliant (an exceptional piece).	—	F. D. C.	»	15	»
21616	— Similar, but dated 1834. R.	—	V. F.	»	7	6
21617	— Another. R.	—	F. D. C.	»	12	»
21618	— Another. R. Brilliant (a gem).	—	F. D. C.	»	15	6
21619	— Similar, but dated 1837. R.	—	V. F.	»	10	»

PROOFS

21620	Farthing. Brilliant bronzed proof of 1831. R.	—	F. D. C.	»	10	»
21621	Halfpenny. Brilliant bronzed proof of 1831. R.	—	F. D. C.	»	15	»
21622	Penny. Brilliant bronzed proof of 1831. R.	—	F. D. C.	»	15	»
21623	Set of the above 3 pieces. R.	—	F. D. C.	1	15	»

VICTORIA

21624	Farthings. Bust l. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA 1838. R. Britannia seated to r. BRITANNIAR: REG: FID: DEF: Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock in the exergue.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	3
21625	— Similar, but dated 1839.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	3
21626	— Another (from the Montagu coll.).	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
21627	— Similar, but dated 1840.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	3
21628	— Similar, but dated 1841.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	3
21629	— Similar, but dated 1842. R.	—	V. F.	»	1	»
21630	— Another (from the Montagu coll.).	—	V. F.	»	1	6
21631	— Similar, but dated 1843. Scarce.	—	V. F.	»	1	»
21632	— Another (from the Montagu coll.). Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6
21633	— Similar, but dated 1844. R.	—	M.	»	1	6
21634	— Similar, but dated 1845. Scarce.	—	F.	»	1	»
21635	— Another (from the Montagu coll.). Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	2	6
21636	— Similar, but dated 1846. Scarce.	—	M.	»	»	9
21637	— Another.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	3
21638	— Similar, but dated 1847. Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	3
21639	— Similar, but dated 1848.	—	F.	»	»	3
21640	— Another.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
21641	— Another (from the Montagu coll.).	—	F. D. C.	»	1	»
21642	— Similar, but dated 1849. Scarce	—	M.	»	»	6
21643	— Similar, but dated 1850.	—	V. F.	»	»	9
21644	— Another (from the Montagu coll.).	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6
21645	— Similar, but dated 1851. R.	—	F. D. C.	»	3	»
21646	— Similar, but dated 1852. R.	—	M.	»	1	»
21647	— Similar, but dated 1853.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	3
21648	— Another (from the Montagu coll.).	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
21649	— Similar, but dated 1854. R.	—	M.	»	1	»
21650	— Similar, but dated 1855. Scarce.	—	F.	»	»	9
21651	— Another (from the Montagu coll.).	—	F. D. C.	»	1	3
21652	— Similar, but dated 1856. R.	—	F. D. C.	»	2	6
21653	— Similar, but dated 1857.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	3
21654	— Similar, but dated 1858.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	3
21655	— Another (from the Montagu coll.).	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
21656	— Similar, but dated 1859 (from the Montagu coll.). R.	—	F. D. C.	»	2	6

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

18th Century.

(Continued from p. 1028.)

MIDDLESEX

21657	LONDON. Hatfield's. A leg and foot. R. Inscription 1795.	—	(234 ) F. D. C.	»	»	6
21658	— Heslop's. Man and monkey. R. Inscription.	—	(235b) M.	»	»	3
21659	— Another.	—	(235b) V. F.	»	»	6
21660	— Another.	—	(235b) F. D. C.	»	1	»
21661	— Ibberson's. Saint George and Dragon. R. Inscription within a wreath. "Payable at the George and Blue Boar. London." A bronzed proof. (237 )	—	V. F.	»	1	6
21662	— A brilliant bronzed proof.	—	(237 ) F. D. C.	»	2	6

21663	—	Kelly's. Postilion and horse. <i>R.</i> Saddle, spur, bits, &c., &c. "Payable at London." (240) V. F. " 3	21728	—	Two-headed cow. <i>R.</i> Monkey. Scarce. (335) V. F. " 1 "
21664	—	Another. (240) F. D. C. " 6	21729	—	<i>R.</i> Toucan. (336) V. F. " 3
21665	—	"Payable in London or in Dublin." (240c) F. D. C. " 9	21730	—	— (336) F. D. C. " 6
21666	—	Edge obliquely milled. (240e) F. " 3	21731	—	<i>R.</i> Royal arms. Scarce. (337) F. D. C. " 1 "
21667	—	Another. (240e) F. D. C. " 9	21732	—	Monkey. 1801. <i>R.</i> Cockatoo. 1801. Scarce. (339) V. F. " 1 "
21668	—	Kilvington's. Bust l. <i>R.</i> Britannia seated to l. 1795. (241) V. F. " 9	21733	—	Ratley's. Two men with a picture. <i>R.</i> Shells upon the sea shore : ship in the distance. Only about six dozen were struck. <i>R.</i> (348) F. D. C. " 7 6
21669	—	Another. (241) F. D. C. " 3	21734	—	Richardson's. Fortune. 1795. <i>R.</i> Inscription. (350) F. " 3
21670	—	Bust as last; legend and date as on reverse of last. <i>R.</i> Lancaster Arms in shield. 1794. (245a) M. " 6	21735	—	Another. (350) V. F. " 6
21671	—	Lackington's. Bust, three quarters l. 1794. <i>R.</i> Fame with trumpet and wreath. (247) F. " 3	21736	—	Second line on <i>R.</i> smaller. (351) F. " 3
21672	—	Another. (247) V. F. " 6	21737	—	Another. (351) V. F. " 6
21673	—	Cinquedillo after name. "Payable at the temple of the muses." (249) M. " 3	21738	—	Another. (351) F. D. C. " 1 "
21674	—	Another. (249) F. " 6	21739	—	Date larger. Scarce. (352) F. D. C. " 1 6
21675	—	Another. (249) F. D. C. " 1 "	21740	—	A bluecoat boy. 1795. (353) F. " 3
21676	—	Position of the date is different. (250) V. F. " 3	21741	—	Another. (353) V. F. " 6
21677	—	Legends on reverse differ in position. (251) V. F. " 3	21742	—	Another. (353) F. D. C. " 1 "
21678	—	Another. (251) F. D. C. " 6	21743	—	Rupert Street Arms, &c. <i>R.</i> A plough. (354) V. F. " 3
21679	—	Bust in profile to r. (253) V. F. " 3	21744	—	Another. (354) E. F. " 6
21680	—	Another. (253) F. D. C. " 9	21745	—	Another. (354) F. D. C. " 1 "
21681	—	Edge milled. Scarce. (253a) V. F. " 1 "	21746	—	Edge "Birmingham Redruth & Swansea." (354a) V. F. " 6
21682	—	Smaller figure of Fame. (254) V. F. " 3	21747	—	Salter's. Hat makers at work. <i>R.</i> Shop front. (355) V. F. " 3
21683	—	Another. (254) F. D. C. " 9	21748	—	Another. (355) F. D. C. " 6
21684	—	Edge milled. (254a) V. F. " 3	21749	—	Schooling's. Justice. <i>R.</i> Stove and kettle. 1795. (356) V. F. " 6
21685	—	Another. (254a) F. D. C. " 9	21750	—	Another (brilliant). (356) F. D. C. " 1 "
21686	—	Lyceum. Mercury standing upon a horse's back. <i>R.</i> A man balancing on the point of a sword. "Payable at London or Manchester." (257) F. " 3	21751	—	Shackleton's. Royal arms. <i>R.</i> A candle mould. 1794. Scarce. (358) F. " 1 6
21687	—	"Payable at London Bath or Manchester." (257a) V. F. " 3	21752	—	Tail of unicorn points to O instead of L. of London. (359) F. D. C. " 3
21688	—	"Payable in Dublin or London." (257b) F. D. C. " 1 "	21753	—	"Payable in Dublin or London." Scarce. (359a) F. D. C. " 1 6
21689	—	Edge milled. (257f) V. F. " 3			(To be continued.)
21690	—	Another. (257f) F. D. C. " 9			
21691	—	Mail Coach. A coach and four horses. <i>R.</i> Inscription. (258) V. F. " 3			
21692	—	Another. (258) F. D. C. " 9			
21693	—	<i>R.</i> Monogram within a wreath. (260) F. " 3			
21694	—	Another. (260) V. F. " 6			
21695	—	Masonic. Freemasons Arms, &c. <i>R.</i> Cupid in a triangle, &c. "Halfpenny. Payable at the Black Horse Tower Hill." (261) V. F. " 9			
21696	—	"Masonic Token I. Scatchley fecit 1794." (261a) V. F. " 9			
21697	—	"Payable in Lancaster London or Bristol." (261b) V. F. " 9			
21698	—	No stop after FUIT. (262) F. D. C. " 1 3			
21699	—	"Masonic Token I. Scatchley fecit 1794." (262a) V. F. " 9			
21700	—	Another. (262a) F. D. C. " 1 3			
21701	—	"Masonic Halfpenny Token MDCCXCIV." (262d) F. D. C. " 1 "			
21702	—	The bodies of the supporters are not ribbed; comma after NOV, "Masonic Token" &c. as 262a. (264a) F. " 9			
21703	—	"Masonic Halfpenny Token MDCCXCIV." (264b) F. D. C. " 1 6			
21704	—	Meymott's. Britannia, with Scales, &c. seated to l. <i>R.</i> Arms of London. Scarce. (266) F. D. C. " 3 6			
21705	—	Moore's. A girl seated under a tree making lace. 1795. <i>R.</i> Scroll. (275) V. F. " 3			
21706	—	Another. (275) F. D. C. " 6			
21707	—	Neelon's. A Saracen's head. <i>R.</i> A tun. 1795. (276) V. F. " 6			
21708	—	Another. (276) F. D. C. " 9			
21709	—	Newgate. Front of a prison. <i>R.</i> Inscription. Only upright bars over the doors. Scarce. (277) F. D. C. " 2 6			
21710	—	Varying slightly in the lettering of reverse. Scarce. (278) V. F. " 2 "			
21711	—	With cross bars over the doors. (279) V. F. " 3			
21712	—	As last, but with plain edge. Unpublished. V. F. " 2 6			
21713	—	<i>R.</i> Crown, sceptre, and palm branch over KING AND CONSTITUTION 1794. (280) V. F. " 1 6			
21714	—	Similar to last, but the prison has a square tower in the centre and is dated 1795 in the exergue. <i>R.</i> Inscription similar to No 277 (Atkins). (282b) V. F. " 6			
21715	—	Another (like a proof). (282b) F. D. C. " 1 6			
21716	—	Another, silvered. (282b) V. F. " 1 "			
21717	—	Orchard's. Bust r. JAMES under : ROBERT ORCHARD. <i>R.</i> Blank. This unpublished and perhaps unique piece is of copper, but is gilt. <i>RRR.</i> V. F. " 17 6			
21718	—	Pidcocks. Lion with shield. <i>R.</i> Eagle standing. (300) V. F. " 6			
21719	—	Another. (300) F. D. C. " 1 "			
21720	—	Eagle soaring. 1795. (301b) F. D. C. " 1 3			
21721	—	Elephant. <i>R.</i> Rhinoceros. (302b) F. D. C. " 6			
21722	—	<i>R.</i> Two-headed cow. (308a) V. F. " 3			
21723	—	— (308a) F. D. C. " 6			
21724	—	Lion and dog. <i>R.</i> Crane. Scarce. (320) F. D. C. " 1 6			
21725	—	Rhinoceros. <i>R.</i> Antelope. Scarce. (322) F. D. C. " 1 6			
21726	—	Another with plain edge. Scarce. (322a) F. D. C. " 1 6			
21727	—	Antelope. <i>R.</i> Ostrich. Scarce. (328?) F. D. C. " 1 6			

## SPECIAL LIST OF COLONIAL COINS

(Continued from p. 1035.)

## SUMATRA

21754	Four Kapangs. Arms, supporters, &c. of the Company. EAST INDIA COMPANY 1804. <i>R.</i> Malay inscription and date. A copper proof. <i>R.</i> V. F. " 7 6
21755	— A dark bronze proof, brilliant. <i>R.</i> F. D. C. " 7 6
21756	— A light bronze proof, brilliant. <i>R.</i> F. D. C. " 7 6
21757	Two Kapangs. Same type and date. A brilliant bronzed proof. <i>R.</i> F. D. C. " 6 6
21758	One Kapang. Same type and date. A brilliant bronzed proof. <i>R.</i> F. D. C. " 4 6
21759	Two Kapangs. Malay inscription; a star (or sun) above and another below. <i>R.</i> Value and date (1247) in Malay characters. V. F. " 1 "
21760	— Malay inscription. <i>R.</i> Value and date (1251) in Malayan. A brilliant bronzed proof. <i>RR.</i> F. D. C. " 7 6
21761	One Kapang. Same type and date. A brilliant bronzed proof. <i>RR.</i> F. D. C. " 7 6

The two pieces last described are probably patterns, and apparently unpublished by Atkins.

## POLU PENANG

## COPPER COINS

21762	Two Cents. Arms, supporters, &c. 1828. <i>R.</i> Persian inscription within a wreath of lillies. Scarce. V. F. " 1 6
21763	One Cent. Similar but dated 1810 and of finer work. F. " 1 "
21764	— Another (almost F. D. C.). V. F. " 2 "
21765	Half Cent. Same type and date. V. F. " 9

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

## COPPER COINS

21766	Cent. Coroneted bust l. VICTORIA QUEEN. <i>R.</i> A large 1 within a beaded circle. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. ONE CENT 1891. A brilliant proof, unpublished of this date and almost unique as a proof. F. D. C. " 1 "
21767	Half Cent. Same type and date. A brilliant proof. Unpublished and equally rare. F. D. C. " 15 "
21768	Quarter Cent. Same type and date. A brilliant proof. Unpublished and equally rare. F. D. C. " 10 "

## JAVA

## SILVER COIN

21769	Half Rupee. Persian inscription and date 1668 (probably intended for 1228) = 1813. <i>R.</i> Javanese inscription; a cinquefoil above and Z below. <i>R.</i> F. " 7 6
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## COPPER COINS

21770	One Silver. The E. I. Co's bale mark, but with a B instead of
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- the figure 4 above. On either side 1—St. R. JAVA 1814 in two lines, with a star above, and Z below. R. M. » 4 6  
 21771 *Half Silver*. Same type, but dated 1811. M. » 1 »  
 21772 — Another dated 1812. M. » 1 »  
 21773 — Another dated 1813. M. » 1 »  
 21774 *Doit*. Same type but dated 1811. R. M. » 3 6

## LEAD COIN

- 21775 *Doit*. A large V with E. I. C. disposed around it. Date 1814 below. R. 1. DOIT JAVA. RR. M. » 7 6

## HONG KONG

## SILVER COINS

- 21776 *Dollar*. Coronated bust l. within a circle. VICTORIA above, and QUEEN below divided by key pattern. R. Quatrefoil with Chinese characters in the four compartments, surrounded by HONG KONG ONE DOLLAR 1866, the whole within a border of key pattern. V. F. » 6 »  
 21777 *Half Dollar*. Same type and date. A brilliant proof. F. D. C. » 15 »

## BRONZE COINS

- 21778 *Cent*. Crowned bust l. as on the "Gothic" crowns. VICTORIA QUEEN. R. Chinese characters within a dotted circle. HONG KONG ONE CENT 1863. A proof. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 21779 *Cent*. Pattern similar to the last, but smaller lettering on the obverse. R. As last, but with a dot in the centre. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 6 6  
 21780 *Cash*. A circular piercing, a crown above, V. R. below and the date on either side 18—63. HONG-KONG ONE CASH. R. Circular piercing surrounded by Chinese characters. A fine proof. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 21781 *Mil*. A square with a circular piercing in the centre, above, a crown, below V. R., at the sides 18—63. HONG-KONG ONE MIL. R. Same, but surrounded with Chinese characters. R. F. D. C. » 1 6

## SARAWAK

## COPPER COINS

- 21782 *Cent*. Bust l. J. BROOKE RAJAH. R. ONE CENT within a wreath. SARAWAK 1863. V. F. » 1 »  
 21783 — Different portrait. C. BROOKE RAJAH. R. As last, but dated 1870. F. D. C. » 1 »

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

## COPPER COINS

- 21784 *Cent*. Arms, supporters, &c. of the B. N. B. Co. 1884. R. ONE CENT in English and native characters within a wreath. BRITISH NORTH BORNEO Co and Persian inscription around, brilliant. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 21785 — Similar but dated 1886. A brilliant proof. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 21786 *Half Cent*. Arms only of the Company, 1885 below. R. Similar to the last but HALF CENT. A brilliant proof. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 21787 — Similar, but dated 1886, brilliant. F. D. C. » 1 »

## MAURITIUS

## SILVER COINS

- 21788 *Quarter Dollar*. Shield of arms GEORGIUS IV, &c. &c. R. An anchor and crown COLONIAR : &c. 1820. F. D. C. » 1 6  
 21789 — A brilliant proof of same. R. F. D. C. » 7 6

## WHITE METAL COINS

- 21790 *50 Sous*. Two palm-trees within a circle. GOUV : DE MAURICE. ET DEP : Zig-zag border. R. pour 50 sous, within a circle. REQU AU. BUR : DU TRES : border as before. V. F. » 2 »  
 21791 *25 Sous*. REQU au TRESOR within double circle. Zig-zag border. R. pour 25 sous within double circle, &c. V. F. » 2 »

## GOLD COAST

## SILVER COINS

- 21792 *Ackey*. Laureated bust r. GEORGIUS III, &c. Under the bust 1 ACKEY TRADE 1818. R. Arms, supporters, &c. FREE TRADE TO AFRICA BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1750. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 21793 *Half Ackey*. Same type. A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 10 »

## SIERRA LEONE

## SILVER COINS

- 21794 *Dollar*. A lion crouching for a spring. SIERRA LEONE COMPANY. In exergue AFRICA. R. Two hands clasped, 100 above and below. ONE DOLLAR PIECE 1791. R. F. » 17 6  
 21795 — A very fine proof. R. (All but F. D. C.) V. F. » 2 »  
 21796 — A brilliant proof. R. (Charming specimen.) F. D. C. » 2 10 »  
 21797 *Twenty Cents*. As last. R. Two hands clasped with 20 above and below. TWENTY CENT PIECE 1791. A brilliant proof. R. F. D. C. » 17 6  
 21798 *Ten Cents*. Same type. R. With 10 above and below the clasped hands. TEN CENT PIECE 1791. A brilliant proof. R. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 21799 — Similar, but dated 1796. F. » 1 »

## COPPER COINS

- 21800 *Dollar*. Brilliant bronzed proof. R. F. D. C. » 10 »

- 21801 *Half Dollar*. Brilliant bronzed proof. R. F. D. C. » 6 6  
 21802 — Brilliant copper proof. RR. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 21803 *Twenty Cents*. Brilliant bronzed proof. R. F. D. C. » 4 6  
 21804 *Ten Cents*. Brilliant bronzed proof. R. F. D. C. » 4 6  
 21805 *Penny*. Same type as before. R. Hands clasped. A large 1 above and below. ONE PENNY PIECE 1791. F. » » 6  
 21806 — Another. V. F. » 1 6  
 21807 — A bronzed proof. V. F. » 2 »  
 21808 — A brilliant bronzed proof. F. D. C. » 3 6  
 21809 *Cent*. Same type. R. Hands clasped. A large 1 above and below ONE CENT PIECE 1791. M. » » 6  
 21810 — Another. V. F. » 1 »  
 21811 — A brilliant bronzed proof. F. D. C. » 1 6  
 21812 — A brilliant copper proof. Scarce. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 21813 — Similar, but dated 1796. M. » » 6  
 21814 — Another. F. » » 9

## ST. HELENA

## COPPER COINS

- 21815 *Halfpenny*. Arms, supporters, &c. R. St HELENA HALF-PENNY 1821. within an olive wreath. F. D. C. » 2 »  
 21816 — A brilliant bronzed proof. F. D. C. » 3 6  
 21817 — A brilliant copper proof. Scarce. F. D. C. » 3 6

## GRIQUA TOWN

## SILVER COINS

- 21818 *Ten pence*. Dove with olive branch. R. A large 10. GRIQUA TOWN. RRR. E. F.  
 21819 *Five pence*. As last but with IIII in the centre of reverse. RRR. E. F.

## EARLY COINS OF AMERICA

## SILVER COINS

## PINE TREE SERIES

- 21820 *Shilling*. A pine tree, with seven branches on either side, a dot either side of the trunk, and roots below, within a beaded circle. MASATHVSETS-IN : R. 1652 XII within a beaded circle. NEWENGLAND : AN : DOM : Struck on a large thin flan. R. V. F. » 2 15 »  
 21821 — Pine tree with eight branches on the left and nine on the right side; no dots; roots crossed. The letters larger and more irregular than the last, and the Ns' are reversed. R. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. » 2 15 »  
 21822 — Pine tree with six branches on the left and five on the right. Smaller and better formed lettering; a cluster of pellets before and after IN. R. Pellet after each word. DO. instead of DOM. Smaller blank than before. R. (pierced). M. » 15 »  
 21823 — As last, but extremely fine (almost F. D. C.). R. E. F. » 2 15 »  
 21824 — A pine tree with five branches on either side; four pellets before and after IN. R. Two pellets after each word. R. F. » 1 5 »  
 21825 — Another, in better preservation. R. V. F. » 1 10 »  
 21826 — Another, still finer but badly clipped. R. V. F. » 15 »  
 21827 *Sixpence*. A pine tree with four branches on either side. A pellet before and after IN. R. 1652. VI NEWENGLAND-ANO. RR. V. F. » 2 10 »  
 21828 *Threepence*. A pine tree. MASATHVSETS : R. 1652 III NEWENGLAND : RR. F. » 1 10 »

## OAK (OR WILLOW) TREE SERIES

- 21829 *Shilling*. Rough representation of an oak tree, with a shoot springing out of the ground on either side, within a beaded circle; badly formed letters, N reversed. R. Reading DOM. R. V. F. » 2 » »  
 21829<sup>a</sup> — Larger letters, two pellets before and after IN. R. M. » 1 » »  
 21830 *Sixpence*. One pellet before and after IN (N reversed). R. NEWENGLAND : ANO : RR. F. » 2 5 »  
 21831 *Twopence*. Similar type. Extremely fine but pierced. R. E. F. » 10 »  
 21832 — Another, not quite so fine; not pierced. R. V. F. » 1 5 »

## BRONZE COINS

## ROSA AMERICANA SERIES

- 21833 *Twopence*. Laureated bust r. GEORGIUS D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET : HIB : REX. R. A large rose. Above ROSA AMERICANA below, upon a label, UTILE DULCI. RR. (Undated.) F. » 2 » »  
 21834 — Another. R. (A small flaw on the edge.) E. F. » 2 » »  
 21835 — Another, a perfect coin in the most beautiful condition. RR. (Most rare in this state.) F. D. C. » 5 5 »  
 21836 — Similar, but U instead of V. R. A rose crowned; legend as last, but with date 1723 added. R. M. » 10 »  
 21837 *Penny*. Laureated bust r. GEORGIUS D : G : M : BRI : FRA : ET : HIB : REX. R. A large 1 between laurel branches, crowned. BRVN : ET : LVN : DVX : SA : ROM : MI : ARC : THE : ET : PR : ELEC. RRR. (Almost unique.) F. D. C. » 10 »  
 21838 *Halfpenny*. Laureated bust r. GEORGIUS D : G : REX. R. A large rose. ROSA AMERI : UTILE DULCI 1722. R. M. » 5 »

## NEWFOUNDLAND

## GOLD COINS

- 21839 *Two dollars*. Laureated bust l. VICTORIA D : G : REG :



21840	NEWFOUNDLAND. R. 2 DOLLARS 1882 within a beaded circle. TWO HUNDRED CENTS ONE HUNDRED PENCE. R.	E. F.	1	2	6
	— — — R.	V. F.	1	»	»
DOMINION OF CANADA					
MAGDALEN ISLAND					
21841	Penny. A seal within a circle. MAGDALEN ISLAND TOKEN 1815. R. A dried Codfish. SUCCESS TO THE FISHERY ONE PENNY. R.	F.	»	3	6
21842	— Another. R.	V. F.	»	5	6

(To be continued.)

## CONTINENTAL

(Continued from p. 1037.)

## GERMAN COINS

21843	Anhalt. Alexander Charles (1834-1863). Mining Thaler of 1855. Obv. ALEXANDER CARL HERZOG ZU ANHALT. In centre : SEGEN DES ANHALT BERGBAUES 1855. R. EIN THALER XIV EINE FEINE MARK. Bear to r. on wall of city. Schwalb. 3.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21844	Baden. Frederick (1852-?) Vereinsthaler 1867. Obv. FRIEDRICH GROSSHERZOG VON BADEN. Bust to l. R. EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 1867. Crowned and draped shield.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
21845	Bavaria. Louis I (1825-1848). Conventions-Thaler, 1826. Obv. LUDWIG I KOENIG VON BAYERN. Head to r. R. DEM VERDIENSTE SEINE KRONEN. Heads facing each other of Reichenbach and Frauenhofer. Below : REICHENBACH + FRAUNHOFER 1826. Schultess 635. R.	F. D. C.	»	14	»
21846	R. Conv. Thaler, 1826. R. Within laurel-wreath : VERLEGUNG DER LUDWIG MAXIMILIANS HOCHSCHULE VON LANDSHUT NACH MÜNCHEN 1826. R.	F. D. C.	»	14	»
21847	R. Conv. Thaler, 1827. R. DIE KENIGIN VON BAYERN STIFTET DEN THERESIEN ORDEN. The Cross of the Order within wreath of laurel interwoven with lilies. Below : 1827. Sch. 637. R.	F. D. C.	»	14	»
21848	R. Conv. Thaler, 1827. R. BAYERISCH-WÜRTEMBERGISCHER ZOLLVEREIN GESCHLOSSEN 1827. Winged caduceus between two cornucopias. R.	F. D. C.	»	14	»
21849	R. Conv. Thaler, 1828. R. SEGEN DES HIMMELS. In centre, head of Queen within medallion, bearing the inscription : THERESE KENIGIN VON BAYERN. Around eight medallions with portraits of her children. Below : 1828. Sch. 639. R. F. D. C.	»	14	»	»
21850	R. — — — R.	V. F.	»	12	»
21851	R. Conv. Thaler, 1828. R. Semi-circular legend in two lines : VERFASSUNGSSÄULE ERRICHTET VOM GR. V. SCHOENBORN. View of the Column. In exergue : EINGEWEIHT 1828. Sch. 640.	F. D. C.	»	10	6
21852	R. Conv. Thaler, 1830. R. BAYERNS TREUE Bavaria seated to r. holding oak-branch. In exergue : 1830. Sch. 652. R.	F. D. C.	»	14	»
21853	R. Conv. Thaler, 1832. R. OTTO PRINZ V. BAYERN GRIECHENLANDS ERSTER KENIG. Greece holding shield standing to l. presenting Prince Otho with crown. In exergue : 1832. Sch. 644.	F. D. C.	»	12	»
21854	R. Conv. Thaler, 1834. R. DENKMAHL DER ANHÄNGLICHKEIT BAYERNS AN SEINEN HERRSCHERSTAMM; inner legend : ERRICHTET ZU — OBERWITTELSBACH. View of the Monument. Rm. 1199. R.	F. D. C.	»	14	»
21855	R. Conv. Thaler, 1835. R. ERRICHTUNG DER BAYERISCHEN HYPOTHEKEN-BANK. Securitas leaning against column. In exergue : 1835. Sch. 649. R.	F. D. C.	»	12	»
21856	R. 2 Gulden piece. R. ZWEY GULDEN. Shield; below : 1846.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21857	Maximilian II (1848-1864). 2 Gulden piece, 1851. Obv. MAXIMILIAN II KENIG V. BAYERN. Head to r. R. ZWEY GULDEN. Shield; below : 1851.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
21858	R. Gulden, 1852. Same type.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
21859	R. 2 Gulden piece, 1855. R. ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DIE WIEDERHERSTELLUNG DER MARIENSAULE IN MÜNCHEN 1855. The Madonna and Child; in field, PATRONA BAVARIA. On the edge : ZWEY GULDEN. Rm. 1222.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
21860	Louis II (1864-1866). R. Vereinsthaler, 1866. Obv. LUDWIG II KENIG V. BAYERN. Head to r. R. EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 1866. Crowned shield. On the edge : GOTT SEGNE BAYERN. Rm. 1225.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21861	R. Vereinsthaler, 1871. Same type.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
21862	Bremen. R. Thaler Gold, 1863. Obv. FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN. Crowned shield. In exergue : EIN THALER GOLD. R. Within oak-wreath : ZUR 50JÄHRIGEN JUBELFEIER DER BEFREIUNG DEUTSCHLANDS 1863. On the edge : GOTT MIT UNS. Rm. 6396.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
21863	Frankfurt. R. Double Gulden, 1846. Obv. FREIE STADT FRANKFURT. The City Eagle. R. 2 GULDEN 1846 within oak-wreath. Rm. 6565.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
21864	R. Vereinsthaler, 1860. Obv. Female bust to r.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
21865	R. — — —	V. F.	»	3	6
21866	R. Double Thaler, 1861. Same type. Rm. 6573.	F. D. C.	»	7	6

21867	R. Gedenk Thaler, 1862. R. Standing Germania. Rm. 6574.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21868	R. — — —	V. F.	»	3	6
21869	Germany. Frederick III. 1888. A. 20 Marks.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
21870	A. 10 Marks, 1888.	F. D. C.	»	10	6
21871	R. 5 Marks, 1888.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
21872	R. 2 Marks, 1888.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
21873	William II. A. 20 Marks, 1888.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
21874	A. 20 Marks, 1888.	F. D. C.	»	10	6
21875	R. 5 Marks, 1888.	F. D. C.	»	5	6
21876	R. 2 Marks, 1888.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
21877	Hanover. Ernest Augustus (1837-1851). R. Thaler, 1849. Obv. ERNST AUGUST KOENIG VON HANNOVER. Head to r. R. EIN THALER XIV EINE F. M. 1849. Crowned shield. (A proof.) R.	F. D. C.	»	15	»
21878	George V (1851-1866). R. Thaler, 1854. Obv. G. KOENIG V. HANNOVER. Head to l. R. EIN THALER — XIV EINE F. M. 1854. Crowned shield; above : BERGSBEGEN DES HARZES.	V. F.	»	4	»
21879	R. Thaler, 1866. R. EIN VEREINSTHALER—XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 1866. Crowned shield supported by lion and unicorn.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
21880	Prussia. Frederick the Great (1740-1786). R. Reichsthaler, 1750. Obv. FRIDERICUS BORUSSORUM REX. Bust to r. R. EIN REICHS THALER 1750. Crowned eagle on pile of standards. M. 2811.	F.	»	5	»
21881	R. Thaler, 1785. Obv. Head laureate to r.	V. F.	»	4	6
21882	R. — — —	F.	»	3	6
21883	Frederick William III (1797-1840). R. Thaler, 1817. Obv. FRIEDR. WILHELM III KOENIG VON PREUSSEN. Bust to l. R. EIN THALER—1817. Type as before.	V. F.	»	4	»
21884	R. Thaler, 1830. Obv. Head to r. R. EIN THALER XIV EINE F. M. 1830. Crowned shield.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21885	R. Thaler, 1835. Similar.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21886	Frederick William IV (1840-1861). R. Thaler, 1841. Obv. FRIEDR. WILHELM IV KOENIG V. PREUSSEN. Head to r. R. As last.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
21887	R. Thaler, 1851. Similar.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21888	R. Mining Thaler, 1852. R. SEGEN DES MANSFELDER BERGBAUES, around : EIN THALER XIV EINE FEINE MARK. 1852.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21889	R. Thaler, 1855.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21890	R. Double Thaler, 1856. R. 2 THALER VII EINE F. MARK 3 1/2 GULDEN VEREINS 1856 MÜNZE. Crowned and draped shield. R.	F. D. C.	»	15	»
21891	R. Vereinsthaler, 1859.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
21892	R. — — —	V. F.	»	3	6
21893	William I (1861-1888). R. Coronation Thaler, 1861. Obv. WILHELM KOENIG AUGUSTA KOENIGIN V. PREUSSEN. Jugate busts to r. R. SUUM CUIQUE KRÖNUNGSTHALER 1861. Crowned Prussian eagle, and around the letters W R A R W R A R.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21894	R. Thaler. — — —	V. F.	»	3	»
21895	R. Vereinsthaler, 1865.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21896	R. Vereinsthaler, 1867.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21897	Saxony. Frederick Augustus II (1836-1854). R. Double Thaler, 1847. Obv. FRIEDRICH AUGUST V. G. G. KOENIG V. SACHSEN. Bare head to r. R. 2 THALER VII EINE F. MARK 3 1/2 GULDEN VEREINS 1847 MÜNZE. Crowned and draped shield. On the edge : GOTT SEGNE SACHSEN.	V. F.	»	8	6
21898	R. Thaler, 1847.	V. F.	»	3	6
21899	Bernhard Erich Freund (1803-1866). R. Double Thaler, 1854. Obv. BERNHARD HERZOG ZU SACHSEN MEININGEN. Head to l. R. 3 1/2 GULDEN VII EINE F. MARK 2 THALER VEREINS 1854 MÜNZE. Helmeted and draped shield. Rm. 4630. R.	V. F.	»	1	»
21900	R. Vereinsthaler, 1866. R.	F. D. C.	»	8	6
21901	John (1854-1873). R. Thaler, 1862. Obv. IOHANN V. G. G. KOENIG VON SACHSEN. Head to l. R. SEGEN DES BERGBAUES EIN THALER 1862 XXX EIN PF. M. Shield supported by two figures.	V. F.	»	5	»
21902	R. Vereinsthaler, 1868. R. Crowned shield supported by two lions.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
21902 <sup>a</sup>	Württemberg. William (1816-1864). R. 2 Gulden piece. Obv. WILHELM KÖNIG V. WÜRTEMBERG. Head to l. R. ZWEY GULDEN 1856. Crowned shield supported by lion and deer.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
21903	R. Vereinsthaler, 1857.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21904	Charles (1864-1891). R. Thaler, 1866. Obv. KARL KOENIG VON WÜRTEMBERG. Head to r. R. EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 1866. Crowned shield, as last.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
21905	R. Victory Thaler, 1871. R. MIT GOTT DURCH KAMPF ZU SIEG UND EINGUNG. Angel of peace, &c. Rm. 2108.	F. D. C.	»	5	»

## FRENCH COINS

21906	Louis XIV. R. Ecu blanc. 1644. Obv. LVD · XIII · D · G · FR · ET · NAV · REX. Laureated bust to r. R. SIT · NOMEN · DOMINI · BENEDICTVM. 1644. Crowned shield.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
21907	R. Ecu. 1651. Same type.	F. D. C.	»	9	»
21908	R. Ecu. 1685. Middle-aged bust.	F. D. C.	»	7	6
21909	R. Ecu. 1709. R. Three crowns and three fleurs de lys.	V. F.	»	6	»
21910	R. Ecu. 1712. Similar type.	V. F.	»	6	6

- 21911 *Louis XV.* *Æ.* Ecu. 1716. Youthful bust to r. *Æ.* Round shield crowned. *Almost F. D. C. R.* V. F. » 15 »  
 21912 *Æ.* Ecu aux 8 L. 1724. *R.* F. D. C. » 15 »  
 21913 *Louis XVI.* *Æ.* Ecu. 1790. Crowned shield between two laurel-branches. F. D. C. » 10 »  
 21914 *Æ.* Ecu. — V. F. » 6 »  
 21915 *Æ.* Essai moderne of the Ecu of 1791. Obv. *LOUIS XVI. ROY DES FRANÇOIS.* Bare bust to left; beneath 1791. *Æ.* *RÈGNE DE LA LOI.* The Genius of France writing on tablet the word CONSTITUTION; in the field, cock, and fasces surmounted by cap of Liberty; to l. *VASELON*; in ex. 2. *D. L. LIB.* F. D. C. » 12 6  
 21916 *Æ.* Half Ecu constitutionnel. 1792. F. D. C. » 10 »  
 21917 *Bonaparte, First Consul.* *Æ.* 5 Francs. AN. XI. Youthful bust to r. of Bonaparte. V. F. » 6 6  
 21918 *Napoleon I.* *Æ.* 5 Francs. 1806. Obv. *NAPOLEON EMPEREUR.* Head bare to r. *Æ.* *RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.* 1806. Within wreath: 5 FRANCs. V. F. » 6 »  
 21919 *Æ.* — F. D. C. » 7 6  
 21920 *Louis XVIII.* Modern essai of 1815 5 Franc piece. *Æ.* Obv. *LOUIS XVIII ROI DE FRANCE.* Laur. bust to l.; beneath: *TREBUCHET.* *Æ.* Crowned shield draped. On the edge: *POIDS VINGT CINQ GRAMMES. TITRE NEUF DIXIÈMES.* F. D. C. » 10 »  
 21921 *Æ.* 5 Francs. 1822. Ordinary type, by Michaut. V. F. » 5 »  
 21922 *Charles X.* *Æ.* 5 Francs. 1826. — F. D. C. » 5 6  
 21923 *Henri V.* Pattern 5 Franc piece of 1831. — F. D. C. » 1 5  
 21924 *Louis Philippe I.* *Æ.* 5 Francs. 1839. By Domard. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 21925 *Æ.* — 1844. By the same artist. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 21926 *Napoleon III.* *Æ.* 5 Francs. 1867. Laureated head to l. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 21927 *Æ.* 2 Francs. 1869. Punched on the face: *SEDAN.* F. » 3 »

## SPANISH COINS

- 21928 *Ferdinand VI.* *Æ.* Pillar Dollar. 1757. *Æ.* Crowned shield. V. F. » 3 6  
 21929 *Charles III.* *Æ.* Pillar Dollar. 1761. Similar type. F. D. C. » 5 6  
 21930 *Æ.* Similar, with bust to r. on obv. 1772. V. F. » 4 6  
 21931 *Æ.* Dollar. 1774. *Æ.* *HISPANIARVM REX.* Crowned shield. Rare type. V. F. » 4 6  
 21932 *Joseph Napoleon.* *Æ.* Dollar of 20 Reales. 1809. V. F. » 5 »  
 21933 *Æ.* Similar of 1812. V. F. » 5 »  
 21934 *Ferdinand VII.* *Æ.* Pillar Dollar of 1821. F. D. C. » 6 »  
 21935 *Æ.* — V. F. » 4 6  
 21936 *Isabella II.* *Æ.* Pillar Dollar of 20 Reales. 1858. V. F. » 4 »  
 21937 *Æ.* Similar, of 1860. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 21938 *Amadeo I.* *Æ.* Pillar Dollar of 5 Pesetas. 1871. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 21939 *Alfonso XII.* *Æ.* Pillar Dollar of 5 Pesetas. 1876. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 21940 *Æ.* Similar of 1884. F. D. C. » 5 »

(To be continued.)

## ORIENTAL

(Continued from p. 1039.)

- 21941 *Bactria.* *Apollodotus.* *Æ.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stater-Square. Obv. *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ.* Elephant. *Æ.* Humped bull. V. F. » 4 »  
 21942 *Æ.* — — F. » 3 »  
 21943 *Eucratides.* *Æ.* Obol. Obv. Helmeted bust to r. *Æ.* *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ.* Pilei of the Dioscuri. *R.* V. F. » 7 6  
 21944 *Æ.* — — *R.* F. » 5 »  
 21945 *Menander.* *Æ.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stater. Obv. *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ.* Helmeted bust to r. *Æ.* Pallas Promachos in fighting attitude. F. D. C. » 3 6  
 21946 *Æ.* — — V. F. » 2 6  
 21947 *Æ.* — — F. » 1 6  
 21948 *Æ.* Obv. Same legends. Laureated bust, three quarter face to l., holding spear. F. D. C. » 3 6  
 21949 *Æ.* — — V. F. » 2 6  
 21950 *Æ.* — — F. » 1 6  
 21951 *Antimachus II.* *Æ.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  stater. Obv. *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ.* Nike stephanephoros. *Æ.* King on horseback. F. D. C. » 4 6  
 21952 *Æ.* — — V. F. » 3 »  
 21953 *Æ.* — — F. » 1 6  
 21954 *Indo-Scythic Kings.* *Hooverkes.* *Æ.* Obv. Half length figure of King to l. *Æ.* *ΜΙΟΡΟ.* Figure with radiate nimbus to l. F. » 1 10 »  
 21955 *Æ.* Obv. Different type. *Æ.* *ΦΑΡΟ.* Draped figure to l. F. » 1 7 6  
 21956 *Æ.* Obv. *ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ.* Different type. *Æ.* *ΑΡΔΟΚΡΟ.* Figure standing to l. holding cornucopiae. V. F. » 2 5 »  
 21957 *Æ.* Similar, but on *Æ.* figure to l. instead of to r. V. F. » 2 5 »  
 21958 *Persia.* *Mohammed Hasan.* *Æ.* Struck at Yazd. A. H. 1170. *B. M. Cat. no 407.* V. F. » 1 15 »  
 21959 *Abbas II.* *Æ.* Struck at Tabriz. A. H. 1059. *B. M. Cat. no 36.* (Pierced.) F. » 1 6  
 21960 *Æ.* Mint obliterated, probably Tabriz. A. H. 1070. F. » 2 6  
 21961 *Æ.* Struck at Ganja. Date effaced. V. F. » 2 6  
 21962 *Æ.* Mint and date obliterated. F. » 2 »  
 21963 *Sulaiman I.* *Æ.* Mint and date obliterated. F. » 2 »  
 21964 *Nadir.* *Æ.* Struck at Mesh-hed. A. H. 1151. *B. M. Cat. no 245.* V. F. » 3 6  
 21965 *Æ.* Struck at Tabriz. A. H. 1152. *B. M. Cat. no 249.* V. F. » 3 6

- 21966 *Æ.* Struck at Isfahan. A. H. 1153. V. F. » 3 6  
 21967 *Feth Ali.* *Æ.* Struck at Resht. A. H. 1241. V. F. » 4 »  
 21968 *Æ.* Struck at Isfahan. A. H. 1242. V. F. » 4 »  
 21969 *Æ.* Struck at Shiraz. A. H. 1244. V. F. » 3 6  
 21970 *Æ.* Struck at Kermanshah. A. H. 1244. V. F. » 4 »  
 21971 *Æ.* Struck at Hamadan. Date obliterated. V. F. » 3 »  
 21972 *Muhammad Shah.* *Æ.* Struck at Mesh-hed. A. H. 1256. V. F. » 3 »  
 21973 *Æ.* Struck at Resht. Same date. V. F. » 2 6  
 21974 *Æ.* Struck at Tabaristan. A. H. 1257. V. F. » 2 6  
 21975 *Nasir-Ed-Din.* *Æ.* Struck at Yazd. A. H. 1272. V. F. » 2 »  
 21976 *Æ.* Double Kran. Obv. Within wreath of laurel and oak, lion to l., holding sabre with r. fore-paw; behind, sun. Date: A. H. 1279. *Scarce.* V. F. » 7 6  
 21977 *Æ.* Half Kran. Similar type. F. » 1 6  
 21978 *Æ.* Quarter Kran. — F. D. C. » 6 »  
 21979 *Dehli.* *Moghul Emperor Jahangir.* *Æ.* Zodiacal Rupee of the Leo type. Date obliterated. *R.* F. » 15 »  
 21980 *Æ.* Half Rupee. Similar type. *R.* F. » 15 »  
 21981 *Sultan Muhammad I.* *Æ.* Mint and date obliterated. M. » 2 »  
 21982 *Ghigas-ad-Din Balban.* *Æ.* Mint and date obliterated. F. » 3 »  
 21983 *Ala-ad-Din Muhammad Shah I.* *Æ.* — F. » 2 6  
 21984 *Æ.* — Dehli mint; no date. F. » 4 »  
 21985 *Muizz-ad-Din kai Kobad.* *Æ.* Struck at Dehli. Date 686. V. F. » 3 6  
 21986 *Æ.* — — F. » 3 »  
 21987 *Tibet.* *Tibeto-Nepalese.* *Æ.* *La Couperie*, pl. xv, fig. 2. V. F. » 6 »  
 21988 *Æ.* — — F. » 5 »  
 21989 *Tibetan.* *Æ.* Struck at the Palace of Galdan, near Lhasa, under Pratapa Sinha Sah. L. pl. xv, fig. 1. V. F. » 7 6  
 21990 *Æ.* — — F. » 5 »  
 21991 *Burmah.* *Æ.* Obv. Lion to l. *Æ.* Inscription within wreath. F. D. C. » 10 »  
 21992 *Æ.* Rupee. Peacock type. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 21993 *Æ.* — — V. F. » 2 »  
 21994 *Æ.* Half Rupee. Similar. V. F. » 2 6

(To be continued.)

## PAPER MONEY

(Continued from p. 996.)

- 21995 *Austria.* 5 Gulden, Wien, 1<sup>st</sup> January 1841. Serie LH. No 264423. F. » 1 »  
 21996 *Cape of Goodhope Bank.* Proof. Ten shillings sterling. Unsigned. V. F. » 1 »  
 21997 *Cape Town of Good Hope.* Bank of South Africa. Proof. Three shillings. V. F. » 1 »  
 21998 — — Proof. One Rix Dollar. V. F. » 1 »  
 21999 — — Proof. Two Rix Dollars. V. F. » 1 »  
 22000 — — Proof. 400 Rix Dollars. V. F. » 1 »  
 22001 — — Proof. 500 Rix Dollars. V. F. » 1 »  
 22002 *Bank of Hindostan.* Proof. Twenty Sicca Rupees. V. F. » 1 »  
 22003 *Plymouth Bank.* Proof. One Pound. V. F. » 1 »  
 22004 — — Proof. — — Another design. V. F. » 1 »  
 22005 *Compania de Agricultura del Rio de la Plata.* Proof. 8 Reales. V. F. » 1 »  
 22006 *Whitby Old Bank.* Proof. One Pound. V. F. » 1 »  
 22007 — — Proof. Five Pounds. V. F. » 1 »  
 22008 *Bay State Mining Company.* One Dollar, 1867. V. F. » 6  
 22009 — — Two Dollars, 1867. V. F. » 6  
 22010 — — Five Dollars, 1866. V. F. » 9  
 22011 — — Ten Dollars, 1867. V. F. » 9  
 22012 *Bank of Whitfield.* One Dollar. V. F. » 6  
 22013 — — Two Dollars. V. F. » 6  
 22014 — — Five Dollars. V. F. » 1 »  
 22015 *Rhode Island.* 1786. One Dollar. V. F. » 1 »  
 22016 — — Two Dollars. V. F. » 1 »  
 22017 — — Three Dollars. V. F. » 1 »  
 22018 — — Four Dollars. V. F. » 1 »  
 22019 — — Twenty Dollars. V. F. » 1 6  
 22020 *Van Diemen's Land.* 1822. One Shilling. F. » 3 »  
 22021 — — 1821. — — M. » 2 »  
 22022 — — 1823. — — Different type. F. » 3 6  
 22023 — — — — — M. » 2 6

(To be continued.)

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ΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, hair in four rows; Orodus I (Gardner III. 15), R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ, hair in five rows; Phraates or Usurper (Gardner IV. 18), R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, hair in three rows, diadem of four lines; Orodus II (Gardner V. 1), R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, hair in three rows, diadem of four lines; Vonones I (Gardner V. 2), Obv. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΟΝΩΝΗΣ. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, hair in two rows, diadem of four lines; another (Gardner V. 3), Obv. & R. Similar to last; Vologeses II (Gardner VI. 4), R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, date: ΒΟΤ—ΟΟΤ=372-378, hair in four rows, diadem of four lines; Vologeses III (Gardner VII. 1). IT. ΑΛΥ. ΒΛΥ. ΔΛΥ. ΖΛΥ. ΗΛΥ. ΘΛΥ. ΜΥ. ΑΜΥ. ΒΜΥ. ΓΜΥ. ΔΜΥ. ΣΜΥ. ΖΜΥ. ΗΜΥ. ΘΜΥ. ΝΥ to ΙΥ; Vologeses IV (Gardner VII. 8). ΒΙΥ. ΓΙΥ. ΟΙΥ. ΟΥ. ΑΟΥ. ΕΟΥ. ΖΟΥ. ΗΟΥ. ΠΥ. ΑΠΥ. ΓΠΥ. ΔΝΥ. ΕΠΥ. ΖΠΥ. ΒΡΥ. ΣΡΥ. ΖΡΥ. ΗΡΥ. ΑΦ. ΒΦ. (ΒΟΥ. ΟΥΥ). Vologeses V (Gardner VII. 14). ΒΦ. ΓΦ. ΖΦ. ΘΦ. ΑΙΦ. ΔΙΦ. ΕΙΦ. ΣΙΦ. ΖΙΦ. ΗΙΦ. ΘΙΦ. ΚΦ; Vologeses VI (Gardner VII. 17). ΣΚΦ. ΖΚΦ. ΗΚΦ. ΛΦ. ΒΛΦ. ΓΛΦ; Vologeses V (facing head) (Gardner VII. 13), R. Very barbarous. All the preceding coins are tetradrachms. Himerus (Gardner II. 16). Drachm, R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΦΟΡΟΥ; Sanabares (Gardner IV. 29), R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΣΑΝΑΒΑ; Pacorus I (Gardner IV. 1), R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

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## LES MONNAIES DES EMPEREURS ROMAINS

qui ont régné dans les Gaules (de 258 à 273).

On trouve souvent en France, et particulièrement dans la région du Sud-Ouest, des monnaies à l'effigie de Postume, de Tétricus et de quelques autres de ces empereurs usurpateurs appelés les *Trente tyrans*, et je me propose de donner ici la description de quelques-unes de ces pièces, à l'occasion de plusieurs trouvailles faites en Poitou. Mais avant d'entrer dans ces détails, je rappellerai ce qu'a écrit, sur le compte de ces chefs d'armée, l'éminent historien Victor Duruy :

“ C'est le temps qu'on nomme, par un souvenir de l'histoire d'Athènes, la période des *Trente tyrans*. Il n'y en eut, en réalité, que dix-neuf ou vingt, la plupart remarquables, car ces hommes “ *nés des événements qui forcent les talents à reprendre leur souveraineté naturelle* ”, défendirent l'Empire romain tout en le déchirant. Postumus s'était déclaré en Gaule (261) et avait égorgé le jeune Saloninus, fils aîné de Gallien. Le malheureux père attaqua deux fois l'usurpateur et fut blessé en combattant contre lui. Postumus, protégé par les révoltes qui éclataient ailleurs, resta en possession de la Gaule; mais ayant refusé à ses soldats le pillage de Mayence, ceux-ci le tuèrent (267). Son meurtrier, *Laelianus*, prit sa place et fut à son tour renversé par *Victorinus*, qu'une sédition priva quelques temps après, à Cologne, du trône et de la vie. Sa mère, *Victoria* (ou *Victorine*), qui exerçait un grand empire sur les soldats et avait reçu de leur affection le titre de *mère des camps ou des armées*, fit nommer empereur un ancien armurier, *Marius*, à qui un soldat, au bout de deux ou trois mois, plongea une épée dans le sein en lui disant : “ C'est toi qui l'a forgée. ” Le sénateur *Tétricus*, que *Victorine* fit ensuite élire, se tint prudemment à Bordeaux, loin des légions, et dut sans doute à cette réserve la vie et un règne de six années. *Aurélien* le renversa en 274. »

On voit, par ce court résumé, l'intérêt que présente la numismatique à cette époque et dans cette région, d'autant plus que les monnaies et ce qu'elles représentent sont presque la seule histoire que nous ayons du plus remarquable de ces usurpateurs, *Postume*. Celui-ci était de basse condition, dit *Eutrope* (IX, 9), mais de grand cœur et très populaire dans les Gaules, où il était né, et dont il avait garanti la sécurité. — *Tétricus* domina sur les Gaules, l'Espagne et la Grande-Bretagne pendant que *Claude II* régnait sur le reste de l'Empire romain.

Le savant numismatiste belge, baron J. de Witte, a publié, en 1868, sous le titre de *Recherches sur les empereurs romains qui ont régné dans les Gaules*, un volume in-folio de 49 planches représentant toutes les monnaies connues frappées sous ces empereurs, avec une description détaillée. Ce travail, très remarquable et très apprécié, devait être suivi d'un second volume contenant les commentaires historiques et les observations destinées à fixer la chronologie. M. de Witte n'a malheureusement pas eu le temps d'achever cette intéressante histoire des tyrans gallo-romains, qui exigeait de longues recherches et présentait d'assez grandes difficultés. Son unique volume comprend les figures et descriptions des monnaies de *Postume* (de l'an 258 à 267); de *Laelien* (267); de *Victorin* (265-267); de *Marius* (268) et de *Tétricus* père et fils (268-273). M. de Witte a aussi indiqué les coins fabriqués par *Becker*, qui s'est particulièrement plu à multiplier les contrefaçons de ces empereurs.

Je décrirai ici quelques-unes de ces monnaies, en y joignant des clichés, faisant connaître les types.

## POSTUME (de 258 à 267).

*Postume* naquit en Gaule et il en fut nommé gouverneur par l'empereur *Valérien*, qui avait su l'apprécier. Il repoussa tout d'abord les Germains. Mécontent ensuite de ce que *Gallien*, appelé en *Mésie*, eût confié son fils *Salonin* au général *Sylvain*, il les renferma dans Cologne et se fit proclamer empereur par ses légions l'an 1011 de Rome (de J.-C. 258). Il fit ensuite mourir *Salonin* et retourna en Gaule. Après avoir vaincu *Gallien*, puis les Germains, *Postume* prit le nom de *Germanique* et de *Très grand*, comme l'indiquent plusieurs médailles. En 267, son général *Laelien* s'étant proclamé empereur à Mayence, *Postume* assiégea cette ville et la prit; mais ayant voulu s'opposer au pillage, il fut tué par ses propres soldats.

Bronze.



POSTVMVS AVG. Son buste radié, à gauche, avec la peau de lion sur les épaules et une massue.

R. P.M.TR.T.VIII.COS.III.P.P. Arc, massue et carquois plat (an 1019 de Rome; 266 de J.-C.).

(N° 282 de la *Description historique* de *Cohen et Feuardent*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition). — Cotée : 10 fr.

Bronze.



IMP. C. M. CASS. LAT. POSTVMVS. P. F. AVG. Son buste radié et drapé, à droite.

R. RESTITVTOR GALLIAR. — S. C. *Postume* en habit militaire, debout à gauche, tenant de la main gauche une haste et relevant la *Gaule* agenouillée qui tient un rameau.

(N° 321 de *Cohen et Feuardent*). — Cotée : 12 fr. Cette médaille est incontestablement la plus remarquable de *Postume*; elle est comparable aux belles pièces des *Antonins*.

Bronze.



IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. Son buste radié et drapé, à droite.

R. FORTVNA REDVX. Temple à deux colonnes et à coupole ronde; au milieu, la *Fortune* assise à gauche, tenant un gouvernail et une corne d'abondance; sous son siège, une roue.

(N° 83 de *Cohen et Feuardent*). — Cotée : 20 fr.

## LÆLIEN (267).

*Laelien*, général de *Postume*, se révolta contre lui en 267 et fut en quelque sorte son meurtrier. Ayant pris sa place, il rétablit des villes et des forts bâtis par *Postume* et qui avaient été ravagés par les Germains après sa mort; mais il fut bientôt tué par ses soldats dont il exigeait, dit-on, des travaux trop pénibles. Il paraît avoir aussi régné en Espagne d'après quelques médailles.

Bronze.



IMP. C. LAELIANVS P. F. AVG. Son buste radié et cuirassé, à droite.

R. VICTORIA AVG. La *Victoire* marchant à gauche, le corps penché en arrière, tenant une couronne et une palme.

(N° 3 de *Cohen et Feuardent*). — Cotée : 15 fr.

## VICTORIN (265-267)

Fils de *Victorine*<sup>1</sup>, il avait été choisi par *Postume* pour collègue à

1. *Victorine*, douée de talents supérieurs, prit le parti des armes. Elle reçut des

l'Empire, vers 265, et régna quelque temps seul après que Postume et Lælien eurent été assassinés. Il fut aussi poignardé à Cologne, en 267. On trouve quelque confusion dans les historiens en ce qui le concerne.

Or.



IMP. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Son buste lauré et cuirassé, à gauche, armé d'un sceptre et d'un bouclier.

R. ROMAE AETERNAE. Buste de Rome, à droite (sous les traits de Victorine?).

N° 107 de *Cohen et Feuardent*. — Cotée : 800 fr.

Or.



IMP. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Son buste lauré et cuirassé, à gauche, armé d'une haste et d'un bouclier sur lequel sont représentés un guerrier terrassant un ennemi.

R. VOTA AVGVSTI. Bustes en regard de Victorin fils, sous les traits d'Apollon lauré et drapé, et de Victorine en Diane avec un carquois sur l'épaule.

(N° 137 de *Cohen et Feuardent*). — Cotée : 800 fr.

#### MARIUS (268).

Marius, ancien forgeron, parvint, par son courage, à devenir officier. Proposé pour empereur par Victorine, qui le jugeait capable, il fut acclamé par les soldats, puis assassiné trois jours après par l'un d'eux, à qui il refusait une grâce. On a frappé un grand nombre de médailles à son nom, et surtout dans l'ouest de la Gaule.

Bronze.



IMP. C. M. AVR. MARIVS. AVG. Son buste radié et cuirassé, à droite.

R. VIRTVS AVG. Soldat casqué, debout à gauche, appuyé sur un bouclier et tenant une haste.

(N° 22 de *Cohen et Feuardent*). — Cotée : 15 fr.

#### TÉTRICUS PÈRE ET FILS (268-273).

Tétricus était gouverneur d'Aquitaine, lorsqu'il fut engagé par Victorine, dont il était parent, à accepter l'Empire des Gaules après la mort de Marius. Proclamé en mars 1021 (268 de J.-C.), il se rendit à Bordeaux et fut reconnu empereur des Gaules, de l'Espagne et de l'Angleterre. Il fit donner à son fils le titre de César et celui d'Auguste. En 269, il soumit Autun, qui s'était révolté, après un siège de sept mois. Tétricus se maintint sur le trône pendant toute la durée du règne de Claude II et le commencement de celui d'Aurélien; mais il éprouvait tant de soucis et d'alarmes de la part des soldats, toujours sur le point de se révolter, qu'il écrivit à Aurélien pour le prier de le délivrer et de reprendre les provinces où il régnait. Aurélien vint donc, en 273, jusqu'à Châlons-sur-Marne et attaqua son armée, d'accord avec lui; mais Tétricus s'étant rendu, les soldats furent obligés de se soumettre au vain-

légions de la Gaule le titre d'Auguste et de Mère des armées. Elle engagea Postume, dont quelques historiens l'ont crue sœur, à donner le nom d'Auguste à son fils Victorin. Après sa mort, elle fit reconnaître empereur Victorin jeune. Celui-ci ayant subi le sort de son père, elle fit successivement élire empereurs Marius et Tétricus. Victorine mourut quelques mois après l'élection de Tétricus, l'an de Rome 1021 (de J.-C., 268).

queur. Tétricus, emmené captif en apparence, fut plus tard nommé gouverneur de la Lucanie.

Or.



IMP. C. TETRICUS. P. F. AVG. Son buste lauré, drapé et cuirassé, à droite.

R. ADVENTVS AVG. Tétricus en habit militaire, à cheval à gauche, levant la main droite et tenant un sceptre.

(N° 6 de *Cohen et Feuardent*). — Cotée : 350 fr.

Or.



IMP. C. TETRICUS P. F. AVG. Bustes accolés, à droite, de Tétricus père, lauré et cuirassé, et de Tétricus fils, nu tête et drapé.

R. AETERNITAS AVGG. L'Eternité debout à gauche, tenant un globe surmonté d'un phénix et relevant sa robe.

(N° 1 de Tétricus père et fils, dans *Cohen et Feuardent*. — Cotée : 800 fr.

— Tétricus fils fut déclaré César par son père l'an 1020 (de J.-C. 267). Il suivit, ainsi que lui, le triomphe d'Aurélien, et, rentré dans la vie privée, il fut admis à tous les honneurs.

Billon.



C. PIV. ESV. TETRICVS CAES. Son buste radié et drapé, à gauche.

R. SPES AVGG. L'Espérance marchant à gauche, tenant une fleur et relevant sa robe.

(N° 90 de *Cohen et Feuardent*). — Cotée : 30 fr.

— On trouve une grande quantité de médailles de Tétricus père ou fils en petit bronze, à revers différents, valant de 2 à 3 fr., et d'autres à légendes barbares et indéchiffrables se rapprochant des types connus, parce qu'on a continué pendant longtemps à frapper des monnaies à leur effigie, concurremment avec celles des empereurs de Rome, Aurélien, Tacite, Probus et leurs successeurs.

— Je terminerai ce petit aperçu en donnant le dessin d'un magnifique médaillon de Tétricus père, qui existait autrefois au Cabinet de France.

Or.



IMP. TETRICVS AVG. Son buste lauré, à gauche, à mi-corps,



avec le manteau impérial richement brodé, tenant une branche de laurier et un sceptre surmonté d'un aigle.

Médaillon d'or sans revers, enchâssé dans une bordure découpée munie de deux bélières.

Ce médaillon *unique* et d'une grande valeur a disparu et a été fondu à la suite du vol commis au Cabinet des médailles, en 1831. Il a été publié par Claude de Boze, dans les *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres* (tome XXVI, page 504), et reproduit dans l'*Atlas* de M. de Witte (page 125).

Charles FARCINET.

#### CHATS ON ROMAN COINS WITH YOUNG COLLECTORS

By the Rev. A. W. Hands.

##### SECOND ARTICLE

(Continued from p. 1049.)

The Romans were from the earliest times accustomed to decorate their halls with busts of their ancestors, probably deriving this taste from the Etruscans who modelled their gods and heroes in clay. Pliny says the early Roman busts were made of terra cotta and painted. He says also that sculptors had plaster casts taken from the face of the person whose bust they were engaged on in order to secure a true portrait. From the custom of modelling from casts the Romans acquired the chief characteristic of their portraiture mere fidelity to nature.

Those noble Romans who held public office had the "*jus imaginum*", that is, the right to have waxen images of the faces of their ancestors in their halls. These were carried in procession at their funerals, but Julius Caesar having been deified had no bust carried to his funeral, as it was not right thus to carry the image of a God. Cicero and Varro say the most ancient portraits all had long hair and beards, the first barbers not appearing in Italy until circ. B.C. 300. The right to be represented in portraiture was the heraldic emblazonment of Ancient Rome. Ladies did not appear among these ancient portraits, and it is only when Livia appears on coins with her husband or her son that her head may be taken as a portrait: when she is represented as a Goddess, her face is idealized and appears as an ideal Greek type of beauty.

Idealization was only thought proper where the head of a Caesar or an Augustus was invested with divine attributes. The best catalogue of portrait statues and busts in the time of Nero is Bernoulli's "*Römische Ikonographie*" (Stuttgart, 1881-86). A new work is advertised "*Griechische und Römische Porträts*" by H. Brunn and P. Arndt (München).

If the young collector would study the heads on coins as portraits it would be well for him carefully to examine the statues of the Caesars to be found in the public galleries of our great cities, or failing that, such drawings or photographs as he may be able to obtain. On comparing the profiles of the statues with those on the coins, he will soon discover that the coins will vary more than the statues. Especially is this the case with the coins of Julius Caesar.



First brass of Julius Caesar.

Family likenesses should be noticed. The Claudian family exhibits many examples of striking family resemblances. Notice the frown of M. Vipsanius Agrippa on the face of his grandson Caius. It is also seen in the busts of Agrippina, his daughter. The eyes of the Julian family were strikingly similar, but this is lost in Nero.

Familiarity with the features of each Emperor will often enable one to distinguish coins on which the legend is illegible or even totally destroyed.

In female portraits the mode of wearing the hair will help to fix the date of the coin.

We read Tacitus, Suetonius and Dio with much greater pleasure when we have before us the faces of the men of whom they write — portraits fashioned by men who saw them and made their sketches and models from life. As the ancient Romans by these busts brought before the minds of men the examples of the noble and virtuous, so have earnest minded men used these portraits on coins in later days.

Petrarch being desired by the emperor Charles IV to compose a book containing the lives of eminent men and to place him in the list... sent him a collection of gold and silver coins of celebrated men: "Behold," says he to the Emperor, "to what men you have succeeded! behold whom you should imitate and admire, to whose very form and image you should compare your talents... I can only know or describe the deeds of these great men, your supreme office enables you to imitate them." King Alphonso of Arragon always



Head of Augustus.

carried with him an ivory cabinet of ancient coins that he might be excited to great actions by the images of so many illustrious men.

The heads on Roman money coined before the days of Julius Caesar are generally those of Janus, Jupiter, Hercules or Roma, Caesar being the first who obtained permission of the Senate to place his portrait upon his coinage. From that time to the days of Commodus, the portraits are very good and sometimes beautiful, especially those of the Antonines and their wives.



First brass of Sabina.

Frequently the Empresses caused themselves to be represented on their coins as emblematic figures of Health, Justice or Piety, and from the resemblance of one of those figures to the bust usually known as Clytie, Mr. Poole thinks that bust was originally intended as a portrait of Antonia the daughter of Marc Antony and the mother of Germanicus.



Gold coin of Faustina Junior.

Some coins give us portraits with names of people who are not mentioned by the old historians and are therefore the authorities from which we can fill in the too briefly sketched History of those days.

Such is the case in regard to the coins of Orbiana, wife of Severus Alexander, Etruscilla, wife of Trajanus Decius, Cornelia Supera, wife of Aemilian, Mariniana, wife of Valerian, Severina, wife of Aurelian and Magnia Urbica, wife of Carinus. Some

coins also add information not given by historians concerning those they have mentioned but too briefly : for instance, the legend IN PACE on some coins of Salonina, wife of Gallienus, is evidence that she died a Christian, although we have no other evidence of the fact. The portraits of the later Emperors are very inferior from an artistic point of view, as well as in regard to quality of material, but they show us more of the dress and give an interesting variety of crowns, diadems and helmets. It is probable however that the brutal faces which appear on some of the later coins are portraits, and that a truthful general idea of the faces of these savage soldiers may be gained from the crude efforts of those poor artists.

The Roman Imperial coins were designed under the revival of Greek art by the Graeco-Roman school. The Romans had properly no art of their own, their greatest temples and statues all being imitations of Greek works. Their art differed from the original Greek work in a want of simplicity and purity of design and in execution, and the statues show a tendency to pictorial and dramatic rather than ideal treatment. The portrait statues and busts are most characteristic of this style. The most excellent example of this class is perhaps the bust commonly called Clytie in the British Museum. The best Roman coins approach very nearly to the excellence of this very beautiful sculpture, but they never rise to the simple grandeur of the few good portraits that occur on Greek coins. The Greek seized the highest expression of the face he would represent and produced an ideal portrait, while the Graeco-Roman copied the usual expression and produced nothing beyond a faithful portrait. The finest examples of Roman work are the portraits of Livia as Pietas, Justitia and Salus, that of the elder Agrippina on copper coins, and those of the elder and younger Faustinas in the gold series. The copper coins of Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Commodus are of excellent design and beautiful workmanship. For portraits none of the period are more interesting than the coins of Nero, the growth of whose bad passions may be traced in the increasing brutality of his features and their expression.



First brass of Nero.

In the case of other emperors the portraits are either always the same or taken at two ages, the earlier coinage representing a young face and the later a bearded and older head.

Some people are inclined to wonder how it happens that such large numbers of Roman copper coins remain to our day in good preservation ; but when we think of the durable nature of the material of which they are made, the small value of the metal, and the way in which they have been preserved, our wonder will be considerably lessened. They have been kept from the action of the weather by having been buried in jars and metal cases in times of war and danger. When Maximus left Britain with the Roman Legions in A.D. 387 much treasure was buried, and in the dark time which followed, when the Romano-British cities were besieged by the wild Picts and Scots, the treasures were buried in the hope that they might be recovered when the danger was overpast.

Very often such treasure was buried near springs or wells held as sacred; for instance, no less than 1496 Roman coins were found together in a vessel of white metal at East Harptree, near the Mendip hills in 1887, and 16,000 coins were found together in a well at Carrawburgh, a place on the line of the Roman wall in Northumberland, called by the Romans *Procolitia*.

On December 5<sup>th</sup> 1893, as ploughmen were at work in a field at Brookheath, near Fordingbridge (Hants), one of the ploughs struck an earthen vessel breaking it to pieces. It was found to

contain 4020 Roman coins, many of them in a good state of preservation, ranging from Gallienus to Aurelian.

In 1837 a quantity of gold and silver coins of the Emperors from Nero to Hadrian in a bronze vessel formed like a shallow basket and covered with a lid were found concealed in a crevice of a rock at Thorngrafton, near Hexham, in Northumberland. At Cirencester, in the time of Leland, a quantity of silver coin was found concealed in the shankbone of a horse, which was closed at the end with a wooden peg.

Ten British gold coins were found by a boy tending sheep in a hollow flint stone, near High Wycombe (Buckinghamshire).

Thousands of Roman coins are found in a condition too bad to be worth placing in a collection, being utterly defaced and eaten away with rust and verdigris. As a rule, the well preserved coins have been treated with great care after discovery and have been often handed down from father to son for many generations. Roman and Greek coins are indeed much more numerous than those which come to us from the Middle Ages.

We may account for the preservation of very fine specimens by the custom of the ancients who used to bury one or more coins with their dead in order to pay for their passage over the River Styx.

This will account for an enormous number of coins. The Urn of Flavia Valentina in Mr. Townley's collection contained seven brass coins of Antoninus Pius and Heliogabalus. Such coins are generally black from being burned with the dead. The best and freshest coins were used on these occasions from respect to the dead and hence their fine preservation. A most beautiful gold coin was found at Syracuse in the mouth of a skeleton. In Sicily, silver coins with the head of Proserpine were found in such number as to weigh 600 French livres.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century at Modena 60,000 Roman coins were found ; they were thought to be a military treasury hidden after the battle of Bedriacum, when Otho was defeated by Vitellius. Near Brest, in the year 1760, between 20 and 30,000 Roman coins were found. Information concerning finds of coins may be obtained from the pages of the various reports of Numismatic Societies and the magazines devoted to the subject. The few instances mentioned above being only those which came first to hand.

Many young collectors are surprised and sometimes discouraged by the contempt with which a rich or fortunate collector regards some poor specimen of a genuine but almost illegible Roman coin, and the question is at once raised in the mind of the young collector, in what state of preservation must those coins be which we ought to admit into our cabinets.

Those who are able to give good prices will generally be able to secure good specimens of all the common coins, but some rare coins are often admitted into cabinets of well chosen coins in a condition which would have condemned them had they been common.

Many different considerations may give value to a coin besides that of its condition, such as a knowledge of the place in which the coin was dug up, especially if that was in the neighbourhood in which the collector dwells or has dwelt, or the fact that it was given by a friend or relative, or that it was the first Roman coin which was possessed by the Collector.

But those who cannot afford to spend much upon their collections have to determine whether they will have a few fine or a number of mediocre coins. In determining this point the object in collecting should be considered ; if a knowledge of history rather than the possession of artistic treasures, then we may often be able to get two coins of one type which complement each other, one having a fine reverse the other a fine obverse.

One may always learn from books or from learned friends what the letters were which have been obliterated on a coin, otherwise in fair condition and but partially damaged.

It will be well for the young Collector to adopt some good plan for the arrangement of his coins in a cabinet. Many collectors have various cabinets one for the 1<sup>st</sup> Brass, another for 2<sup>nd</sup> Brass, and others for 3<sup>rd</sup> Brass and Denarii. This arrangement no doubt looks neat, but if the coinage of any one Emperor is to be studied, several trays have to be placed before the student. Other collectors have all the trays made with holes of the size of 1<sup>st</sup> Brass, for the coinage as far as Trajanus Decius, and with holes of the size of



2<sup>nd</sup> Brass for the later coinage. In trays made on this plan, the coins of each Emperor may all be placed together, and moved to any hole, as every hole will be large enough, not only to hold the coin, but to receive a piece of paper on which should be written its description.

In the trays made with holes to receive only denarii, there is hardly space enough to write all that one wishes.

It has been presumed that the arrangement would naturally be that of each Emperor's coinage brought together and arranged in chronological order, but there are other ideas which may be preferred, for instance, in some cabinets the coins are classified according to the subjects of the types of the reverses. In this way, Deities, Genii, Military or Architectural subjects are grouped together. Coins of the Colonies, or of the Legions, or Muses, or the Labours of Hercules may be thus gathered in groups.

In regard to chronological order the following natural groups present themselves to all: I. The early Copper coinage, the As and its parts; II. The early Silver coinage and the Family denarii; III. The Pagan Imperial coinage; IV. The Christian Imperial coinage.

The coins of the Emperors in the East are hardly Roman, and are of very little value from an artistic point of view.

Just as there is a technical manner of describing a flower, used by Botanists, so is there a proper method of describing a coin.

The obverse should be taken first. The head described as to right or to left, remembering that numismatists use these words of their own, i. e. the observer's right or left, not as in heraldry, the right or left of the shield. Then state whether the head is laureated, or diademed, or radiated (i. e. with a spiked crown), or helmeted. Then whether the bust is draped with paludamentum, or mere drapery, or breast plate. The legend should be given in capital letters.

The reverse should be described in a similar manner, stating whether the type represents a God or Goddess, to right or left, standing or sitting — adding also what is held in each hand, whether the figure is leaning on a column, and what objects, if any, are at the feet of the figure. Give the legend, and if any letters or devices are in the field or in the exergue, describe them.

#### THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

In the November Number of this Circular for 1894 is an admirable article by the late H. Cohen on the light thrown upon the pronunciation of the Latin Language by the legends on coins.

He shows first that the Romans pronounced *u* as the French do in a short syllable.

The name Maximus is found on coins MAXSVMVS. There is but little difference between the pronunciation of *i* and *u*; Germans confound these sounds commonly in speaking French. The name Sylla is always written SVLLA on coins. On the coins of the Manlia family Sybilla appears as SIBVLLA.

When the Romans wished the *v* to have the sound as in Italian (ou) they placed an accent over the letter, as we see in MVSA, on the coins of the Pomponia family.

On the coins of the family Furia, we find generally FOVRIVS, but on one we have the name thus FVRI.

When the Romans began to give up the old spelling OV, they marked the V with an accent.

On a coin of Sextus Pompey is a figure of Faustulus, the shepherd, watching Romulus and Remus with the wolf, but in the inscription the shepherd's name is spelt FOSTLVVS, giving evidence that the name was not pronounced in the broad Italian manner, but in the shorter French style. So we find CLODIVS for Claudius on coins of the Claudia family.

That the pronunciation of the letter *c* when placed before a vowel was not like that now adopted in either France, *s*, or Italy, *ch*, we may see by reference to Roman coins. On coins of the family Coelia, we find on the most ancient the name spelt COIL for COILIVS. In ancient times the word for heaven was written COIL instead of COEL. On coins of the family Flaminia, the surname is written on some CILO, on others CHILO. The same name cannot have been pronounced = silo and chilo or kilo.

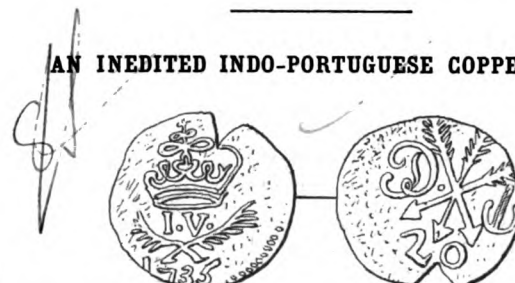
On some coins of the family Julia the name Caesar is written in the archaic way CAISAR.

Moreover the very existence of two families with such different names as Cestia and Sestia points to a hard K pronunciation of the *c* in Cestia.

The letters G and C seem to be often confounded and Cohen thought the G was sounded hard by the Romans. On coins of the family Ogulnia, the name is sometimes OGVV and sometimes OCVV.

(To be continued).

#### AN INEDITED INDO-PORTUGUESE COPPER COIN



Sir,

Among your numerous subscribers there must be many, I believe to whom the history of the Coinage for the Portuguese possession in India must be of deep interest. Before I begin with the description of an inedited, and probably a unique copper coin which came into my possession, and which was found in the old city of Bassein, not far from Bombay, I would like to make a few observations, which I trust will not be out of place. The study of Indo-Portuguese numismatics is so complicated and difficult, and is involved in so much obscurity owing to the unsystematic, and capricious ways in which Viceroys, and even the Officers of Mints minted their coins that only a specialist can do any justice to the subject. It was in 1510 A. D. that money was first minted in Goa, and looking at the date, which is not as remote as that of Greek Roman, and other Coins one would be inclined to think that there should be no great difficulty in publishing a complete Series of Indo-Portuguese coins. But it is not the case, as the coins are most rare, and difficult to find. The best literature on the Indo-Portuguese numismatics hitherto published has been that of the renowned numismatist of this city Dr J. Gerson Da Cunha. M.R.C.S. His admirable Contributions read before the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay on 19<sup>th</sup> July 1877, 8<sup>th</sup> June 1880, 8<sup>th</sup> April 1881, and 12<sup>th</sup> December 1882 and published in the Journals of the Society's Vols: XIV XV and XVI respectively treat the subject in an able, lucid and instructive manner. The interval has been a long one since the papers were published, and I am not aware of any other publications in English on the subject since then. During this long interval many coins must have been discovered to throw additional light, and some day we may have the pleasure of reading further contributions on the unpublished coins of the Indo-Portuguese from the pen of the same learned Doctor who has been a diligent and a keen seeker of these coins.

I will now describe the coin in my cabinet which is of D. Joao V struck during the Viceroyalty of D. Pedro Mascarenhas. It is a copper piece weighing 305 grains troy, having on the obverse two palm leaves joined, the royal crown between them, below the crown I.V. i. e. Joao V. with a dot between them. In the exergue, the remains of the year 1735 can be read without difficulty. On the reverse is a sheaf of 3 arrows tied across each other, flanked with the old English letters D on one side, and the remnant of another letter, which is mostly cut off, and which probably appears to be B, on the other side, and under the Sheaf, the figures 20. The D and B indicating the names of the mints, Daman, and Bessein and the figures 20 indicating the value of the coin, which I believe must be twenty bazarucos. The coin is almost as big as a shilling, but with twice its thickness, and the edge is somewhat deeply cut under the figures 20. The coin is quite legible, and is in a very good state of preservation. A Sketch of it is sent herewith.

It will be interesting to your readers to know the origin of the sheaf of arrows and I cannot do better than quote the words of

D<sup>r</sup> Da Cunha himself: "Now the three arrows tied together were not only engraved, or, represented on lithic but even on numismatic monuments of the Portuguese in India. The English of Bombay copied this emblem on their copper pieces bearing on one side a crown, and on the other three arrows tied together flanked by the letters G and R in italic for Georgius and Rex with the legends: *Auspicio, Regio el Senatus Angli* below. To the Portuguese who appeared to have imitated this device from a Spanish coin current in Portugal between 1557 and 1641 called *real de prata*, or, silver real it was an emblem of peace, to the English of Bombay probably a mere ornament, if not a meaningless type."

Yours faithfully,

R. F. MALABARWALA.

Bombay, 30 Nov. 1894.

2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Lines Dhohee Talao.

#### MONEY IN COREA

"The currency in Corea is entirely brass, and these brass coins which go by the name of *cash* are round coins of about the size of a halfpenny, with a square hole in the centre by which they are strung together, generally a hundred at a time. There are usually as many as two thousand or two thousand eight hundred *cash* to a Mexican dollar, the equivalent of which at present is about two shillings: you can therefore easily imagine what the weight of one's purse is if it contains even so small a sum as a pennyworth in Corean currency.

Should you however be under the obligation to pay a sum of, say, £ 10 or £ 20, the hire of two oxen or six or eight coolies becomes an absolute necessity, for a sum which takes no room in one's letter case if in Bank of England notes, occupies a roomful of hard and heavy metal in the Land of the Morning Calm.... To the Corean mind to make coins out of gold and to let them go out of the country amounts to the same thing as willingly trying to impoverish the fatherland of the treasures it possesses: therefore although rich gold mines are to be found in Cho-sen, coins of the precious metal are not struck.

So much for Corean political economy. The coins used are of different sizes and values, they range if I remember right from two *cash* to five, and an examination of a handful of them will reveal the fact that they have been struck off at different epochs. There is the so called current treasure coin of Cho-sen, one of the more modern kinds, as well as the older coin of Korai, the Ko-ka; while another coin which seems to have been struck off in the Eastern provinces, is probably as old as any of these, and is still occasionally found in use. The coins, as I have said, are strung together by the hundred upon a straw rope: a knot is tied when this number is reached, then another hundred is passed through, and so on, until several thousands are sometimes strung to one string."

(From "Corea, the Land of the Morning Calm" by Henry Savage-Landor.)

#### THE IMITATION SHEKEL

4th February 1895.

To the Editors of the Numismatic Circular.

Gentlemen,

The imitation shekel described in the January Circular was bought in London in November last, and was not an isolated specimen, but one of what we may call a re-issue of the last century forgery referred to. It is of a yellowish-white metal, and cost one shilling. Mr. Thos. Edwards' piece is very likely a variety of the same 18th-century forgery (if forgery it was) from which the silver coating has worn off.

The term *forgery* would apply only to a piece fabricated with intent to deceive. Would not Mr. Nathan Heywood's note seem to indicate that the original pieces were not intended as numismatic specimens at all, and that a misapprehension as to their real charac-

ter has led to their being erroneously considered either as genuine shekels or fac-similes of genuine shekels, and perpetuated as such?  
I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

Gertrude BURFORD RAWLINGS.

#### ON AUSTRALIAN CHECKS

Maldon. Victoria. Australia, Dec. 10. 1894.

To the Editor of Spink's Numismatic Circular.

Sir. In your November number I notice that a Ballarat correspondent calls attention to the fact that the sixpenny drink check of the Ballarat City Fire brigade has not been mentioned in any book on Australian tokens. Were it and all similar checks taken notice of by writers on numismatics, they would soon find that they had entered on an endless and utterly useless task. The check in question and many others of a similar character are known to most numismatic collectors in this colony but no one has considered them worthy of a place in their collections although they do not wholly pass them by, when they come in their way. I herewith send you rubbings of a few of those I possess. They have been issued by publicans and restaurateurs in Melbourne and other towns in Victoria. Their circulation is very limited and only among the local patrons of such places. They are mostly of copper, brass, pewter or cardboard. In design and execution they are exceedingly commonplace and of small intrinsic value. In years long past our 1<sup>d</sup> and 1/2<sup>d</sup> tokens issued by merchants and tradesmen formed a highly necessary and important portion of our currency when no British coin of less value than sixpence was in circulation. Before their introduction the change usually given by shopkeepers for anything under sixpence was a box of matches or a reel of cotton. As mementos of our vanished golden days they are well worthy of a place in the most advanced collections, but we must draw the line at drink checks or we may descend still lower and give a place in our cabinets to the embossed leaden capsules of exhausted whisky bottles: the brass labels of old sardine tins *et hoc genus omne*.

Faithfully yours,

GEO. M<sup>c</sup>. ARTHUR.

#### VARIA

Une question qui aura son importance, lorsque sonnera pour la Chine le quart d'heure de Rabelais, c'est-à-dire l'indemnité de guerre à payer au Japon.

Une partie de ce paiement pourra être effectuée en espèces sonnantes; mais il y a 5 ans à peine il eut été forcément opéré en lingots.

La monnaie officielle chinoise n'a été créée, en effet, qu'à la fin de 1890. Jusqu'alors on n'avait connu, dans les ports ouverts de l'Empire chinois, que les dollars mexicains et japonais et la petite monnaie japonaise, ainsi que les pièces d'argent provenant de l'ancien hôtel des monnaies de Hong-Kong.

Dans l'intérieur du pays, on avait de tout temps fait usage des lingots d'argent dont on détachait, à l'aide d'un ciseau et d'un marteau, une quantité de métal équivalant à la valeur de l'objet acheté.

L'émission de la nouvelle monnaie chinoise a été accompagnée d'un édit impérial qui en rend la circulation obligatoire, sous peine d'un châtiment sévère.

Les pièces chinoises, qui sont en argent, ont été frappées à Canton et ressemblent à des dollars. Sur l'une des faces est gravé un dragon.

C. F.

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**Théorie de la vitesse de circulation du numéraire.** — M. Pierre des Essars fait une lecture à l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques sur la vitesse de circulation du numéraire.

L'unité de vitesse est le changement de mains de la monnaie; plus la monnaie change de fois de mains, plus l'état économique est prospère. On constate que les vitesses vont en décroissant dans les pays à finances saines jusqu'aux pays à finances avariées. C'est ainsi que les vitesses sont infiniment plus fortes en France, en Allemagne

et en Belgique qu'en Portugal, en Espagne et en Italie. Dans un même pays, les vitesses croissent ou décroissent, suivant le plus ou moins de prospérité des affaires.

L'auteur a fait circuler un graphique montrant l'affaîsissement de vitesse de circulation en Italie depuis que le marché français lui est fermé. Les graphiques des vitesses à la Banque de France montrent que, sans exception ni réserve, les vitesses de circulation présentent un maximum au moment des crises et un minimum au moment des liquidations.

(Journal de Genève.)

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On the List of Awards at the Universal Exhibition of Antwerp, 1894, we notice with pleasure the name of our contributor, M. E. Zay, who has obtained a gold medal for his work, *L'Histoire monétaire des colonies françaises*.

This invaluable book, containing 278 illustrations, gives besides other matter with official documents, the coins issued at Guadeloupe, Martinique and St<sup>e</sup> Lucie, under English rule.

Price 13/6.

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**Les fouilles en Crète.** — MM. Frédéric Halbherr, professeur d'épigraphie à l'Université de Rome, et Antoine Taramelli ont entrepris cette année de grands travaux archéologiques en Crète, et spécialement dans toutes les provinces qui se trouvent à l'est de Réthymo. La plus grande attention a été donnée à l'étude des antiquités de la période mycénienne ou préhistorique et de l'école archaïque, qui a laissé en Crète des restes remarquables, entre autres quelques nécropoles à l'aide desquelles on peut étudier l'architecture, la céramique et les coutumes funèbres du peuple primitif du pays. M. Halbherr a examiné deux de ces nécropoles, celle d'Ergane, située sur les montagnes qui dominent le village d'Ebaro (Pédias), et une autre qui se trouve à la partie occidentale de Messara, non loin du village de Kourtès (Kénourio).

Les tombeaux de la nécropole d'Ergane ont, comme la plupart des tombeaux mycéniens de Crète et de la Grèce, la forme d'un four hypogée. Ils sont circulaires, se rétrécissant vers le sommet, construits en pierres non taillées et unies sans mortier. Une ouverture précédée d'une ruelle carrée sert d'entrée à ces tombeaux. M. Halbherr a examiné trois tombeaux de différentes grandeurs. Les deux premiers ne contenaient que des débris de vases de terre cuite et d'os très usés; mais le troisième était plus riche et en parfait état de conservation. Il contenait les dépouilles de six corps dont les crânes étaient presque intacts.

Ces cinq premiers corps étaient enfouis dans le sol de la chambre tumulaire, mais les ossements et le crâne du sixième étaient recueillis dans un grand vase qui se trouvait au milieu de l'hypogée. On ne voyait pas la moindre trace de crémation sur les os, d'où l'on peut conclure que, dans cette nécropole, la coutume de simple inhumation était seule en usage. Seulement, chez les personnes de marque, les ossements, recueillis apparemment après la décomposition du cadavre, étaient posés dans de grands vases faits pour cet usage. Dans d'autres nécropoles, au contraire, où l'on incinérât les cadavres des morts, comme, par exemple, dans celle d'Anopolis, les os étaient à demi brûlés et mêlés avec du charbon. Sur les hauteurs environnantes de la nécropole, M. Halbherr a découvert des restes de l'ancienne ville, les fondements d'un palais mycénien et les ruines d'un monument cyclopéen, qui était probablement une redoute protégeant le passage de la vallée.

La forme des tombeaux de Kourtès, d'après leur reconstitution, est plus variée que celle des sépulcres d'Ergane, et les vases de terre qui y avaient été trouvés appartiennent à une époque moins reculée. Dans les vases d'Ergane se distingue le mode d'art mycénien si connu, tandis que dans ceux de Kourtès on remarque dans la forme comme dans l'ornementation le caractère de la période de transition du mode mycénien au mode archaïque.

Parmi les monuments de la période grecque archaïque que M. Halbherr a découverts en différents endroits de l'île, les plus intéressants et les plus précieux sont ceux de Pressos à Sétie, ceux de Prinia à Mirabella et ceux de Saint-Elie à Pédhias.

A Pressos, il a découvert des statuettes votives d'argile et des fragments de vases de terre et d'ustensiles de cuivre. La plupart de ces statuettes présentent le type grec; quelques-unes cependant

ont un type particulier, et elles peuvent bien être les premiers monuments de l'art crétois proprement dit qui soient parvenus jusqu'à nous; d'autres encore ont une grande analogie avec le style et le type cypriens.

Outre les débris de terre cuite, qui ont une grande importance au point de vue de l'histoire de l'ancienne céramique de Crète, M. Halbherr a examiné un grand nombre de stéatites aux environs de Saint-Elie, où souvent on trouve ces sortes de pierres onctueuses, qui sont toutes percées. Elles servaient peut-être de talismans qu'on portait sur le visage; elles sont très anciennes et quelques-unes d'entre elles portent sur un côté des lettres grecques; d'autres portent des signes et des caractères magiques comme ceux des pierres gnostiques.

La récolte des inscriptions a été également abondante. Celles qui ont été découvertes cette année n'ont pas été moins de deux cents, dont quelques-unes ont une grande importance archéologique.

Les villes d'Inatos, Priansos et l'antique Sybritos, du district de Réthymo, ne figuraient pas jusqu'à présent parmi les inscriptions grecques connues de Crète. C'est M. Halbherr qui a découvert dernièrement les premières inscriptions de ces villes. Celles d'Inatos et de Sybritos sont, en grande partie, tumulaires; mais, à l'emplacement du port de Priansos, M. Halbherr a mis au jour une inscription votive en vers en l'honneur d'un Romain.

A Gortyne ont été découvertes également plusieurs inscriptions très remarquables, parmi lesquelles bon nombre de décrets de proxénie. Dans ces décrets qui, pour la plupart, appartiennent aux temps macédoniens, figurent les noms de plusieurs Crétois ou étrangers de distinction qui ont été honorés par les Gortyniens du titre de Proxènes et de concitoyens.

Parmi ces personnes, on voit des Crétois d'Axos, de Gnosso, d'Ellyne, et des étrangers d'Athènes, d'Alicarnasse, etc. Dans d'autres décrets figurent les noms d'illustres Romains qui ont eu les mêmes honneurs. Les monuments épigraphiques les plus intéressants qui ont été découverts à Gortyne sont quelques fragments archaïques du septième et du sixième siècle avant J.-C., parmi lesquels il y a un fragment de loi relatif aux sacrifices à Jupiter et au Soleil, une convention (*synthiky*) entre Gortyne et Rhizénie, ville connue par un passage de Steph. Byzantius, un extrait de loi sur la plantation d'arbres et l'édification de maisons, une loi sur la frappe et la circulation des monnaies, etc.

Après ces dernières recherches, l'exploration de la partie orientale de la Crète peut être considérée comme achevée. MM. Halbherr et Taramelli ont parcouru cette partie de l'île en tous sens et ont examiné savamment tout le matériel archéologique qui se trouve à la surface du sol, de manière que les archéologues qui visiteront désormais cette partie de l'île n'aient plus qu'à glaner.

La Crète est très redevable aux savants italiens de la part qu'ils auront prise par leurs travaux assidus et consciencieux à l'éclaircissement de son histoire ancienne. S'ils parviennent un jour à faire des fouilles régulières dans l'île, le sol crétois leur ménagera plus d'une surprise et les dédommagera moralement des peines qu'ils auront prises, car ce sol renferme des richesses inestimables, à en juger par tout ce que mettent journellement à jour le hasard et l'avidité des trafiquers.

(Journal de Genève.)

## CORRESPONDENCE

Messieurs,

Permettez-moi de vous signaler une petite erreur commise par un de vos correspondants dans un article paru, il y a quelques mois, sur les monnaies frappées d'avance à l'effigie de prétendants. L'auteur cite parmi celles-ci une monnaie à l'effigie de Boulanger I. Cette monnaie qui était une pièce française de 2 sous, de Napoléon III, a été en effet vendue en assez grand nombre dans notre canton à des amateurs de curiosités; mais cette monnaie était une plaisanterie d'un graveur de la Chaux-de-Fonds qui s'était amusé à faire avec la tête de Napoléon III la tête de Boulanger et à modifier l'inscription, sur une pièce de dix centimes. Voyant qu'il pouvait en vendre, il en a fait un certain nombre, à titre de curiosité. Les partisans de Boulanger n'étaient donc pour rien dans cette affaire, comme paraît le croire votre correspondant.

Agréez, Messieurs, etc.

Charles CHATELAIN.

Cernier (Neuchâtel), 21 janvier 1895.



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January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1895.

The Editor of the Numismatic Circular.

Sir,

I have specimens of what is no doubt an Indian coin, that I cannot satisfactorily attribute. The dates are 1273 and 1274, and the year of Reign 18. The Mint is Hyderabad. The name of King is Muhammad Bahádur Padshah Ghazi. Which Hyderabad it meant? 1273 A.H. = A.D. 1856 Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> to Aug. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1857. The Year of Reign 18 of Bahádur Sháh of Dehli seems to have been 1270 A.H. But who was the Bahádur Sháh whose name is on the coins? Was he the last Mogul of Dehli?

I shall be very glad if some of your numerous readers can help me.

I am,

Sir,

Your obdt<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>,  
J. S. BLACKETT.

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Gentlemen,

I shall be much indebted to any correspondent of the "Numismatic Circular" who will kindly explain the raison d'être of the following Chinese Coins which find places in my collection.

Ch'ien Lisng (1736, 1795)  
Cash, Board of Revenue  
— Works  
— pao Tzin  
— pao Tzi  
Chia Ch'ing (1796, 1820)  
Cash, Board of Revenue  
Tao Kuang (1821, 1850)  
Cash, Board of Revenue  
— Board of Works  
Itsien Feng (1851, 1861)  
Cash, Board of Revenue  
— Board of Works  
T'ung Chih (1862, 1874)  
Cash, Pao Su.

The peculiarity of them all being that they are,

1 Smaller in size than the ordinary Cash, 17 to 18 m.m. instead of about 25 m.m.

2 Much better workmanship :

3 Fine yellow brass, rather than the uncertain mixture of the great majority of the Cash.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours very truly,  
H.

8 Febr'y 1895.

P. S. — I find no reference to the above-named in Wylie, Bushell or Fonrobert.

#### NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, etc.

*Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Fasc. IV, 1894.

Gabrics Ettore, *Topographia e numismatica dell' antica Imera e di Termo* (3 Tav. e Fig.). — Malaguzzi Valeri Francesco, *La Zecca di Reggio Emilia. Parte seconda et terza* (3 Tav.). — Bibliographia. Renner (Victor von), *Griechische Münzen, für Schulzwecke zusammengestellt*. — Notizie varie. *Il ripostiglio di Polcevera*. — Atti della Società Numismatica Italiana. — Miscellanea.

**Auctions-Catalog** enthaltend **Verschiedene Münzsammlungen** : 1. Nuere Prägungen. 2. Münzen und Medaillen verschiedener händler. 3. Wallfahrtsorte, religiöse Bruderschaften, Pestmulette, &c. 4. Münzen und Medaillen von Braunschweig-Lüneburg, &c. — Die Auction findet statt Montag, den 4. Februar 1895 und folgende Tage. Otto Helbing. München.

**Collection de M. le comte de B. Monnaies romaines.** Vente publique les 21 et 22 janvier 1895. Raymond Serrure. Paris (437 nos).

**Collection Jouneau.** Monnaies et médailles antiques, françaises et étrangères. Vente publique le 28 janvier 1895 et trois jours suivants. Raymond Serrure. Paris (1773 nos. 4 plates).

**Numismatische Correspondenz**, Nos 137-139, 1895.

**Numismatische Gesellschaft zu Berlin.** — *Katalog verkäuflicher Münzen* (350 no). Adolph Veyl. Berlin.

**La Circulaire numismatique universelle**, janvier 1895.

*Médailles des rois de la Société des carabiniers de Carouge (canton de Genève, en Suisse).* — *Médaille militaire pour les régiments hanovriens ayant combattu à Waterloo.*

— *Monnaies inédites de l'évêché de Breslau.* — *Monnaies et médailles en vente à prix marqués.* chez P. Stroehlin et Cie, Genève.

**Berliner Münz-Verkehr.** Julius Hahlo. Berlin.

**Bulletin de numismatique**, 1<sup>re</sup> livraison, 1895.

A. Boutkowski-Glinka, *Monnaies grecques inédites : Verbia, Selinus, Ceretapa.* — Louis Blancard, *La réforme monétaire de saint Louis.* — Roger Vallentin, *Documents inédits, relatifs au monnayage des archevêques d'Embrun.* — *Livres nouveaux.* — *Revue des revues.* — *Lectures diverses.* — *Académies et sociétés.* — *Les nouvelles émissions.* — *Les trouvailles.* — *Les ventes.*

**Les monnaies féodales du Poitou**, par Charles Farcinet.

Nouvelle édition, Fontenay-le-Comte, 1895, 20 pp.

**Numismatisch-Sphragistischer Anzeiger**, 31 Januar 1895.

R. Böhlmann, *Ein Hildesheimischer doppelter Silbergroschen von 1611 aus der Münze zu Peine.* — M. Bahrfeldt, *Archivalische Lese Früchte.* — C. T. Gebert, *Ein interessanter halber bayerischer Guldenthaler von 1571.* — Fr. Jewes, *Ein Münzfund von Scharringhausen, Kr. Sulingen, mit in Bremen gegengestempelten Doppelschillingen.*

#### SALES

G. Theod Bom and Zoon, Amsterdam, will sell in the second part of March next, the fine Collection of Silver Coins, formerly the property of the late J. T. G. Meyer Director of the Royal Coin Cabinet at the Hague.

#### OBITUARY

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, LL.D., late Keeper of Coins in the British Museum and Professor of Archæology at University College, died at his house in London on Friday morning, after an illness which had but recently assumed a serious form. He had not quite completed his sixty-third year, having been born on 27th of February, 1832. Mr. Poole was a nephew of Lane, the author of the "Modern Egyptians", and spent his boyhood, from 1842 to 1849, with his mother and uncle in Cairo, where he naturally acquired a strong interest in Oriental, and especially Egyptian, literature and antiquities. His first book, "Horæ Ægyptiacæ," replete with precocious learning and evidently the fruit of a vast amount of industrious research, was written when he was only seventeen; and this early promise was well fulfilled in his later career. In 1852 he entered the British Museum as assistant in the Department of Antiquities. When that department was split up into several divisions he was assigned to the new Department of Coins, of which he became chief in 1870. For forty years before his accession no catalogue of the rich collections of coins in the museum had been published; but during his reign of twenty-two years thirty-five volumes of very complete and scientific catalogues of Greek, Roman, Oriental, and Anglo-Saxon coins were published, and in respect of the publication of its contents the department now stands unrivalled in Europe. Mr. Poole wrote four of these volumes himself: the first, published in 1873, on the coins of the Greek colonies in Italy; the next two on his favourite field of Egypt, dealing with the coinage of the Ptolemies and the local issues of Alexandria (1892); the last concerning the subject he took up late in life, but perhaps liked best of all—Persian, and describing the coins of the numerous Shahs. Besides these, he editorially supervised and verified all his assistants' catalogues with scrupulous minuteness, and arranged the publication of guides to the exhibitions or select specimens, which he organized with a view to the interest and instruction of the public. In his early days he contributed a number of learned papers to the transactions of various societies and to the Dictionary of the Bible; but he wrote little in later life, beyond some exhaustive articles for the Encyclopædia Britannica, and occasional essays in the monthly periodicals, some of which were in 1882 reprinted under the title of "Cities of Egypt". Instead of writing he lectured, and in this he found his most perfect and natural mode of utterance. He began lecturing at Brighton when scarcely twenty-one, and even appeared before the Royal Institution Friday evening audiences as early as 1864; and from thenceforward he lost no opportunity of recommending archæological and Egyptian studies from the platform. He was an eloquent and even inspiring lecturer, and his classes have done much to disseminate a love of learning through the country. In 1885 he succeeded his former colleague Sir Charles Newton as Professor of Archæology



at University College; where he organized an excellent system of subdivided lectures, taking the Oriental branches himself and calling in specialists' help for the rest. He was honorary secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund, which he largely helped to found and maintain, and which has done such remarkable work in a notable field of research. In 1876 he was elected a Correspondent of the Institute of France; and a little later he was given the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge. Retiring from the Museum in 1893, after more than forty years' service, he found his health unequal even to the duties of his professorship, which he resigned last year. The hopes of an old age of leisured scholarship were defeated, and he succumbed to no obvious ailment, but sheer fatigue and exhaustion. He had begun too soon and worked too persistently.

(St James Gazette.)

## CATALOGUE

OF

### COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR CITY HOUSE, Nos 1 & 2, GRACECHURCH STREET CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — E. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. — Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor. — S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M.I. = *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzcabinet*. — S.R. = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet*. — Rm. = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = British Museum Catalogue.

#### GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1066.)

#### RECENT ACQUISITIONS

- 22024 **Sicyonia**. *Sicyon*. R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 400-322). Obv. **ΣΕ**. Chimaera to l.; above, wreath. R. Dove flying in laurel-wreath to l. H. fig. 224. A splendid specimen. F. D. C. 6 " "
- 22025 **R.** — Similar. V. F. 2 10 "
- 22026 **Achaia**. *Pellene*. R. Triobol (Circ. B.C. 370-322). Obv. Head of Apollo. **ΠΕΑ** in laurel-wreath. H. 350. V. F. 1 10 "
- 22027 **Elis**. R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 421-365). Obv. Head of Hera wearing lofty stephanos adorned with flowers. R. **FA**. Fulmen in wreath of wild olive. H. fig. 231. V. F. 9 " "
- 22028 **R.** Drachm. Obv. Eagle to r. devouring hare. R. **FA**. Fulmen. F. " 5 "
- 22029 **Messenia**. *Messene*. R. Attic Tetrobol. (Circ. B.C. 280). Obv. Head of Zeus. R. **ΜΕΣ**. Tripod; magistrate's name, **ΣΟΑΝΙΣ**. F. " 2 6 "
- 22030 **Laconia**. R. Tetrobol (3<sup>rd</sup> Cent. B.C.). Obv. Bearded head of Herakles. R. **ΑΑ**. Amphora between the pilei of the Dioskuri. M. " 4 "
- 22031 **Argolis**. *Argos*. R. Tetrobol (Circ. B.C. 352-329). Obv. Fore-part of wolf. R. Large A, and magistrate's name, **ΑΓΑΚ-ΛΕΟΣ**. V. F. " 4 "
- 22032 **Troezen**. R. Drachm (Circ. B.C. 400-322). Obv. Head of Apollo. R. **ΤΡΟ**. Trident. H. 371. V. F. " 7 6 "
- 22033 **Arcadia**. *Cleitor*. R. Triobol (Circ. B.C. 400-322). Obv. Head of Helios facing. R. **ΚΛΗ**. Butting bull to r. H. 374. F. " 5 "
- 22034 **Megalopolis**. R. Triobol (Circ. B.C. 300-251). Obv. Head of Zeus Lykaios to l. R. **ΜΕΓ**. Pan seated on rocks. H. 377. V. F. " 7 6 "
- 22035 **Pheneus**. R. Triobol (Circ. B.C. 400-362). Obv. Head of Demeter. R. Bull to r. H. 378. F. " 5 "
- 22036 **Crete**. *Hierapytna*. R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 280-167). Obv. Female head turreted to r. R. **ΙΕΡΑΠΥ**... Palm-tree and eagle; magistrate's name **ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ**. Oxidized. R. H. 397. F. " 3 15 "
- 22037 **Rhaucus**. R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 400-300). Obv. Poseidon Hippios to r., standing beside horse and brandishing trident. R. **(PAY)KION**. Trident. RR. F. 1 10 "
- 22038 **The Cyclades**. *Delos*. R. Stater. Obv. Two dolphins, one to r., the other to l. R. Irregular incuse. V. F. 2 " "
- 22039 **Siphnos**. R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 600-500). Obv. Eagle flying. R.

- Incuse square divided into eight triangular compartments. H. fig. 261. V. F. 6 10 "
- 22040 **Pontus**. *Mithradates VI*. R. Tetradrachm (B.C. 121-63). Obv. Head of King to r. R. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ**. Stag drinking to l., and mon. H. fig. 265. V. F. 9 10 "
- 22041 **Paphlagonia**. *Amastris*. R. Stater (After circ. B.C. 302). Obv. Head of Mithras to r. R. **ΑΜΑΣΤΡΕΙΩΝ**. Seated female figure to l. RR. V. F. 10 " "
- 22042 **Bithynia**. *Calchedon*. R. Tetradrachm (Circ. B.C. 350-280). Obv. **ΚΑΛΧ**. Bull. R. Incuse square, quartered, mill-sail pattern. H. 438. V. F. 5 5 "
- 22043 **Aeolis**. *Cyme*. R. Tetradrachm (After circ. B.C. 190). Obv. Head of Cyme, the traditional founder. R. **ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ**. Horse: within wreath. H. 479. V. F. 3 10 "
- 22044 **Myrina**. R. Tetradrachm (After circ. B.C. 197). Obv. Laureate head of Apollo to r. R. Wreath, within which **ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ**, and draped figure of Apollo to r. H. fig. 292. Almost F. D. C. V. F. 4 10 "
- 22045 **Ionian**. *Clazomenae*. R. Drachm (B.C. 387-300). Obv. Head of Apollo, three-quarter face, towards left, chlamys fastened round neck. R. **ΚΑ. ΑΠΟΛΛΑΣ**. Swan standing to left, with open wings. Weight: 63 grs. *Carfax specimen, described as a very charming piece, in beautiful condition.* V. F. 37 15 "
- 22046 **Ephesus**. R. Tetradrachm (Circ. B.C. 394-295). Obv. **ΕΦ** Bee. R. Fore-part of stag with head turned back, behind it, a palm tree; magistrate's name, **ΛΕΟΔΡΩΝ**. H. 495. F. 5 " "
- 22047 **Miletus**. Electrum  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stater. Obv. Lion's head to r. R. Oblong incuse. H. 504. M. " 15 "
- 22048 **El.** — — — V. F. 1 10 "
- 22049 **Caria**. *Cnidus*. R. Drachm (Circ. B.C. 600-480). Obv. Fore-part of lion. R. Head of Aphrodite. H. 523. V. F. " 5 "
- 22050 **Rhodus**. R. Didrachm (Circ. B.C. 400-304). Obv. Head of Helios, three-quarter face to r. R. **ΡΟΔΙΩΝ**. Rose with bud; magistrate's name: **ΕΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ**. H. 539. V. F. " 15 "
- 22051 **R.** — Same name of magistrate: **ΕΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ**. V. F. " 17 6 "
- 22052 **Lydia**. *Sardes*. R.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stater (B.C. 568-554). Obv. Fore-parts of a lion and bull facing each other. R. Oblong incuse divided into two parts. Weight: 82 grs. H. 553. V. F. 1 10 "
- 22053 **Lydia**. R. Stater (Before Circ. B.C. 480). Obv. Fore-part of boar to l. R. Incuse square, irregularly divided by transverse lines. H. 571. V. F. 2 5 "
- 22054 **Cragus**. R. Hemidrachm. Obv. Laureate head of Apollo to r. R. **ΚΡ**. Lyre. V. F. " 5 "
- 22055 **Limyra**. R. Hemidrachm. Obv. Same head. R. **ΛΙ** Lyre. Masicytus. R. Hemidrachm. Similar, with **ΜΑ**. V. F. " 6 "
- 22056 **R.** — — — F. " 3 6 "
- 22057 **R.** — — — M. " 2 "
- 22058 **Pamphylia**. *Aspendus*. R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 400-300). Obv. Two men wrestling. R. **ΕΣΤΓΕΛΙΩΣ**. Slinger, to r. Triskelis. H. 582. V. F. " 17 6 "
- 22059 **R.** — — — F. " 10 "
- 22060 **R.** — — — M. " 7 6 "
- 22061 **Side**. R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 190-36). Obv. Head of Pallas, in crested Corinthian helmet. R. Nike holding wreath. V. F. 2 " "
- 22062 **R.** — — — V. F. 1 10 "
- 22063 **R.** — — — F. 1 " "
- 22064 **Cilicia**. *Tarsus*. Satrap Tarkamos. R. Stater (Circ. B.C. 380-360). Obv. Head of Arethusa with loose hair, facing. R. Helmeted male head to left, bearded; name of dynast in Aramaic letters. Almost F. D. C. V. F. 3 " "
- 22065 **R.** — — — V. F. 2 5 "
- 22066 **Cappadocia**. *Ariarathes IV* (B.C. 220-163). R. Drachm. Obv. Diademed head to r. R. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ**. Pallas Nikephoros standing to l.; in field, mon. V. F. " 6 "
- 22067 **R.** — — — F. " 4 "
- 22068 **Syria**. *Seleucus I Nicator* (B.C. 312-280). R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of Herakles to right. R. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ**. Zeus Aetophoros seated to left, dolphin in field to left. V. F. 2 10 "
- 22069 **R.** — Similar, with monogram beneath throne. V. F. 2 5 "
- 22070 **Demetrius II (B.C. 130-125). R. Tetradrachm of the Tyrian mint. Obv. Diademed bust to right. R. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ**. Eagle to l. V. F. " 10 "**
- 22071 **Antiochus VIII (B.C. 121-96). R. Tetradrachm of the Tyrian mint. Obv. Diademed bust to right. R. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**. Eagle to left standing on rudder, in field, club with monogram of Tyre, and various monograms. Obv. F. D. C. V. F. 2 " "**
- 22072 **Phoenicia**. *Sidon*. R. Octodrachm (Circ. B.C. 359-338). Obv. Galley to left. R. King and charioteer in chariot to left, attendant walking behind. R. F. 1 10 "
- 22073 **Tripolis**. R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Busts of the Dioskuri to r. R. **ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ**. City standing resting on short sceptre, and holding cornucopiae. Almost F. D. C. V. F. 6 " "
- 22074 **R.** — — — V. F. 2 10 "

- 22075 *Tyrrus*. *AR*. Tetradrachm (Circ. B.C. 450-332). Obv. Melkarth holding bow and riding over the waves upon a sea-horse; beneath waves, a dolphin. *R*. Owl with crook and flail. *H. fig.* 356. V. F. 2 » »  
 22076 *AR*. — — — — — F. 1 » »  
 22077 *AR*. Didrachm. Similar type. V. F. 1 5 »  
 22078 *AR*. Obol. Obv. Dolphin and shell. *R*. Owl with crook and flail. V. F. » 3 6  
 22079 — — — — — F. » 2 »  
 22080 *AR*. Tetradrachm (Circ. B.C. 126-A.D. 57). Obv. Laureate head of Tyrian Herakles to r. *R*. *TYPOY. IEPAΣ. KAI. AΣYAOTY*. Eagle to left standing on rudder. V. F. 1 5 »  
 22081 — — — — — F. » 17 6  
 22082 *AR*. Didrachm. Similar type. F. » 7 6  
 22083 *Judaea*. *Jerusalem*. Shekel struck during the First Revolt of the Jews. Usual type, with chalice and branch with three flowers. Year 3. V. F. 4 10 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 1066.)

## RENIA

- 22084 *AR*. Obv. Head of Rome to r. *R*. C. RENI ROMA. Juno Caprotina in biga of goats. *B. 1.* V. F. » 2 »  
 22085 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 9  
 22086 *AR*. — — — — — M. » 6

## ROSCIA

- 22087 *AR*. Obv. L. ROSCI. Head of Juno covered with goat's skin. *R*. FABATI. Young girl standing to r. feeding a serpent. *B. 1.* V. F. » 2 »  
 22088 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 1 »  
 22089 *AR*. — — — — — M. » 6

## RUBRIA

- 22090 *AR*. Obv. DOSSEN. Laureated head of Jupiter to r. *R*. L. RV-BRI. Triumphal chariot to right above which Victory holding a wreath. *B. 1.* V. F. » 2 6  
 22091 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 1 6  
 22092 *AR*. Obv. DOS. Helmeted bust of Rome. *R*. Similar. V. F. » 2 »  
 22093 *AR*. — — — — — M. » 9

## RUSTIA

- 22094 *AR*. Obv. S.C. Helmeted head of Mars. *R*. L. RVSTI. Goat to r. *B. 1.* V. F. » 2 6  
 22095 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 1 »

## RUTILIA

- 22096 *AR*. Obv. FLAC. Head of Rome. *R*. L. RVTILI. Victory in biga to r. *B. 1.* V. F. » 1 6  
 22097 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 9  
 22098 *AR*. — — — — — M. » 6

## SAUFEIA

- 22099 *AR*. Obv. Head of Rome. *R*. L. SAVF. ROMA. Victory in biga to r. *B. 1.* V. F. » 1 6  
 22100 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 1 »  
 22101 *AR*. — — — — — M. » 6

## SCRIBONIA

- 22102 *AR*. Obv. BON. EVENT. LIBO. Diademed head of Bonus Eventus. *R*. PVTEAL SCRIBON. The Scribonian well. *B. 8.* F. D. C. » 3 »  
 22103 *AR*. — — — — — V. F. » 1 6  
 22104 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 1 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1067.)

## TREBONIANUS GALLUS

- 22105 *AR*. Obv. IMP. CAE. C. VIB. TREB. GALLUS. AVG. Radiate bust to r. *R*. AETERNITAS AVGG. Eternity diademed standing to l., holding globe on which a phoenix. *C. 13.* V. F. » 1 »  
 22106 *AR*. *R*. FELICITAS PVBLICA. Felicity standing to l. *C. 37.* V. F. » 2 »  
 22107 *AR*. — — — — — V. F. » 1 6  
 22108 *AR*. *R*. LIBERTAS AVGG. Liberty standing to l. *C. 67.* F. D. C. » 3 »  
 22109 *AR*. *R*. PIETAS AVGG. Piety standing to l. *C. 84.* M. » 9  
 22110 *AR*. *R*. SALVS AVGG. Health standing to l., feeding serpent. *C. 117.* F. D. C. » 2 »  
 22111 *AR*. *R*. VICTORIA AVGG. Victory standing to l. *C. 128.* V. F. » 1 6

- 22112 *AE*. Obv. IMP. CAES. C. VIBIVS TREBONIANVS GALLVS AVG. Laureated bust to r. *R*. PIETAS AVGG. S.C. Piety standing to l. raising her two hands. *C. 86.* F. » 5 6

## VOLUSIAN

- 22113 *AR*. Obv. IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Radiated bust to r. *R*. CONCORDIA AVGG. Concord standing to l. *C. 20.* V. F. » 2 6  
 22114 *AR*. *R*. FELICITAS PVBL. Felicity standing to l. *C. 32.* F. D. C. » 3 »  
 22115 *AR*. *R*. IOVI STATORI. Jupiter standing facing. V. F. » 2 »  
 22116 *AR*. *R*. PIETAS AVGG. Piety standing to l., raising her two hands. *C. 85.* F. D. C. » 2 6  
 22117 *AR*. — — — — — V. F. » 1 »  
 22118 *AR*. *R*. P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. Volusian standing to l. *C. 92.* F. D. C. » 3 »  
 22119 *AR*. *R*. SALVS AVGG. Health standing to r., feeding a serpent which she holds in her hands. *C. 118.* F. D. C. » 3 »  
 22120 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 1 »  
 22121 *AR*. *R*. VICTORIA AVGG. Victory standing to l. *C. 131.* V. F. » 4 »  
 22122 *AE*. Obv. IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Laureated bust to r. *R*. APOLLO SALVTARI S.C. Apollo standing to l. *C. 15.* F. » 2 »  
 22123 *AE*. *R*. CONCORDIA AVGG. S.C. Concordia standing to l. *C. 21.* V. F. » 5 6  
 22124 *AE*. Similar as *C. 26.* F. » 2 6  
 22125 *AE*. *R*. PAX AVGG. S.C. Peace standing to l. *C. 74.* F. » 3 6  
 22126 *AE*. *R*. P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. S. C. Volusian standing to l., holding a sceptre. *C. 97.* F. » 5 »

## AEMILIAN

- 22127 *AE*. Obv. IMP. AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL AVG. Laureated bust to r. *R*. FIDES EXERCIT. S.C. Female figure standing between an ensign and a spear. *C. 16 (Tooled).* V. F. 4 » »  
 22128 *AE*. *R*. VOTIS DECENNALIBVS S.C. within a wreath. *C. 65.* F. » 5 »  
 22129 *AE*. — — — — — F. » 7 6  
 22130 *AE*. Similar type. *C. 66 (60 fr.).* V. F. 1 5 »  
 22131 *AE*. of Alexandria. Obv. A. K. M. AIMIA. AIMIAIANON EYC. CYT. CEB. Laureated and bearded bust to r. *R*. L. B. (year 2). RR. V. F. » 12 6

## VALERIAN I

- 22132 *AR*. Obv. IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS AVG. Radiated bust to r. *R*. APOLLINI CONSERVA. Apollo standing to l. *C. 17.* V. F. » 1 6  
 22133 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 1 »  
 22134 *AR*. *R*. FELICITAS AVGG. Felicity to l. *C. 54.* F. » 1 6  
 22135 *AR*. — — — — — M. » 9  
 22136 *AR*. *R*. FIDES MILITVM. Faith standing to l. *C. 65.* F. » 1 6  
 22137 *AR*. *R*. ORIENS AVGG. Helios to l. *C. 142.* V. F. » 2 »  
 22138 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 1 »  
 22139 *AR*. — — — — — M. » 6  
 22140 *AR*. *R*. SALVS AVGG. Health to r. *C. 200.* F. » 1 »  
 22141 *AR*. *R*. VICTORIA AVGG. Victory standing to l. holding wreath and palm. V. F. » 1 6  
 22142 *AE*. *R*. CONCORDIA EXERCIT. S.C. Concord standing to l. *C. 40.* F. » 2 6  
 22143 *AE*. *R*. FIDES MILITVM S.C. Faith to l. *C. 69.* M. » 3 »  
 22144 *AE*. *R*. IOVI CONSERVATORI S.C. Jupiter standing to l. *C. 95.* V. F. » 5 »

## MARINIANA

- 22145 *AR*. Obv. DIVAE MARINIANAE. Diademed and veiled bust to r. *R*. CONSECRATIO. Peacock to r. *C. 11.* F. D. C. » 10 »  
 22146 *AR*. — — — — — V. F. » 7 6  
 22147 *AR*. — — — — — F. » 5 »  
 22148 *AR*. — — — — — M. » 2 6

## GALLIENUS

- 22149 *AR*. Obv. GALLIENVS AVG. Radiate bust to r. *R*. DIANA FELIX. Diana standing to r. *C. 173.* M. » » 9  
 22150 *AR*. *R*. GERMAN. MAX. TR. P. Trophy beneath which two German captives are seated. *C. 305.* V. F. » 1 6  
 22151 *AR*. — — — — — F. » » 9  
 22152 *AR*. *R*. IOVI CONSERVA. Jupiter standing to l. *C. 356.* V. F. » 1 »  
 22153 *AR*. *R*. LAETITIA AVG. Joy to l. M. » » 6  
 22154 *AR*. *R*. VIRTVS AVGG. Valour standing to l. F. D. C. » 1 6  
 22155 *AR*. — — — — — F. » » 9  
 22156 *AE*. *R*. CONCORDIA AVG. *C. 117.* M. » 1 »  
 22157 *AE*. Obv. GENIVS P. R. Laureated and turreted head of the Genius of Rome. *R*. INT. VRB. S.C. Within laurel-wreath. *C. 333.* F. » 5 »  
 22158 *AE*. Similar. M. » 2 6  
 22159 *AE*. *R*. PAX AVGG. S.C. Peace standing to l. *C. 750.* F. » 1 6  
 22160 *AE*. *R*. VIRTVS AVGG. S.C. Valour, helmeted, standing to l. *C. 1293.* M. » 2 6

## SALONINA

22161	R. Obv. CORN. SALONINA AVG. Bust to r. R. CONCORDIA AVGG. Concord seated to l. C. 29.	F.	»	1	»
22162	R. R. FECUNDITAS AVG. Fecunditas standing to r. C. 44.	F.	»	1	»
22163	R. R. IVNO REGINA. Juno veiled standing to l. C. 67.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
22164	R.	V. F.	»	2	»
22165	R.	F.	»	1	»
22166	R. R. PIETAS AVGG. Piety standing to l. C. 84.	V. F.	»	1	6
22167	R. R. VENVS FELEX. Venus standing to l. C. 115.	V. F.	»	1	6
22168	R.	F.	»	»	9

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH GOLD COINS

(Continued from page 1068.)

## VICTORIA, 1837

## SOVEREIGNS

22169	1838. Small head, l., date beneath, a small rose each side. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. W.W. (William Wyon) in incuse letters on the truncation. Edge plain. Brilliant condition. RR.	F. D. C.	5	10	»
22170	1838. Large head. Otherwise as last piece, but without rose each side of date and the initials of the artist are in relief instead of incuse. Edge plain. Scarce date. RR.	F. D. C.	5	»	»
22171	— Edge grained. The current sovereign. R.	F. D. C.	1	5	»
22172	1839. Similar type. Edge plain. R. Brilliant.	F. D. C.	1	15	»
22173	Another, not quite so brilliant. R.	F. D. C.	1	10	»
22174	— R.	V. F.	1	7	6
22175	1852. Australian heavy sovereign (5 dwts 15 grs) struck at the Government Assay Office Adelaide. Very scarce.	V. F.	1	10	»
22176	1853. Type as the previous English sovereigns, but with the artist's initials in incuse letters. Edge grained. A brilliant and rare proof.	F. D. C.	2	15	»
22177	1871. Similar type of obv. but initials raised. R. St. George and the dragon; date in exergue. Edge plain. A beautiful and brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C.	2	10	»
22178	— R.	F. D. C.	2	2	»
22179	1879. Type as the sovereign of 1838. Edge grained. A brilliant proof of great rarity. RR.	F. D. C.	5	10	»
22180	1880. A similar proof of plain edge. Exceedingly rare, almost unique. Perfect condition. RRR.	F. D. C.	6	»	»
22181	1885. Type as the St. George sovereign of 1871, M. beneath the head, denoting Melbourne as the place of mintage. Scarce.	F. D. C.	1	4	»
22182	1887. Jubilee type. Brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C.	1	7	6
22183	1887. — Current sovereign.	V. F.	1	1	»
22184	1893. Last coinage. Brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C.	1	7	6
22185	— Current sovereign.	V. F.	1	2	»

## HALF SOVEREIGNS

22186	1839. Type as the sovereign, but without the artist's initials. Edge plain. Brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C.	»	17	6
22187	Another, almost as brilliant. R.	F. D. C.	»	15	»
22188	1853. Type as the sovereign. Edge grained. A brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C.	2	5	»
22189	1880. Type as the sovereign. Edge plain. A brilliant proof of the highest rarity, almost unique. RRR.	F. D. C.	6	»	»
22190	1887. (Jubilee type.) As the sovereign as regards obverse. R. As before. Brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C.	»	15	»
22191	1887. The current half-sovereign.	F. D. C.	»	11	»
22192	1893. The last coinage. Brilliant proof. R.	F. D. C.	»	16	»
22193	1893. An ordinary specimen.	F. D. C.	»	11	6

## MISCELLANEOUS PATTERNS

22194	Newfoundland. Proof 2 Dollars 1865. R. TWO HUNDRED CENTS — ONE HUNDRED PENCE. Edge plain. Very scarce, particularly so as a proof. RR.	F. D. C.	5	10	»
22195	International Coinage. DOUBLE FLORIN — 5 FRANCS. Crowned bust of the queen l., VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIAR: REG: F: D: R. In three lines, within oak wreath, DOUBLE-FLORIN—1868. Legend 5 FRANCS INTERNATIONAL. Edge plain. Of the highest rarity, as so very few were struck. Brilliant RRR.	F. D. C.	14	»	»
22196	— Edge grained equally rare (though possibly even rarer) as the last piece. Brilliant. RRR.	F. D. C.	14	10	»
22197	Pattern quarter sovereign 1853. Bust of the queen, l., VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIAR: REGINA F: D: Struck from the obverse die of the Maundy twopence. R. A plain square shield, small crown above; date 18—53 on either side. Leg. QUARTER SOVEREIGN. Edge plain. A little pattern of extraordinary rarity, a very few only being known. From the Brice collection. Brilliant condition. RRR.	F. D. C.	31	»	»
22198	Pattern crown in gold for the Jubilee 1887. Fine bust (3/4 face) of the queen l., wearing veil and coronet. VICTORIA BY THE GRACE OF GOD QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN				

EMP:OF:INDIA in inner circle. Outer circle composed of a border of rose, shamrock and thistle. R. The royal arms in shield encircled by the Garter and supported by the lion and unicorn; lambrequin and crown above. FIVE SHILLINGS — MDCCCLXXXVII, above and below the royal arms. Beneath the date, a rose shamrock and thistle, &c. Outer border as upon the obverse. Edge plain. In brilliant condition. Weight 746 grs. Size 39 mm. RRR.

22199 — Weight 753 grs. Edge grained. RRR. F. D. C. 25 » »

This and the preceding piece are of exceptional interest and rarity. Issued as a private venture in the year 1887 ONLY SIX specimens were struck off in gold (3 having plain edges and 3 with grained edges) and the dies having been destroyed, these beautiful patterns can never be anything else than of extreme rarity. The portrait of the queen has been pronounced one of rare excellence and is unquestionably a far truer likeness of her Majesty than that produced by Sir E. Boehm on the official Jubilee coins. This pattern crown has been illustrated in our catalogue of Mr. H. Montagu's collection (Geo I — Victoria) p. 141, and the two specimens in gold now offered are those from Mr. Montagu's collection and are the only ones now remaining in our hands.

22200 Pattern sixpence in gold. Similar in type to the crown, but without the outer border of rose, shamrock and thistle and reading SIX PENCE instead of FIVE SHILLINGS. Edge plain. RR.

22201 — Edge grained. RR. F. D. C. 3 10 »

Both extremely rare, only 15 specimens having been struck in this metal before the dies were defaced.

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1070.)

## CHARLES II, 1660-1684

## SHILLINGS (HAMMERED)

22202	First issue. Bust of the king, crowned, hair falling over shoulders. Mm. crown. CAROLVS·II·D·G·MAG·BRIT·FR·ET·HIB·REX. No value or inner circle. R. Shield over cross fleuree CHRISTO·AVSPICE·REGNO. In beautiful condition. RR.	F. D. C.	4	10	»
22203	—	F.	1	5	»
22204	— BR:FR:ET·HI:	F.	1	»	»
22205	Third issue. Inner circle, and the numerals XII behind the King's head. MAG: BRI: FRA: ET·HIB: Almost as struck, but slightly clipped. R.	V. F.	1	»	»
22206	— R.	V. F.	»	15	»
22207	— R.	F.	»	10	»
22208	— R.	F.	»	7	6
22209	— R.	M.	»	5	»
22210	— MAG·BRIT·FR (in larger letters). R.	M.	»	4	6
22211	— MAG: BR: FR: ET·HI: lettering still larger. (A scarce variety.) R.	F.	»	8	6

## (MILLED)

22212	1663. Laureate head, r, hair long. CAROLVS·II·DEI·GRATIA. R. Four shields arranged crosswise in each angle MAG·BR·FRA·ET·HIB·REX: 1663. Edge straight milling. Rud. XXXIV, 12. Almost F. D. C. R.	E. F.	»	10	»
22213	1663. — slightly gilt.	V. F.	»	5	»
22214	1663. —	F.	»	4	6
22215	1663. —	M.	»	3	6
22216	1666. Same bust, no dot before DEI. An elephant beneath the bust. Rud. XXXIV, 13. Extremely rare.	V. F.	2	5	»
22217	1666. —	F.	1	10	»
22218	1668. Shorter bust. R. As before. Scarce date.	V. F.	»	7	6
22219	1668. —	F.	»	5	»
22220	1668. —	M.	»	3	6
22221	1671. — Plume beneath the bust and also in the centre of R. Edge obliquely milled. Rud. XXXIV, 14. RR.	E. F.	2	»	»
22223	1671. — RR.	V. F.	1	10	»
22224	1673. — (without the plumes.) Scarce date.	M.	»	3	6
22225	1674. — plume beneath the bust and also in the centre of R, RR. (Almost F. D. C.)	E. F.	2	»	»
22226	1674. — Almost as good. RR.	V. F.	1	15	»
22227	1674. — RR.	F.	1	5	»
22228	1674. — RR.	M.	»	15	»
22229	1676. — (Without plumes.) (Almost F. D. C.)	E. F.	»	10	»
22230	1676. — R.	V. F.	»	8	6
22231	1676. —	F.	»	6	»
22232	1679. — Plume under bust only. RR.	F.	1	7	6
22233	1683. Large broad bust. Rare type. RR.	F.	»	15	»
22234	1683. —	M.	»	7	6
22235	1683. — Pierced.	P.	»	2	»
22236	1684. — (Very rare in this beautiful condition.) RR.	F. D. C.	2	10	»
22237	1684. —	M.	»	15	»

## SIXPENCES

22238	Third coinage. Hammered. Similar type to the shilling. VI behind the head. FRA. Rud., XXXIII, 3 var. RR.	V. F.	1	»	»
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22239	Milled. 1674. Type as the shilling of 1674 and 1675. Edge obliquely milled. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIV, 8. R.	V. F.	»	7	6
22240	1674. —	R. F.	»	5	»
22241	1675. —	R. F.	»	5	»
22242	1677. —	R. V. F.	»	9	»
22243	1677. —	R. F. D. C.	»	12	6
22244	1681. —	R. F.	»	5	»
22245	1681. —	R. M.	»	3	6
22246	1683. —	Almost F. D. C. E. F.	»	12	6
22247	1683. —	F.	»	4	6

## GROATS

22248	Third coinage. Hammered. Bust similar to the larger hammered coins of the third issue. III behind the head. Mm. crown. <i>R.</i> As the larger pieces. Inner circle both sides. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 14. Scarce.	V. F.	»	3	6
22249	—	F.	»	2	6
22250	—	M.	»	1	6
22251	Fourth coinage. Hammered. Mm. crown. <i>R.</i> Only. Bust extending to the edge of the coin. Numerals but no inner circle. Smallest of the four issues of hammered money and nearly equal to the milled coinage in roundness and neatness of execution. Hawkins considers it "probable that they were not struck for circulation but for Maundy money". <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 18.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
22252	—	V. F.	»	3	»
22253	—	F.	»	2	»
22254	—	M.	»	1	»

## THREEPENCES

22255	<b>Third coinage. Hammered.</b> Type as the groat. III behind head. Inner circle. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 15. Scarce. F. D. C.	»	4	6
22256	— — — — —	F.	»	2 6
22257	— — — — —	M.	»	1 6
22258	— — — — — pierced.	F.	»	1 »
22259	<b>Fourth coinage. Hammered.</b> Type as the groat. Nu- merals : no inner circle. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 19.	F. D. C.	»	4 »
22260	— — — — —	V. F.	»	2 6
22261	— — — — —	F.	»	1 6
22262	— — — — —	M.	»	1 »

## HALF GROATS

22263	First coinage. Hammered. Bust as upon the larger coins of this issue. Mm. (obv. only) crown. No numerals or inner circle. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 4. R.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
22264	—	R. V. F.	»	7	6
22265	—	R. F.	»	5	»
22266	—	R. M.	»	2	6
22267	Second coinage. Hammered. Bust as upon the larger pieces of this issue. Numerals but no inner circle. Mm. crown both sides. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 9. R.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
22268	—	R. V. F.	»	7	6
22269	—	R. F.	»	5	»
22270	—	R. M.	»	2	6
Note. — No groats or Threepences were struck of the First and Second Issues, <i>vide Hawkins</i> p. 378.					
22271	Third coinage. Hammered. Numerals and inner circle. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 16.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
22272	—	E. F.	»	2	»
22273	—	V. F.	»	1	6
22274	—	F.	»	1	»
22275	—	M.	»	»	6
22276	Fourth coinage. Hammered. Numerals : no inner circle. Bust descending to the edge of coin. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 20.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
22277	—	V. F.	»	2	»
22278	—	F.	»	1	»
22279	—	M.	»	»	6

## PENNIES

22280	First coinage. Hammered. No numeral or inner circle. Legend continuous. <i>Rud.</i> XXIII, 5. R.	F.	»	5	»
22281	Second coinage. Hammered. Numerals : no inner circle. Hair very long. Bust hardly descending to edge of coin. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 10, var. R.	V. F.	»	4	6
22282	—	R. F.	»	3	»
22283	Third coinage. Hammered. Numeral and inner circle. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 17. (Rough, as usual, but just as when struck.)	F. D. C.	»	2	6
22284	—	V. F.	»	1	6
22285	—	F.	»	1	»
22286	—	M.	»	»	6
22287	Fourth coinage. Hammered. Numeral : no inner circle. Hair in less profusion than upon the pennies of the second issue and bust descending quite to edge of coin. The work also is neater. No stop after <i>Rex</i> . <i>Rud.</i> XXXIII, 21. Brilliant state.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
22288	—	V. F.	»	1	6
22289	—	F.	»	1	»
22290	—	M.	»	»	6

## MAUNDY COINS (milled)

## GROATS

22291	1672. Bust, laureate, as upon the milled sixpence. <i>R.</i> 4 C's interlinked with a rose, thistle, harp or lis in each angle; crown, dividing the date, above. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIV, 15.	V. F.	»	1	6
22292	—	F.	»	1	»
22293	1675. —	V. F.	»	1	6
22294	—	F.	»	1	»
22295	1676. —	F. D. C.	»	1	6
22296	—	V. F.	»	1	»
22297	1677. —	V. F.	»	1	»
22298	—	F.	»	»	9
22299	—	M.	»	»	6
22300	1678. —	F. D. C.	»	1	6
22301	—	V. F.	»	1	»
22302	—	F.	»	»	9
22303	1679. —	F. D. C.	»	1	6
22304	—	V. F.	»	1	»
22305	—	F.	»	»	6
22306	1680. —	F. D. C.	»	1	6
22307	—	V. F.	»	1	»
22308	—	F.	»	»	9
22309	1681. —	V. F.	»	1	»
22310	—	F.	»	»	9
22311	1682. —	V. F.	»	1	»
22312	—	F.	»	»	9
22313	1683. —	V. F.	»	1	3
22314	—	F.	»	1	»
22315	1864. —	V. F.	»	1	»
22316	—	F.	»	»	9

## THREEPENCES

22317	1670. Same type but 3 C's only interlinked to denote value. No rose, &c. between. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIV, 16.	V. F.	»	»	9
22318	—	F.	»	»	6
22319	1673. —	V. F.	»	»	9
22320	—	F.	»	»	6
22321	1674. —	V. F.	»	»	9
22322	—	F.	»	»	6
22323	1675. —	M.	»	»	6
22324	1676. —	V. F.	»	»	9
22325	—	F.	»	»	6
22326	1676. —	larger bust. R. V. F.	»	1	6
22327	—	F.	»	1	»
22328	1677. —	Scarce. F.	»	1	»
22329	1678. —	V. F.	»	»	9
22330	—	F.	»	»	6
22331	1679. —	F. D. C.	»	1	»
22332	—	V. F.	»	»	9
22333	—	F.	»	»	6
22334	1680. —	V. F.	»	»	9
22335	—	F.	»	»	6
22336	1681. —	F.	»	»	9
22337	1682. —	V. F.	»	»	9
22338	—	F.	»	»	6
22339	1683. —	M.	»	»	6
22340	1684. —	F.	»	»	9
22341	—	M.	»	»	6

## HALF GROATS

22342	1668. As the threepence, but two C's only interlinked. <i>Rud.</i> XXXIV, 17. Scarce date.	V. F.	»	1	6
22343	1670. —	Scarce date. V. F.	»	1	6
22344	1671. —	F. D. C.	»	1	»
22345	—	V. F.	»	»	9
22346	—	F.	»	»	6
22347	1672. —	V. F.	»	»	9
22348	—	F.	»	»	6
22349	1673. —	F.	»	»	9
22350	1674. —	V. F.	»	1	»
22351	—	F.	»	»	9
22352	1675. —	Scarce. F.	»	1	»
22353	1676. —	F.	»	»	9
22354	1677. —	V. F.	»	»	9
22355	—	F.	»	»	6
22356	1678. —	F.	»	»	9
22357	1679. —	F. D. C.	»	1	»
22358	—	V. F.	»	»	9
22359	—	F.	»	»	6
22360	1680. —	Scarce. F.	»	1	»
22361	1681. —	F. D. C.	»	1	»
22362	—	V. F.	»	»	9
22363	1682. —	V. F.	»	»	9
22364	—	F.	»	»	6
22365	1683. —	Scarce. F.	»	1	»
22366	1684. —	V. F.	»	1	»
22367	—	F.	»	»	9

## PENNIES

22368	1670. <i>R.</i> Single C. only, <i>Rud.</i> XXXIV, 18. R.	V. F.	»	2	»
22369	—	F.	»	1	6



22370	1671.	—	—	V. F.	» 2 »
22371	1672.	—	—	V. F.	» 2 »
21372	—	—	—	F.	» 1 6
22373	1673.	—	—	F. D. C.	» 2 6
22374	—	—	—	V. F.	» 2 »
22375	1674.	—	—	V. F.	» 2 »

## MAUNDY SETS

(Penny Twopence Threepence and groat.)

22376	1670.	—	—	F.	» 3 6
22377	1671.	—	—	F.	» 3 6
22378	1672.	—	—	F.	» 3 6
22379	1672.	—	—	V. F.	» 4 6
22380	1673.	—	—	V. F.	» 4 6
22381	1674.	—	—	V. F.	» 3 6
22382	1675.	—	—	V. F.	» 4 6
22383	1676.	—	—	V. F.	» 3 6
22384	1677.	—	—	E. F.	» 5 »
22385	1677.	—	—	V. F.	» 4 6
22386	1678.	—	—	V. F.	» 4 6
22387	1679.	—	—	V. F.	» 4 6
22388	1679.	—	—	F.	» 3 6
22389	1680.	—	—	V. F.	» 4 6
22390	1680.	—	—	F.	» 3 6
22391	1683.	—	—	V. F.	» 4 6
22392	1683.	—	—	F.	» 3 6

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH REGAL COPPER, TIN AND BRONZE COINS

(Continued from p. 1070.)

## VICTORIA

22393	Halfpenny.	Same type as the farthing. Dated 1838.	F. D. C.	» » 6
22394	—	Another (from the Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	» » 9
22395	—	Similar, but dated 1841.	F. D. C.	» » 6
22396	—	Another (from the Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	» » 9
22397	—	Similar, but dated 1843. R.	P.	» 1 6
22398	—	Similar, but dated 1844. Scarce.	P.	» 1 »
22399	—	Another.	F.	» 1 6
22400	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 3 6
22401	—	Similar, but dated 1846. Scarce.	M.	» 1 »
22402	—	Another.	F.	» 1 6
22403	—	Another (from the Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	» 2 6
22404	—	Similar, but dated 1847. R.	M.	» 1 6
22405	—	Similar, but dated 1848.	F. D. C.	» » 9
22406	—	Similar, but dated 1851. Scarce.	F.	» 1 »
22407	—	Another (from the Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	» 2 6
22408	—	Similar, but dated 1852.	V. F.	» » 6
22409	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» » 9
22410	—	Another (from the Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	» » 1 »
22411	—	Similar, but dated 1853.	F. D. C.	» » 3
22412	—	Another (from the Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	» » 6
22413	—	Similar, but dated 1854.	F. D. C.	» » 3
22414	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	» » 6
22415	—	Similar, but dated 1855.	F. D. C.	» » 3
22416	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	» » 6
22417	—	Similar, but dated 1856.	F. D. C.	» » 3
22418	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	» » 6
22419	—	Similar, but dated 1857.	F. D. C.	» » 3
22420	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Nicely toned.	F. D. C.	» » 6
22421	—	Similar, but dated 1858.	F. D. C.	» » 3
22422	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	» » 6
22423	—	Similar, but dated 1859.	F. D. C.	» » 4
22424	Penny.	Same type as the farthing and halfpenny. Dated 1841.	F.	» » 6
22425	—	Another.	V. F.	» » 9
22426	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22427	—	Similar, but dated 1843. Rare date.	P.	» 2 6
22428	—	Similar, but dated 1844. Scarce.	F.	» 1 6
22429	—	Another.	E. F.	» 2 6
22430	—	Similar, but dated 1845. Scarce.	M.	» 2 »
22431	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 5 »
22432	—	Similar, but dated 1846.	F.	» » 9
22433	—	Another.	V. F.	» 1 6
22434	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
22435	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	» 3 »
22436	—	Similar, but dated 1847. Scarce.	V. F.	» 1 6
22437	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
22438	—	Similar, but dated 1848.	V. F.	» » 9
22439	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22440	—	Similar, but dated 1849. RR.	P.	» 10 »
22441	—	Similar, but dated 1851.	V. F.	» 1 »
22442	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22443	—	Another (Montagu coll.) with fine tone.	F. D. C.	» 1 9
22444	—	Similar, but dated 1853.	V. F.	» » 6
22445	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» » 9
22446	—	Similar, but dated 1854.	V. F.	» » 9
22447	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22448	—	Similar, but without ornamental work on the trident.	V. F.	» » 9

22449	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22550	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	» 1 3
22551	—	Another, almost like a proof.	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22552	—	Similar, but dated 1855.	V. F.	» » 9
22453	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22454	—	Another, with ornamented trident.	V. F.	» » 9
22455	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22456	—	Similar, but dated 1856. Scarce.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
22457	—	Another, with plain trident. Scarce.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
22458	—	Similar, but dated 1857.	V. F.	» » 6
22459	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» » 9
22460	—	Another, but the date in much smaller figures. <i>Although this piece comes from Mr. Montagu's collection, it is not noticed in his work. R.</i>	F. D. C.	» 15 6
22461	—	Another, but larger date, and ornamented trident.	F.	» » 6
22462	—	Another.	V. F.	» » 9
22463	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22464	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22465	—	Similar, but dated 1858.	V. F.	» » 6
22466	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22467	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22468	—	Another, without W. W. on bust.	V. F.	» » 6
22469	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22470	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22471	—	Similar, but dated. 1859.	V. F.	» » 6
22472	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22473	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22474	—	Similar, but dated 1860. RR.	F.	» 15 »
22475	—	Another, in finer preservation. RR.	F.	» 1 »

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

18th Century.

(Continued from p. 1072.)

## MIDDLESEX

22476	LONDON.	Sim's. Bust of Garrick. R. Masks, etc. (360a)	V. F.	» » 3
22477	—	Another. (360a)	F. D. C.	» » 6
22478	—	Skidmore's. Stove. R. Forge. (361)	F. D. C.	» » 9
22479	—	R. Arms within a wreath. Scarce. (369)	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22480	—	St. Paul's Covent Garden. R. The same in ruins. Scarce. (399)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22481	—	Milled edge. (399a)	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22482	—	Church of ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT BT. 1628. R. Monogram in beaded circle. (417)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22483	—	ST. BOTOLPH-BISHOPSGATE. (422)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22484	—	ST. MILDREDS. BREAD ST. R. Dated. (429)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22485	—	ST. STEPHENS COLEMAN ST. R. Undated. (438)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22486	—	ST. GILES'S CRIPPLEGATE. (422)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22487	—	ST. BRIDE-FLEET ST. (448)	P.	» » 6
22488	—	ST. BENNET GRACECHURCH ST. R. Dated. (453)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22489	—	A church. R. BUILT ANNO DOMO. 1704 in a circle within a wreath of lilly flowers. On a band round the edge. ST. ANDREWS-HOLBORN (No 2). (458)	F. D. C.	» 3 »
22490	—	ALLHALLOWS LOMBARD STREET. R. Monogram and date. (460)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22491	—	ALLHALLOWS THAMES ST. R. Undated. (486)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22492	—	ST. MARTIN. OUTWICH. (457)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22493	—	THE CHAPEL IN THE TOWER. R. Dated. (488)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22494	—	ST MICHAEL WOOD ST. (496)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22495	—	BRIDGE-GATE. R. Undated. (501)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22496	—	CRIPPLEGATE. (502)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22497	—	LUDGATE. (506)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22498	—	NEWGATE. (508)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22499	—	TEMPLE BAR. (509)	M.	» » 6
22500	—	Another. (509)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22501	—	WHITE-HALL GATE. (510)	F. D. C.	» 2 »
22502	—	Spence's. Head of Spence. R. Inscription. (511)	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22503	—	R. Britannia. (512)	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22504	—	R. Three armed citizens. (515)	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22505	—	Plain edge. (Imperfect blank.) (515c)	F. D. C.	» » 9
22506	—	Another perfect. (515c)	F. D. C.	» » 9
22507	—	R. Heart in Hand. (516b)	F. D. C.	» 1 »
22508	—	R. Shepherd reclining. (524)	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22509	—	Inscription T. SPENCE, &c. R. Bust of Thelwall. (535)	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22510	—	R. A Highlander. (543)	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22511	—	British Liberty. R. Caduceus, &c. (562)	F.	» 1 »
22512	—	R. Heads of man and ass. (568)	F. D. C.	» 1 6
22513	—	Bust of Fox. R. Caduceus, &c. R. (595a)	F. D. C.	» 3 6
22514	—	Marine Society Boy. R. A true hearted sailor. (615)	V. F.	» 1 6

22515	—	Heads of man and ass. <i>R.</i> Lion dismayed. <i>Not published.</i> <i>R.</i>	F.	»	2	6
22516	—	Pitt and Fox. <i>R.</i> NOTED ADVOCATES, &c.	(623) V. F.	»	1	3
22517	—	<i>R.</i> Heart in Hand. Edge milled.	(627a) F. D. C.	»	1	6
22518	—	Plain edge. Small blank.	(627b) F. D. C.	»	»	9
22519	—	Large blank.	(627b) V. F.	»	»	9
22520	—	Another.	(627b) F. D. C.	»	1	»
22521	—	Border of dots each side. <i>R.</i>	(628) V. F.	»	2	6
22522	—	End of Oppression. <i>R.</i> After the Revolution.	(645) V. F.	»	1	6
22523	—	<i>R.</i> Shepherd reclining.	(646) V. F.	»	1	6
22524	—	Pandora's Breeches. <i>R.</i> End of Pain.	(651) F.	»	5	»
22525	—	A pig. <i>R.</i> NOTED ADVOCATES, &c.	(653) F. D. C.	»	1	»
22526	—	Plain edge.	(653b) V. F.	»	»	3
22527	—	Another.	(653b) F. D. C.	»	»	6
22528	—	<i>R.</i> Britannia.	(645) F. D. C.	»	1	»
22529	—	Bust of Tooke. <i>R.</i> Three armed citizens.	(686) F. D. C.	»	2	»
22530	—	<i>R.</i> Heads of man and ass.	(688) F. D. C.	»	2	»
22531	—	<i>R.</i> Pandora's Breeches.	(689) F. D. C.	»	2	»
22532	—	Tree of Liberty. <i>R.</i> Caduceus, &c.	(697) M.	»	»	9
22533	—	<i>R.</i> Shepherd reclining. Edge plain.	(706a) V. F.	»	1	6
21534	—	Bust I. UNITED TOKEN <i>R.</i> Harp crowned, thistles below. 1796. <i>R.</i>	(717) F. D. C.	»	3	6
22535	—	SPENCE'S PLAN IS in two lines. <i>R.</i> LAND IN PARTNERSHIP in three lines. This piece is a plain blank with the lettering incuse. <i>Unpublished.</i> <i>R.</i> V. F.	»	»	2	6
22536	—	Spittle's. View of St. Pauls. <i>R.</i> Brighton Arms.	(720) F. D. C.	»	1	»
22537	—	ST. PAULS, added in the exergue.	(721) F. D. C.	»	»	6
22538	—	Stinton's. A grasshopper. <i>R.</i> Inscription.	(722) F. D. C.	»	»	6
22539	—	"Payable in Dublin or London."	(722a) F. D. C.	»	1	»
22540	—	William's. Portcullis and Plume. <i>R.</i> Arms of London. Scarce.	(729) F. D. C.	»	1	»
22541	—	A variety.	(730) V. F.	»	»	3
22542	—	Another.	(730) F. D. C.	»	»	6
22543	—	Miscellaneous. PAYABLE LONDON ESSEX AND NORFOLK. <i>R.</i> MAY PEACE & PLENTY, &c.	(736) V. F.	»	»	3
22544	—	Another.	(736) F. D. C.	»	»	6

(To be continued.)

## SPECIAL LIST OF COLONIAL COINS

(Continued from p. 1075.)

## CANADA

## SILVER COINS

22545	Laureated and draped bust r, hair long. LVD·XIII·D·G·FR·ET·NAV·REX. M.m. sun. <i>R.</i> Arms of France crowned. GLORIAM·REGNI·V·TVI·D·ICENT 1670. <i>An exceedingly rare coin.</i>	V. F.	5	»	»
22546	Twenty Cents. Laureated bust l. VICTORIA, &c. CANADA under the bust. <i>R.</i> 20 CENTS 1858 in three lines crowned, within a wreath of maple. A brilliant proof. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	10	»
22547	Five Cents. Same type and date. <i>Also rare.</i>	F. D. C.	»	2	6
22548	Penny. Front elevation of a building. PROVINCE OF CANADA. BANK OF MONTREAL. <i>R.</i> Arms of Canada within a garter. Below 1837. BANK TOKEN. ONE PENNY. E. F.	»	2	»	»
22549	Perspective view of the same building. Above BANK OF MONTREAL, and below 1839. <i>R.</i> Similar to the last. <i>A very rare coin</i> (The "Side view").	V. F.	7	10	»
22550	Halfpenny. Same type and date. <i>Also rare.</i>	V. F.	4	»	»
22551	Penny. A female with cornucopia and shield, seated upon the sea shore; behind her a bee-hive; in front of her a badger at the edge of the water. In the back ground a lofty cliff with fortifications upon the top; a ship at anchor. A brilliant copper proof. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	7	6

## WEST INDIES

## ANTIGUA

22552	Farthing. A palm tree dividing the date 18-36 and H-C. Below ANTIGUA. <i>R.</i> ONE FARTHING stg within a wreath. Scarce.	E. F.	»	4	6
22552a	— Another.	V. F.	»	3	6

## BAHAMAS

22553	Halfpenny. Laureated bust r. draped. GEORGIUS III·D·G·REX 1806. <i>R.</i> A ship in full sail r.; two others in the distance. BAHAMA above. <i>Exergue</i> EXPULSIS PIRATIS RES·TITUTA COMMERCIA.	F.	»	»	9
22554	— Another.	F. D. C.	»	2	»

## BARBADOES

22555	Penny. Negro bust l. wearing coronet and plumes. Below I·SERVE. <i>R.</i> A pine-apple. BARBADOES PENNY·1788. F.	»	1	»	»
22556	— Another.	V. F.	»	1	9
22557	— Similar, but the pine-apple is smaller. A brilliant copper proof. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	15	»

22558	— Similar, but with larger bust and plumes. A brilliant copper proof. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	15	»
22559	— Similar to the last. <i>R.</i> The King in a marine car; dated 1792. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	3	6
22560	— Similar, but showing more of the beaded circles on either side. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	4	6
22561	— A brilliant copper proof. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	15	»
22562	Halfpenny. Same type and date. <i>R.</i>	F.	»	1	6
22563	— Another. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	2	»
22564	— A brilliant copper proof. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	10	»

## BERMUDA

22565	Halfpenny. Laureated bust of GEORGIUS·III·D·G·REX. <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> A ship in full sail l. BERMUDA, <i>Exergue</i> 1793.	F.	»	1	»
22566	— Another.	V. F.	»	1	6
22567	— A brilliant bronzed proof.	F. D. C.	»	3	6

## JAMAICA

## NICKEL COINS

22568	Penny. Bust of VICTORIA QUEEN wearing coronet, l. within a beaded circle; date 1869 below. <i>R.</i> Arms, crest and motto of Jamaica. JAMAICA ONE PENNY. The dies were cut by L.C.WYON. A brilliant proof. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	8	6
22569	— An ordinary specimen of 1871.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
22570	Halfpenny. Same type; dated 1869. A brilliant proof. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	8	6
22571	— An ordinary specimen of 1880.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
22572	Farthing. Same type; dated 1880.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
22573	— Similar, but dated 1884.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
22574	— Similar, but dated 1888. <i>Brilliant.</i>	F. D. C.	»	1	3

## COPPER TOKEN

22575	Halfpenny. Coach and horses. M.HOWARD above and in the exergue. FERRY GRASS. <i>R.</i> A postillion and horse. KING·STON above, and in the exergue JAMAICA. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	7	6
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## WEST INDIES IN GENERAL

22576	Half dollar. Arms of the United Kingdom and Hanover in an ornamented shield. <i>R.</i> Anchor crowned between II—II. In all respects, except the date which is 1822, the same as described under Mauritius. A brilliant proof. <i>RR.</i>	F. D. C.	1	1	»
22577	Quarter dollar. Same type and date.	V. F.	»	1	6
22578	— Another.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
22579	— A brilliant proof. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	7	6
22580	Eighth dollar. Same type and date.	V. F.	»	»	9
22581	— Another.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
22582	Sixteenth dollar. Same type and date.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
22583	— A brilliant proof.	F. D. C.	»	4	6

## CENTRAL AMERICA

## BRITISH HONDURAS

22584	Cent. Bust of VICTORIA QUEEN l. wearing coronet. <i>R.</i> A large 1 within a beaded circle. BRITISH HONDURAS ONE CENT 1885.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
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## BRITISH GUIANA

## SILVER COINS

22585	Three guilders. Laureated and armoured bust r. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. <i>R.</i> A large 3 crowned, within a wreath of oak. COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY TOWN 1809. These pieces are always weakly struck. <i>RR.</i>	F. D. C.	2	10	»
22586	Two guilders. Same type; 2 crowned instead of 3. <i>RR.</i>	F. D. C.	1	5	»
22587	One guilder. Same type, but with a large 1. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	10	»
22588	— Another.	V. F.	»	6	6
22589	Half guilder. Same type, but with 1/2. <i>RR.</i>	V. F.	»	10	»
22590	Quarter guilder. Same type, but with 1/4. <i>R.</i>	F. D. C.	»	2	6

\*The foregoing pieces are rare at all times, but in the condition described, are extremely so.

22591	Three guilders. Laureated and draped bust r. GEORGIUS III D·G·BRITANNIARUM REX. <i>R.</i> A large 3 crowned within a wreath of oak. UNITED COLONY OF DEMERARY & ESSEQUEBO 1816. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	10	»
22592	— Another. <i>R.</i>	E. F.	»	12	»
22593	— Another (almost F. D. C.). <i>R.</i>	E. F.	»	15	»
22594	Two guilders. Same type, but with a large 2. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	»	5	»
22595	— Another.	E. F.	»	7	6
22596	— Another.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
22597	One guilder. Same type, but with a large 1.	E. F.	»	2	6
22598	— Another (has a scratch on reverse).	F. D. C.	»	3	6
22599	Half guilder. Same type, but with 1/2.	V. F.	»	1	»
22600	— Another.	E. F.	»	1	6
22601	— Another.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
22602	Quarter guilder. Same type, but with 1/4.	E. F.	»	1	6
22603	— Another.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
22604	Guilder. Bust r. GULIELMUS III D·G·BRITANNIAR·REX·F·D·R. A large 1 crowned within an oak wreath. Legend as last, but dated 1835.	V. F.	»	5	»
22605	— Another.	E. F.	»	7	6
22606	— A brilliant proof.	F. D. C.	»	10	»

- 22607 *Half guilder*. Same type, but with 1/2. V. F. » 2 6  
 22608 — A brilliant proof. RR. F. D. C. » 12 6  
 22609 *Quarter guilder*. Same type, with 1/4. V. F. » 1 »  
 22610 — Another. V. F. » 1 6  
 22611 *Eighth guilder*. Same type, but with 1/8. R. V. F. » 2 6  
 22612 *Guilder*. As last. *℞*. ONE GUILDER in two lines within a wreath; crown above. BRITISH GUIANA 1836. V. F. » 3 6  
 22613 *Groat*. Crowned bust l. (as on the Jubilee coinage) VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIA: REGINA F: D: *℞*. Britannia seated to r. FOUR PENCE, and in the exergue 1888. F. D. C. » » 9  
 22614 — Bust l. wearing coronet. VICTORIA QUEEN. *℞*. FOUR PENCE in two lines with crown above within oak wreath. BRITISH GUIANA AND WEST INDIES 1891. F. D. C. » » 9

## COPPER COINS

- 22615 *Stiver*. Laureated and draped bust r. GEORGIUS III. D: G: REX. *℞*. ONE STIVER crowned within an oak wreath COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY TOKEN 1813. F. » » 9  
 22616 — Another. V. F. » 1 6  
 22617 — Another. E. F. » 3 »  
 22618 — Another (almost like a proof). F. D. C. » 5 »  
 22619 — A brilliant copper proof. R. F. D. C. » 15 »  
 22620 *Half stiver*. Same type. A brilliant gilt proof. RR. F. D. C. 1 5 »

## THE END

## CONTINENTAL

(Continued from p. 1077.)

## FRENCH COINS

## CHARLEMAGNE (768-814)

- 22621 *Second Period*. *℞*. Denier of Melle. Obv. + CARLVX REX FR. A cross. *℞*. + METVLLIO. Monogram. V. F. » 4 »  
 22622 Struck after his death, in Poitou. *℞*. Denier. Obv. Similar. *℞*. + MET+VLLIO. Monogram. V. F. » 2 6  
 22623 *℞*. Denier. — — — F. » 1 6

## LOUIS LE DÉBONNAIRE (814-840)

- 22624 *℞*. Denier of Melle. Obv. + HLVDVVICVS IMP. A cross. *℞*. META—LLVM. Poey d'Avant, LII, IO. RR. V. F. » 10 »

## CHARLES LE CHAUVÉ (840-877)

- 22625 *℞*. Denier of Le Mans. Obv. + GRATIA D—I REX. Carolingian monogram. *℞*. + CIN◊MANIS CIVITAS. A cross. V. F. » 3 »  
 22626 *℞*. Denier of Courtessin. Obv. Similar. + FCVRTISAS◊NIEH. Similar. F. » 3 »  
 22627 *℞*. Denier of Paris. *℞*. + PARISII CIVITAS. R. F. » 7 6  
 22628 *℞*. Denier of Orleans. *℞*. + AVRELIANIS CIVITAS. RR. V. F. » 12 6  
 22629 *℞*. Denier of Reims. *℞*. + REMIS CIVITAS. R. V. F. » 6 6  
 22630 *℞*. Denier of Blois. *℞*. + BLESIANIS CASTR◊. V. F. » 5 »  
 22631 *℞*. Denier of Rennes. *℞*. + HREDONIS CIVITAS. RR. V. F. » 7 6  
 22632 *℞*. Denier of Toulouse. Obv. + CARLVX REX. A cross. *℞*. + TOLVSA CIVI. Carolingian monogram. RR. V. F. » 10 »  
 22633 *℞*. Denier of Quentovic. Obv. + GRATIA DI REX. Monogram as before. *℞*. + QVVENTOVVIC. Cross with two annulets. V. F. » 10 »  
 22634 *℞*. Denier of Melle. Obv. + CARLVX REX. A cross. *℞*. + MET+VLLIO. Carolingian monogram. RR. V. F. » 12 »

## CHARLES III LE GROS (876-887)

- 22635 *℞*. Denier of Bourges. Obv. + CARLVX IMP AVG. A cross. *℞*. + BITVRICES CIVIT. Carolingian monogram. R. V. F. » 5 »  
 22636 *℞*. Denier of Nevers. Obv. Similar. *℞*. + NEVERNIS CIVIT. Similar. R. F. » 4 6

## EUDÈS (887-898)

- 22637 *℞*. Denier of Orleans. Obv. + GRATIA D—I. Monogram of Eudes. *℞*. + AVRELIANIS CIVITAS. A cross. R. V. F. » 4 6  
 22638 *℞*. Denier of Tours. Obv. + MISERICORDIA DI. Monogram. *℞*. + TVRONVS CIVITAS. A cross. F. » 2 6  
 22639 *℞*. Denier of Angers. Obv. + GRATIA D—I REX. In the field, + OD◊. *℞*. + ANDECAVIS CIVITAS. A cross. V. F. » 4 »  
 22640 *℞*. — — — F. » 2 6

## PHILIP I (1060-1108)

- 22641 *℞*. Denier of Dreux. Obv. + PILIP—S REX I. Temple. *℞*. + DRVCAS CASTA. Cross with two C's. Hoffmann, 27. R. F. » 10 »  
 22642 *℞*. Denier of Etampes. Obv. + PHILIPPVS X REX I. Degenerated camp gate, with letters ICRIS. *℞*. + CASTELLVM STAMPIS. Cross with two S's. H. 17. RR. F. » 15 »  
 22643 *℞*. Denier of Orleans. Obv. + D—I DEXTERA BE. Camp gate, and letters POPR(?). *℞*. + AVRELIANIS CIVITAS. Cross. R. F. » 8 6

## LOUIS VI (1108-1137)

- 22644 *℞*. Denier of Pontoise. Obv. + LVDOVICVS RE. In the field ◊ and a suspended from staves; between them, v. *℞*. + PONTISAR CASTI. Cross and annulet. H. 5. V. F. » 2 »  
 22645 *℞*. — Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. Similar type. *℞*. + PONTISI CNRSI. Cross and annulet. H. 6. F. » 1 »

- 22646 *℞*. Denier of Senlis. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. A cross. *℞*. + SINELECTIS CIV. Cross, below which s. H. 10. R. F. » 6 6  
 22647 *℞*. Denier of Montreuil. Obv. + LODOIV.. REX. A cross. *℞*. MONSTEROLVM. A camp gate. F. » 5 »  
 22648 *℞*. Denier of Orléans. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX I. Gate above which two annulets. *℞*. + AVRELIANIS CITAS. A cross with v and o. H. 8. F. » 1 6  
 22649 *℞*. Denier of Château-Landon. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. Stave to right of which a crozier, and to left a crosslet. *℞*. + LANDONIS CASTA. Cross with two crosslets. H. 14 var. RR. F. » 12 6  
 22650 *℞*. Denier of Etampes. Obv. + LODOVICVS REX I. Gate with letters. *℞*. CASTELLVM STAMPIS. A cross. H. 9 var. F. » 2 6  
 22651 *℞*. Denier of Dreux. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. A castle. *℞*. + DRVCAS CASTA. A cross with A and ◊. H. 17 (25 fr.). R. F. » 5 »  
 22652 *℞*. Obol of Dreux. Obv. + LVDOV—CVS REX. A castle. *℞*. + DRVCAS CASTA. A cross with A and ◊. Not in H. RR. V. F. » 17 6

## LOUIS VII (1137-1180)

- 22653 *℞*. Denier of Bourges. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. Bearded head with mitre facing. *℞*. + VRBS BITVRICA. Floreate cross. H. 4. V. F. » 4 »  
 22654 *℞*. Denier of Langres. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. Crozier with sun and crescent. *℞*. + VRBS LINGONIS. Cross with crosslet and trefoil. H. 17. R. V. F. » 5 »  
 22655 *℞*. Denier of Mantes. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. Cross with two annulets. *℞*. + CASTRVN NAT. Two annulets and two crosslets. H. 3. F. » 2 6

## LOUIS VIII (1223-1226)

- 22656 *℞*. Denier parisien. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. In the field : FRANCO. *℞*. + PARISII CIVIS. A cross. H. 1. F. » 1 6  
 22657 *℞*. Denier tournois. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. A cross. *℞*. + TVRONVS CIVI. A castle. H. 3. F. » 1 »  
 22658 *℞*. Denier of La Marche. Obv. + VGO COMES MARCHE. *℞*. LODOICVS ENGOL. A cross. Struck by Hugo X, Count of La Marche (1208-1249). F. » 4 »  
 22659 *℞*. Obol of La Marche. Similar. R. V. F. » 6 »

## LOUIS IX (1226-1270)

- 22660 *℞*. Gros tournois à l'étoile. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX, inner legend; + BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : DEI : IHV. XRI, outer legend; a cross. *℞*. + TVRONVS CIVIS. A castle; below, a star. H. 9. R. V. F. » 5 »  
 22661 *℞*. Gros tournois. Similar, but without the star. H. 10. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 22662 *℞*. — — — V. F. » 1 6  
 22663 *℞*. Denier tournois. Obv. + LVDOVICVS REX. A cross. *℞*. + TVRONVS CIVIS. Castle. H. 13. V. F. » 1 »  
 22664 *℞*. Obol tournois. Same type. H. 14. F. » 1 »

## PHILIP III (1270-1285)

- 22665 *℞*. Gros tournois. Obv. + PHILIPPVS REX as inner legend; cross. *℞*. + TVRONVS CIVIS. Castle. H. 4. V. F. » 4 »

## PHILIP IV (1285-1314)

- 22666 *℞*. Gros tournois, with round ◊. Similar type. H. 5. V. F. » 3 6  
 22667 *℞*. — — — F. D. C. » 5 »  
 22668 *℞*. — — — F. » 2 »  
 22669 *℞*. Maille tierce. H. 6. V. F. » 3 »  
 22670 *℞*. Denier tournois. H. 16. F. » 1 »  
 22671 *℞*. Maille ournois. H. 18. F. » 1 »  
 22672 *℞*. Royal parisien double. Obv. + PHILIPPVS REX. Foliated cross. *℞*. + MONETA DVPLEX. In the field REGALIS in two lines; below fleur de lys. H. 20. V. F. » 1 6  
 22673 *℞*. Bourgeois fort. Obv. + PHILIPPVS REX. Long cross. *℞*. BVRGENSIS. In the field : FORTIS, under a crown. H. 26. F. » 1 »  
 22674 *℞*. Simple bourgeois. Similar with NOVVS in field of *℞*. H. 28. V. F. » 1 6  
 22675 *℞*. Maille bourgeoise. H. 30. V. F. » 1 »  
 22676 *℞*. Piéfort of the Royal tournois double. RRR. M. » 12 6

## PHILIP V (1316-1322)

- 22677 *℞*. Gros tournois. Obv. + PHILIPPVS REX, inner legend. *℞*. TVRONVS CIVIS. A castle. H. 2. F. D. C. » 4 »  
 22678 *℞*. — — — V. F. » 2 6  
 22679 *℞*. Gros tournois, with uncial T. H. 3. V. F. » 5 »

## CHARLES IV (1322-1328)

- 22680 *℞*. Gros tournois. Ordinary type, with + KAROLVS·FR' REX. H. 5. (40 fr.) RR. F. » 1 »  
 22681 *℞*. Maille blanche. Obv. + KAROLVS·RE·X' *℞*. + FRANCO·RVM. Castle. H. 9. V. F. » 2 6  
 22682 *℞*. Double parisien. Obv. + KAROLVS·REX. A crown. *℞*. MONETA DVPLEX. Floreate cross. H. 10. V. F. » 2 »

## PHILIP VI (1328-1350)

- 22683 *℞*. Gros à la queue. Obv. Inner legend : PHILIPPVS REX. Long cross. *℞*. TVRONVS CIVIS. A castle, above which a crown. H. 22. F. » 3 »  
 22684 *℞*. Gros à la couronne. *℞*. FRANCO·RVM. A castle, below crown. H. 25. V. F. » 3 »

- 22685 *AR.* Gros à la fleur de lis. *RL.* FRANCORVM around fleur de lys. F. » 2 »  
 H. 29.  
 22686 *AR.* Double parisis. Obv. + PHILIPPVS REX. Fleur de lys in the field. *RL.* + MONETA DVPLEX. Cross. H. 31. F. » 2 6  
 22687 *AR.* Double tournois. Obv. + PHILIPPVS FRAN. A crown with the word REX. *RL.* + MONETA DVPLEX. Long cross. H. 58. F. » 2 »  
 22688 *AR.* Denier parisis. Obv. + PHILIPPVS + REX. In the field, FRA—NCO in two lines. *RL.* PARISIVS CIVIS. A cross. H. 35. F. » 1 »  
 22689 *AR.* Piéford of the denier parisis. H. 36. RR. F. 1 5 »

## JEAN LE BON (1350-1364)

- 22690 *AR.* Gros blanc à l'étoile. Obv. + IOHANNES·DEI·GRA. A cross. *RL.* \* MONETA DVPLEX ALBA. In the field. IOHS—FRACO—REX. H. 44. RR. V. F. » 15 »  
 22691 *AR.* Gros blanc à la couronne. Obv. + IOHANNES·DEI·GRA. Long cross. *RL.* FRANCO—RV : REX beneath a crown. H. 28. R. V. F. » 8 »  
 22692 *AR.* Gros blanc aux trois fleurs de lis. *RL.* FRANCOR·REX. Three fleurs de lys under a crown. H. 37. V. F. » 4 »  
 22693 *AR.* Gros blanc à la fleur de lis. Obv. + IOHANNES·DEI·GRA : FRANCORVM : REX. Fleur de lys. *RL.* + BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : DEI : IHV : XPI. Cross with four fleurs de lys. H. 31. V. F. » 5 »  
 22694 *AR.* — Obv. Inner legend : IOHANNES REX. A cross. *RL.* TVRONVS CIVIS. A castle above which fleur de lys. H. 39. F. » 5 »  
 22695 *AR.* Gros tournois. *RL.* TVRONVS CIVIS. H. 15. V. F. » 6 »  
 22696 *AR.* Gros tournois à la couronne. *RL.* Similar; above castle, a crown. H. 16. F. » 5 »  
 22697 *AR.* Gros dit Patte d'oie. *RL.* FRANC between two horizontal lines; above and below, crown, between two fleurs de lys. H. 49. F. » 4 »

## CHARLES V (1364-1380)

- 22698 *AR.* Gros delphinal. Obv. + KROLVS·FRANCORV·REX. Dolphin. *RL.* + ET : DALPH·S : VIENESIS. A cross. H. 14. V. F. » 5 »  
 22699 *AR.* Petit Dauphin. Obv. KROL between crown and dolphin; inner legend : + : FRANCORVM : REX. *RL.* + ET : DALPHS : VIENESIS. Long cross. H. 16. V. F. » 5 »  
 22700 *AR.* Blanc aux fleurs de lis. Obv. Crowned k between two fleurs de lys; inner legend : DEI GRACIA. *RL.* FRANCORV REX. A cross. H. 7. V. F. » 2 »

## CHARLES VI (1380-1422)

- 22701 *AR.* Ecu d'or. Obv. + KAROLVS : DEI : GRATIA : FRANCORVM : REX. Crowned shield of arms. *RL.* + XPC·VINCIT·XPC·REGNAT·XPC·IMPERAT. A cross within rosace. H. 1. F. D. C. » 15 »  
 22702 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 12 »  
 22703 *AR.* Gros tournois. Obv. + KL : DI : G : FRACORV : REX inner legend; + SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM outer legend. A cross. *RL.* GROSVS : TVRONVS. Three fleurs de lys under a crown. H. 14. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 22704 *AR.* Blanc dit Guenar. Obv. + KAROLVS : FRANCORV : REX. Shield. *RL.* + SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV : Cross with two fleurs de lys and two crowns. H. 22. V. F. » 2 »  
 22705 *AR.* — — — — — F. D. C. » 3 »  
 22706 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 »  
 22707 *AR.* Demi blanc. *RL.* Cross with crown and fleur de lys. H. 26. F. » 1 »  
 22708 *AR.* Gros aux fleurs de lis. Obv. + KAROLVS·FRANCORVM : REX. Three fleurs de lys. *RL.* + SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV. Cross fleurdelisée. H. 15. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 22709 *AR.* Double tournois dit Niquet. Obv. + KAROLVS·FRACORV·REX. Fleur de lys under a crown. *RL.* + DVPLEX·TVRONS·FRACIE. A cross. H. 34. F. » 1 »  
 22710 *AR.* Petit parisis. Obv. KAROLVS : REX. In the field, FRAN under a crown. *RL.* PARISIVS CIVIS. A cross. H. 40. V. F. » 1 6  
 22711 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 6 »  
 22712 *AR.* Patachina of Genoa. Obv. + K : REX : F : D : IANVE : V. Shield of France-Genoa; beneath, B. *RL.* + CONRADVS : REX : R : V. A cross. H. 53. F. » 4 »

## HENRY V (1415-1422)

- 22713 *AR.* Florette. Obv. + HENRICVS : FRANCORV : REX. Three fleurs de lys under a crown supported by two leopards. *RL.* + SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV. Cross fleurdelisée with crown and leopard. H. 7. V. F. » 6 »  
 22714 *AR.* — Similar, with H : REX·ANGLIE & HERES·FRANCIE. H. 8. F. » 8 »  
 22715 *AR.* Double tournois. Obv. + H : REX : ANGL : HERES : FRANC. Leopard, above which a fleur de lys. *RL.* + SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDIC. — N in the centre of a cross. H. 11. V. F. » 3 »  
 22716 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 2 »  
 22717 *AR.* — — — — — M. » 1 »

## HENRY VI (1422-1455)

- 22718 *AR.* Blanc aux écus. Obv. FRANCORVM : ET : ANGLIE : REX. The shields of France and England, above which, HERICVS. *RL.* SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTV : Cross between fleur de lys and leopard; beneath, HERICVS. Struck at Saint-Lô. H. 6. V. F. » 4 »  
 22719 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 2 6

- 22720 *AR.* — Similar. Struck at Rouen. F. » 2 6  
 22721 *AR.* — Similar. Struck at Paris. V. F. » 3 6  
 22722 *AR.* — Similar. Struck at Auxerre. V. F. » 3 »  
 22723 *AR.* — Similar. Struck at Troyes. M. » 1 6  
 22724 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 3 6

- 22725 *AR.* Petit blanc aux écus. Obv. HENRICVS REX. Shields of France and England. *RL.* SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV. Long cross, and letters H R. Struck at Rouen. H. 7. F. » 4 »

- 22726 *AR.* Petit tournois. Obv. + HENRICVS·REX. In the field, fleur de lys and leopard. *RL.* + TVRONVS·FRANCIE. A cross. Struck at Rouen. H. 13. V. F. » 2 6

- 22727 *AR.* — Similar, struck at Châlons. F. » 1 »

- 22728 *AR.* Maille tournois. Obv. HENRICVS·REX. Leopard to left, under a cross. *RL.* OBOLVS CIVIS. Fleur de lys under a cross. H. 15. RR. V. F. » 15 »

## CHARLES VII (1422-1461)

- 22729 *AR.* Grand blanc au briquet. Obv. KAROLVS·FRANCORVM·REX. Shield. *RL.* + SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV. A cross with two fleurs de lys and two briquets. H. 40. V. F. » 8 »

- 22730 *AR.* Grand blanc au k. Obv. KAROLVS : FRANCORVM : REX. In the field k between two fleurs de lys, under a crown. *RL.* + SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV. A cross. H. 18. V. F. » 5 »

- 22731 *AR.* Petit blanc au k. Similar. H. 19. F. » 3 »

- 22732 *AR.* Gros de Roi. Obv. + KAROLVS·DEI·GRA·FRANCORV·REX. Three fleurs de lys under a crown. *RL.* + SIT·NOMEN·DOMINI·BENEDICTVM. Cross fleurdelisée. H. 21. V. F. » 7 6

- 22733 *AR.* Grand blanc aux trois fleurs de lis. *RL.* SIT : NOME : &c. Cross with two crowns. H. 39 var. V. F. » 3 6

- 22734 *AR.* — Similar. No crown above fleurs de lys on obv. H. 32. F. » 2 6

- 22735 *AR.* Double tournois aux trois fleurs de lis. *RL.* DVPLEX·TVRONVS·FRACIE. In the field, a cross. H. 46. RR. M. » 2 6

- 22736 *AR.* Patard. Obv. + KAROLVS FRAN·REX. A cross. *RL.* DALPH. VIENENSIS. Dolphin above which a fleur de lys. H. 71. V. F. » 2 6

- 22737 *AR.* Double tournois. Obv. + : KAROLVS : FRANCO RX. In the field k above two fleurs de lys. *RL.* + TVRONVS : FRANCR. A cross. H. 53. R. F. » 2 »

## LOUIS XI (1461-1483)

- 22738 *AR.* Gros de Roi. Obv. + LVDOVICVS·DEI·GRA·FRANCORV·REX. Three fleurs de lys under a crown. *RL.* + SIT·NOMEN·DOMINI·BENEDICTVM. Cross fleurdelisée. H. 12. V. F. » 5 »

- 22739 *AR.* Grand blanc à la couronne. Obv. + LVDOVICVS·FRANCORV·REX·Shield of France, with three small crowns, within rosace. *RL.* SIT·NOME, &c. Cross with two crowns and two fleurs de lys. F. » 2 6

- 22740 *AR.* Grand blanc au soleil. Obv. LVDOVICVS : FRANCORVM : REX. Three fleurs de lys within rosace; above, a sun. *RL.* SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTVM. Cross within rosace. H. 19. V. F. » 4 »

- 22741 *AR.* Grand blanc au soleil pour le Dauphiné. Obv. + LVDOVICVS : FRANCR : REX : Shield of France-Dauphiné. *RL.* + SIT·NOMEN·DNI·BENEDICTVM. Cross with two fleurs de lys and two dolphins. H. 24 var. M. » 5 »

- 22742 *AR.* Liard au dauphin. Obv. LVDOVICVS. FRANCORV. REX. Dolphin under a fleur de lys. *RL.* + SIT. NOMEN. DNI. BENEDI. Cross with two crowns and two fleurs de lys. H. 36. V. F. » 2 6

- 22743 *AR.* Maille tournois. Obv. + LVDOVICVS : FR. Crown. *RL.* OBOLVS : CIVIS. Long cross cutting the legend. H. 39. V. F. » 2 »

## CHARLES VIII (1483-1497)

- 22744 *AR.* Douzain. Obv. + KAROLVS. FRANCORVM. REX. Shield of France within rosace with three crowns. *RL.* + SIT·NOMEN, &c. Cross with two fleurs de lys and two crowns. H. 11. F. » 2 »

- 22745 *AR.* Douzain de Bretagne. *RL.* + SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTVM. Cross, in the centre of which R, and in the angles two fleurs de lys and two crowned ermines. H. 13. F. » 4 »

- 22746 *AR.* Carolus. Obv. + KAROLVS : FRANCORVM : REX. Large k crowned, between two fleurs de lys. *RL.* + SIT : NOMEN : &c. Cross adorned with four crowns, four fleurs de lys in the angles. H. 19. V. F. » 2 »

- 22747 *AR.* Carolus pour le Dauphiné. Obv. KAROLVS : FRANCORV : REX : Large k crowned; to l., fleurs de lys, to r., dolphin. *RL.* SIT : NOMEN : &c. Cross with two fleurs de lys and two dolphins. H. 22. R. V. F. » 4 »

- 22748 *AR.* Carolus pour la Bretagne. *RL.* Cross with two fleurs de lys and two ermines. H. 23. F. » 2 »

- 22749 *AR.* Liard au dauphin. Obv. KAROLVS : FRANCORV : REX. Dolphin. *RL.* SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV. Cross with two crowns and two fleurs de lys. H. 40. F. » 1 »

- 22750 *AR.* Liard au dauphin pour la Bretagne. *RL.* Cross with R in centre, and two fleurs de lys and two ermines in the angles. H. 39. V. F. » 2 6

- 22751 *AR.* Cavallo of Aquila. Obv. CAROLVS REX RR. Crowned shield. *RL.* CIVITAS AQVILANA. A cross. F. » 1 6

## ANNE DE BRETAGNE, WIDOW OF CHARLES VIII

- 22752 *AR.* Douzain. Obv. : ANA : FRACOQ : REGIA : BRITON : DVCISSA. Shield of France-Bretagne. *RL.* SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM : R. Cross fourchée, with four ermines in the angles. RRR. V. F. 1 10 »

## LOUIS XII (1497-1515)

- 22753 *AR.* Douzain à la couronne. Obv. LVDOVICVS FRANCORVM REX.



- Shield surrounded by three crowns within rosace. *R.* SIT NOMEN DNI BENEDICTV. Within rosace a cross with two crowns and two fleurs de lys in the angles. *H.* 26. V. F. » 1 6
- 22754 *R.* — Similar, with differing legend of obv. V. F. » 2 6
- 22755 *R.* Douzain de Bretagne. Obv. LVDOVICVS : FRACOR : REX : BRITONVM. DVX. Shield of France between coronet and two ermines, within rosace. *R.* : SIT : NOMEN : &c. R. Cross with two fleurs de lys and two crowned ermines, within rosace. *H.* 28. V. F. » 1 6
- 22756 *R.* Douzain du Dauphiné. Obv. LVDOVICVS : FRANCOV : REX : G. Shield of Franco-Dauphiné. *R.* SIT : NOMEN &c. Cross with two fleurs de lys and two dolphins in angles. *H.* 32. V. F. » 2 »
- 22757 *R.* Douzain de Bretagne. Obv. LVDOVICVS : FRACOR : REX : BRITONV : DVX. Shield of France between two crowned ermines, below a porcupine. *R.* : SIT : NOMEN : &c. R. Cross with four crowned ermines in angles. *H.* 36. *RR.* F. » 6 »
- 22758 *R.* Douzain du Dauphiné. Obv. + LVDOVICVS : FRANCOV : REX : X : Shield of France-Dauphiné on porcupine. *R.* + SIT : NOMEN : &c. Cross with two fleurs de lys and two dolphins in angles. *H.* 35. *R.* F. » 4 6
- 22759 *R.* Douzain au Porc-épic. Obv. + LVDOVICVS : FRANCOV : REX. Shield of France on porcupine. *R.* + SIT : NOMEN : &c. Cross with four fleurs de lys in the angles. *H.* 33. *R.* V. F. » 7 »
- 22760 *R.* Dizain à l'écouronnée. Obv. + LVDOVICVS : DEI : GRA : FRANCOV : REX. Large L crowned, between the numerals 'X' and 'II'. *R.* + SIT : NOMEN : &c. Foliated cross, with two L's and two fleurs de lys in angles. *H.* 39. *RR.* V. F. » 12 6
- 22761 *R.* Terlina of Asti. Obv. LV : D : G : FRANCOV : REX. Three fleurs de lys. *R.* MLI : DVX : ASTENSIS : Q : DNS. Cross. *H.* 64. *R.* M. » 3 6
- 22762 *R.* Bionne of Milan. Obv. + LVDOVICVS : D : G : FRANCOV : REX. Shield of France between two crowned serpents. *R.* MEDIO : LANI : DVX : ET : CE'. Pallium under a crown. *H.* 94. *R.* V. F. » 6 »
- 22763 *R.* Carlinus of Naples. Obv. LVDO : FRAN : REGNIQ. NEAP : R. The king seated, facing. *R.* EXVLTE : ET : TIME : LETENTVR : ONS. Cross fleurdelisée. *H.* 77. *RR.* V. F. » 1 15 »
- FRANCIS I (1515-1547)
- 22764 *R.* Teston. Obv. + FRANCISCVS : DEI : GRA : FRANCOV : REX. Crowned bust to r. *R.* NO : NOBIS : DNE : SED : NOI : TVO : DA : GLORIA. Shield of France between two crowned F's. *H.* 42. (*R.* V. F.) F. » 7 6
- 22765 *R.* — — — — — V. F. » 12 »
- 22766 *R.* — Another, varying slightly. V. F. » 15 »
- 22767 *R.* — Obv. FRANCISCVS : I : DEI : GRA : FRANCOV : REX. Crowned bust to r. *R.* XPS : VINCIT : XPS : REGNAT : XPS : IMPER. Crowned shield within rosace. Struck at Paris. *H.* 59. V. F. » 15 »
- 22768 *R.* — Similar, without A below shield. V. F. » 15 »
- 22769 *R.* — Similar, with different mint mark. V. F. » 12 »
- 22770 *R.* Teston de Bretagne. Obv. FRANCISCVS : D : G : FRANCOV : REX : BRITAN : DVX. Bust to r. *R.* + DEVS : IN : ADIVTORIVM : MEVM : INTENDE : R. Shield of France between two crowned ermines. *H.* 45. *RR.* F. » 1 5 »
- 22771 *R.* Teston du Dauphiné. Obv. ERANCISCVS : DEI : GRA : FRACOR. *R.* Crowned bust to r. *R.* + SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTVM : R. Shield of France-Dauphiné. *H.* 52 var. *RR.* V. F. » 17 6
- 22772 *R.* Teston. Obv. + FRANCISCVS : I : D : GRA : FRANCOV : REX. Bearded bust crowned. *R.* XPS &c. Shield of France; below, B. *H.* 88. *RR.* V. F. » 1 »
- 22773 *R.* Half Teston. Obv. FRANCISCVS : D : GRA : FRANCOV : REX : F. Bearded bust radiate to r. *R.* NO NOBIS DNE SED NOI TVO DA GLORIA F. Crowned shield within rosace. *H.* 82. *RR.* V. F. » 10 »
- 22774 *R.* Half Teston. Obv. + FRANCISCVS : DEI : GRA : FRANCOV : REX. Crowned bust to r., below A. *R.* With IMPERAT. *H.* 62. *R.* V. F. » 6 6
- 22775 *R.* Half Teston. Struck at Lyons. F. » 5 »
- 22776 *R.* Douzain. Obv. + FRANCISCVS : FRANCOV : REX. Shield between three coronets, within rosace. *R.* + SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTVM. Cross with two fleurs de lys and two coronets in the angles. *H.* 92. V. F. » 2 6
- 22777 *R.* Douzain de Bretagne. Obv. FRANCISCVS : FRANCOV : REX : BRITA : DVX. Shield between crown, crowned fleur de lys and ermine. *R.* : SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM : R. Cross with two crowned F and two ermines. *H.* 97. V. F. » 3 »
- 22778 *R.* Douzain à la croixette. Obv. + FRANCISCVS : DEI : GRA : FRANCOV : REX. Crowned shield within rosace. *R.* SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM : TVO. A cross within rosace. *H.* 108 var. F. » 2 »
- 22779 *R.* — Similar. F. » 1 6
- HENRI II (1547-1559)
- 22780 *R.* Teston. Obv. + HENRICVS II DEI G FRANCOV REX. Laureated head to r. *R.* + CHRS VINCIT CHRS REGNAT CHRS IMP. Crowned shield; below, A. *H.* 52. *R.* V. F. » 15 »
- 22781 *R.* — — — — — F. » 10 »
- 22782 *R.* Teston. Obv. + HENRICVS. 2. DEI. GRA. FRANCOV. REX. Crowned bust, bearded and cuirassed. *R.* + XPS. VINCIT. XPS. REGNAT. XPS. IMP. 1550. Crowned shield between two crowned H's. *H.* 32. F. » 6 »
- 22783 *R.* Teston. Obv. HENRICVS. II. D. G. FRANCOV. REX.. Bust to r. *R.* XPS. VINCIT. XPS. REG. XPS. IMPERA. 1555. P. Crowned shield between two crowned H's.; below M. Struck at Toulouse. *H.* 65. V. F. » 7 6
- 22784 *R.* — — — — — F. » 5 »
- 22785 *R.* Posthumous teston of 1560. Similar type. V. F. » 6 6
- 22786 *R.* Half Teston. Same type. *H.* 66. F. » 4 »
- 22787 *R.* Gros de Nesle. Obv. + HENRICVS. II. DEI. G. FRANCOV. REX. Large crowned H between three fleurs de lys. *R.* SIT. NOMEN. DNI. BENEDICTVM. 1550. Cross fleurdelisée. *H.* 70. F. » 3 »
- 22788 *R.* — — — — — M. » 1 6
- 22789 *R.* Douzain aux croissants. Struck at Bordeaux. 1557. *H.* 74. V. F. » 1 6
- 22790 *R.* — Struck at Lyons. 1551. V. F. » 1 »
- 22791 *R.* — Struck at Angers. 1551. V. F. » 2 6
- 22792 *R.* Douzain à la croixette. Struck at La Rochelle. *H.* 73. *R.* F. » 5 »
- 22793 *R.* Giulio di Sienna. Obv. R. P. SEN. IN. M. ILICINO. HENR. II. AVSP. Wolf and twins. 1556. A within O. *R.* TVO CONFISI PRAESIDIO. The virgin seated to l. supported by two cherubim. *H.* 94. *RRR.* V. F. » 3 »
- 22794 *R.* Parpaillote. Obv. A HENRICO II AVSPICI. Cross fleurdelisée. *R.* R. P. SEN. IN. MONTE. ILICINO. Wolf and twins. *H.* 97. *RR.* V. F. » 18 »
- FRANCIS II (1559-1560)
- 22795 *R.* Gros. Obv. + FRAN ET MA D G R R FRANCO SCOTOR Q. Shield of France-Scotland. *R.* + VICIT LEO DE TRIBV IVDA. 1560. In the field F and M crowned, between fleur de lys and thistle. *H.* 3. *RR.* V. F. » 2 »
- 22796 *R.* — — — — — F. » 1 10 »
- 22797 *R.* Half Gros. Same type and legend. F. » 1 5 »
- CHARLES IX (1560-1574)
- 22798 *R.* Teston. Obv. CAROLVS VIII D G FRAN REX. Bust to left; below M. *R.* SIT : NOMEN : DOM : BENEDIC : M : D : LXIII : R. Shield between two crowned C's. Struck at Toulouse. *H.* 10. V. F. » 10 »
- 22799 *R.* — — — — — F. » 6 »
- 22800 *R.* Teston. Obv. CAROLVS IX DEI G FRANCOV REX. Laureated bust to left. *R.* + SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTVM \* 1573. Crowned shield. Struck at La Rochelle. V. F. » 9 »
- 22801 *R.* Half Teston. Struck at Toulouse. As n° 176. *H.* 10. V. F. » 5 »
- 22802 *R.* Douzain 1574. *H.* 34. F. » 2 »
- 22803 *R.* Double sol paris. 1570. *H.* 31. F. » 2 »
- 22804 *R.* Douzain du Dauphiné. 1574. *H.* 36. F. » 3 »
- 22805 *R.* Sol paris. 1565. Struck at Poitiers. *H.* 43. V. F. » 2 »
- 22806 *R.* Denier tournois. 1575. *H.* 45. M. » 1 »
- 22807 *R.* Liard au C. *H.* 55. M. » » 6
- HENRI III (1574-1589)
- 22808 *R.* Franc. Obv. HENRICVS III D G FRAN ET POL REX 1585. Laureated bust to r. *R.* + SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM : S. Cross fleurdelisée, in centre H. Struck at Toulouse. *H.* 25. V. F. » 10 »
- 22809 *R.* Franc. Struck for Navarre. 1581. *R.* GRATIA DEI SVM ID QVOD SVM 1581. A cross in the angles of which four crowned H's. F. » 5 »
- 22810 *R.* ½ Franc. Obv. HENRICVS III D G FR ET POL REX. Laur. bust to r. *R.* + SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM 1586. Cross fleurdelisée with H in centre. *H.* 23. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 22811 *R.* ½ Franc. Struck for Navarre. 1576. *R.* GRATIA DEI SVM QD SVM 1576. Crowned shield of Navarre. France. V. F. » 7 6
- 22812 *R.* Teston. Struck for Navarre. Obv. HENRICVS II D G REX NAVARRAE D B. Cross fleurdelisée. *R.* GRATIA DEI SVM QD SVM 1587. Crowned shield of Navarre-France between two II's. V. F. » 6 »
- 22813 *R.* — — — — — F. » 3 6
- 22814 *R.* ½ Franc. 1578. *H.* 23. V. F. » 6 »
- 22815 *R.* — 1577. F. » 3 »
- 22816 *R.* ½ Franc. 1587. *H.* 26. V. F. » 5 »
- 22817 *R.* Teston. Obv. HENRICVS III D G FRAN ET POL REX. Laur. bust to r.; below, M. *R.* + SIT : NOMEN : DOM : BENEDIC : M : D : LXXVI : C. Crowned shield between two crowned H's. *H.* 7. V. F. » 5 »
- 22818 *R.* Teston. 1575. *H.* 9. F. » 4 »
- 22819 *R.* ½ Teston. 1576. Struck at Poitiers. As *H.* 11. F. » 3 »
- 22820 *R.* ½ Ecu. 1587. Obv. + HENRICVS III D G FRAN ET POL REX 1587. Cross fleurdelisée. *R.* SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM : R. Crowned shield between two II's. *H.* 28. Almost F. D. C. V. F. » 5 »
- 22821 *R.* ½ Ecu. 1588. *R.* Crowned shield between V and III. *H.* 31. F. » 3 6
- 22822 *R.* Gros de Nesle. 1587. *H.* 36. V. F. » 2 6
- 22823 *R.* Gros de Nesle du Dauphiné. 1579. *H.* 39. *R.* V. F. » 6 »
- 22824 *R.* Douzain. 1586. *H.* 42. V. F. » 2 »
- 22825 *R.* Douzain du Dauphiné. 1586. *H.* 44. F. » 1 6
- 22826 *R.* Double sol paris. 1575. *H.* 41. *R.* F. » 5 »
- 22827 *R.* Double tournois. 1588. *H.* 54. F. D. C. » 1 6
- 22828 *R.* — 1584. V. F. » » 6
- 22829 *R.* — 1585. F. D. C. » 2 »
- 22830 *R.* — 1586. F. » » 6
- 22831 *R.* Denier tournois. 1588. *H.* 58. V. F. » 1 »
- 22832 *R.* Essai of the Denier tournois. 1578. *RRR.* *H.* 59. V. F. » 15 »

## CHARLES X (1589-1590)

- 22833 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu. Obv. • CAROLVS • X • D • G • FRANC • REX • 1591. Cross fleur-de-lisé. *R.* SIT • NOMEN • DOMINI • BENEDICTUM. Crowned shield of France between two II's. *H.* 8. F. » 4 »  
 22834 *Æ*. Douzain. 1595. *H.* 12. F. » 1 »  
 22834<sup>a</sup> *Æ*. Double tournois. 1594. *H.* 16. V. F. » 1 »  
 22834<sup>b</sup> *Æ*. — 1593. F. » 6 »

JEANNE D'ALBRET  
Mother of Henri IV.

- 22835 *Æ*. Teston. Obv. IOANNA • D • G • REG • NAVR • D • B. Bust to right. *R.* GRATIA • D • SVM • ID • QVOD • SVM • 1570. Crowned shield of Navarre between two crowned I's. *R.* V. F. » 15 »

## HENRI IV (1589-1610)

- 22836 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu du Dauphiné. Obv. + HENRICVS • IIII • D • G • FRAN • ET • NAV • REX. Crowned shield of France-Dauphiné, between two II's. *R.* SIT • NOMEN • DOMINI • BENEDICT • 1603 • Z. Struck at Grenoble. Cross with rose in centre. *H.* 26. V. F. » 5 »  
 22837 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu de Navarre. 1599. *R.* GRATIA • DEI • SVM • ID • Q • SVM • 1599. Crowned shield of France-Navarre between two II's. *H.* 29. V. F. » 4 6  
 22838  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu de Béarn et Navarre. 1604. *R.* Same legend. Shield of France-Navarre and Béarn crowned, between two II's. *H.* 32. V. F. » 4 »  
 22839 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu. 1603. Obv. HENRICVS • IIII • D • G • FRAN • ET • NAVA • REX. 1603. Cross. *R.* SIT • NOMEN • DOMINI • BENEDICTVM. Crowned shield between two II's. *H.* 19. V. F. » 5 »  
 22840 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu. 1605. *H.* 25. V. F. » 5 »  
 22841 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu. 1605. *H.* 13. V. F. » 4 »  
 22842 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Franc. 1605. Obv. HENRICVS • IIII • D • G • FRAN • ET • NAVA • REX. Laureated and bearded bust to r. *R.* SIT • NOMEN • BENEDICTVM. 1603. Cross foliate with H in centre. *H.* 47. V. F. » 5 »  
 22843 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu de Béarn et Navarre. 1596. *H.* 33. F. » 3 »  
 22844 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu de Navarre. 1604. *H.* 30. M. » 2 »  
 22845 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Franc. 1609. *H.* 39. F. » 6 6  
 22846 *Æ*. Douzain de Béarn. 1592. *H.* 67. F. » 1 6  
 22847 *Æ*. Douzain du Dauphiné. 1596. *H.* 64. M. » 1 6  
 22848 *Æ*. Douzain. 1594. *H.* 62. F. » 2 »  
 22849 *Æ*. Douzain de Navarre. 1591. *H.* 65. M. » 1 6  
 22850 *Æ*. Double tournois. 1609. With bust of King. *H.* 75. V. F. » 1 »  
 22851 *Æ*. — 1606. — V. F. » 9 »  
 22852 *Æ*. — 1608. — F. » 6 »  
 22853 *Æ*. Denier tournois. 1606. *H.* 79. V. F. » 1 »  
 22854 *Æ*. — 1608. — V. F. » 9 »  
 22855 *Æ*. Essai of the Denier tournois. 1606. Struck at Paris. *H.* 81. *RRR.* V. F. 1 » »

## LOUIS XIII (1610-1643)

- 22856 *Æ*. Demi-Louis d'or. Obv. LVD • XIII • D • G • FR • ET • NAV • REX. Laureated head to r.; below, 1642. *R.* CHR • REGN • VINC • IMP. 8 L's crowned disposed in the form of a cross, in the centre of which is an A. *H.* 24. F. D. C. » 15 »  
 22857 *Æ*. — 1640 and 1641. Similar. V. F. » 12 »  
 22858 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu. Obv. LVD • XIII • D • G • FRAN • ET • NAVA • REX. 1643. Cross. *R.* SIT • NOMEN • DOMINI • BENEDICT. Crowned shield. Struck at Saint-Lô. *H.* 30. V. F. » 5 »  
 22859 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu de Navarre. 1617. Struck at Pau. *H.* 49. F. » 4 »  
 22860 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu de Navarre et Béarn. 1612. Struck at Pau. *H.* 48. V. F. » 5 »  
 22861 *Æ*. — — — F. » 3 6  
 22862 *Æ*. Louis d'argent de 15 sols. 1643. *H.* 89. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 22863 *Æ*. Piece de 5 Réaux de Barcelone. Obv. LVD • XIII • D • G • REX • FRAN • ET • CO • BARCINO. Laureated bust between the letters V and R. *R.* BARCINO CIVITAS. 1642. Cross with arms of Catalonia. *H.* 146. *RR.* F. 1 » »  
 22864 *Æ*. Demi franc. 1615. *R.* Cross in centre of which L. Struck at Saint-Lô. *H.* 60. V. F. » 6 »  
 22865 *Æ*. — 1616. Another, similar. V. F. » 5 »  
 22866 *Æ*. — 1628. Struck at Toulouse. V. F. » 4 6  
 22867 *Æ*. Quart de franc. 1640. — *H.* 64. *RR.* V. F. » 17 6  
 22868 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu de Navarre et Béarn. *H.* 48. F. » 2 6  
 22869 *Æ*. Piéfort of the Double tournois. Obv. LOYS • XIII • R • DE • FRAN • ET • NAVA. Bust to r. *R.* + DOUBLE TOURNOIS • 1618. In the field, three fleurs de lys. *RRR.* V. F. 1 » »  
 22870 *Æ*. Double tournois. 1611. 1613. 1614. 1619. 1620. 1621. V. F. each. » » 9  
 22871 *Æ*. — 1628. 1634. 1638. 1642. 1643. V. F. each. » » 9  
 22872 *Æ*. Denier tournois. 1616. 1617. 1621. 1628. V. F. each. » » 6  
 22873 *Æ*. Essai of the Denier tournois for 1620. *RRR.* V. F. 1 5 »

## LOUIS XIV (1643-1715)

- 22874 *Æ*. Double Louis. Obv. LVD • XIII • D • G • (Sun) FR • ET • NAV • REX • 1695. Laureated bust to right *R.* CHR • REGN • VINC • IMP. Four crowned L's in cross; in centre BB. *H.* 32. *RR.* F. D. C. 3 » »  
 22875 *Æ*. Louis 1652. *R.* 8 L's crowned. *H.* 24. F. D. C. 1 5 »  
 22876 *Æ*. Ecu blanc. 1644. *H.* 55. F. D. C. » 8 6  
 22877 *Æ*. — 1652. V. F. » 6 6  
 22878 *Æ*. — 1651. F. D. C. » 8 »  
 22879 *Æ*. — 1685. *H.* 123. V. F. » 6 »  
 22880 *Æ*. Ecu aux trois couronnes. 1709. *H.* 187. V. F. » 6 »  
 22881 *Æ*. — 1712. V. F. » 6 6

- 22882 *Æ*. Demi-écu blanc. 1644. *H.* 59. F. D. C. » 6 »  
 22883 *Æ*. — 1648. F. D. C. » 5 6  
 22884 *Æ*. Demi-écu dit Carambole. 1685. *H.* 129. *R.* F. D. C. » 7 6  
 22885 *Æ*. Demi-écu blanc. 1685. *H.* 121. *RR.* F. D. C. » 10 »  
 22886 *Æ*. — 1650. V. F. » 4 »  
 22887 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ecu blanc. 1644. *H.* 61. F. D. C. » 3 6  
 22888 *Æ*. 10 sols. 1706. *H.* 172. F. D. C. » 1 6  
 22889 *Æ*. Deniers tournois, liards de France &c. various dates. F. 3<sup>d</sup>. V. F. 6<sup>d</sup>. F. D. C. » 1 »

## LOUIS XV (1715-1774)

- 22890 *Æ*. Ecu dit Vertugadin. 1716. Obv. LVD • XV • D • G • FR • ET • NAV • REX. Draped bust to r. *R.* SIT • NOMEN • DOMINI • BENEDICTVM • 1716. Crowned shield. *H.* 26. *R.* F. D. C. 1 » »  
 22891 *Æ*. Ecu au bandeau. 1740. Essai. *H.* 55. F. D. C. 2 » »  
 22892 *Æ*. — 1761. *H.* 56. V. F. » 5 6  
 22893 *Æ*. Ecu aux 8 L. 1724. *H.* 45. *R.* F. D. C. » 15 »  
 22894 *Æ*. Demi-écu aux 8 L. 1725. *H.* 46. *R.* F. D. C. » 10 »  
 22895 *Æ*. 6 Sols. 1719. 1773. V. F. each. » 6  
 22896 *Æ*. 12 sols. Isles du Vent. 1732. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 22897 *Æ*. Sol. Cayenne. V. F. » 1 »  
 22898 *Æ*. Sol de 12 deniers. 1767. V. F. » 1 »  
 22899 *Æ*. Demi sol. 1720. 1774. F. » 6  
 22900 *Æ*. Liard. 1721. 1774. V. F. » 6

## LOUIS XVI (1774-1793)

- 22901 *Æ*. Louis. 1788. *H.* 6. F. D. C. 1 5 »  
 22902 *Æ*. Essai de l'Ecu de Calonne. Frappe ancienne. 1786. *H.* 37. F. D. C. 3 10 »  
 22903 *Æ*. — — — Frappe moderne. F. D. C. 1 10 »  
 22904 *Æ*. Petit Ecu. 1791. *H.* 13. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 22905 *Æ*. 24 Sols. 1786. *H.* 14. F. D. C. » 2 »  
 22906 *Æ*. 12 Sols. 1782. *H.* 15. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 22907 *Æ*. 30 Sols. 1792. *H.* 63. F. D. C. » 3 »  
 22908 *Æ*. — — — V. F. » 1 6  
 22909 *Æ*. Petit Ecu. 1792. *H.* 60. V. F. » 3 6  
 22910 *Æ*. 15 Sols. 1792. V. F. » 1 »  
 22911 *Æ*. Sol. 1780. *H.* 17. F. D. C. » 1 6  
 22912 *Æ*. Demi-Sol. 1791. *H.* 18. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 22913 *Æ*. Liard. 1781. *H.* 19. F. D. C. » 9 »  
 22914 *Æ*. 2 Sous de Cayenne. 1789. *H.* 29. V. F. » 1 »  
 22915 *Æ*. 3 Sols of the Isles de France et de Bourbon. 1779. *H.* 26. F. » 6  
 22916 *Æ*. 2 Sols. 1791. *H.* 70. *RR.* Yellow copper. V. F. » 2 6  
 22917 *Æ*. — 1792. Yellow and red copper. V. F. » 1 »  
 22918 *Æ*. 12 Deniers. 1791. Yellow and red copper. V. F. » 1 »  
 22919 *Æ*. — 1792. Red copper. V. F. » 1 »  
 22920 *Æ*. 6 Deniers. 1793. F. » 6  
 22921 *Æ*. 3 Deniers. 1792. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 22922 *Æ*. 2 Deniers 6 sols. 1791. V. F. » 1 »

## FIRST REPUBLIC

- 22923 *Æ*. 1 Sol. 1793. RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. L'AN II. V. F. » 1 »  
 22924 *Æ*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sol. 1793. V. F. » 9 »  
 22925 *Æ*. 5 Sols. 1793. Siège de Mayence. V. F. » 1 »  
 22926 *Æ*. 2 Sols. 1793. — F. D. C. » 1 »  
 22927 *Æ*. 1 Sol. 1793. — V. F. » 6  
 22928 *Æ*. 1 Décime. 1793. Piece d'essai. V. F. » 1 6  
 22929 *Æ*. 5 Centimes. 1792. — V. F. » 1 6  
 22930 *Æ*. 2 Décimes piece altered to 1 Décime. 1793. F. » 1 »  
 22931 *Æ*. Décime. Year 7. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 22932 *Æ*. — Year 4. F. » 9 »  
 22933 *Æ*. 6 Centimes. Year 4. V. F. » 9 »  
 22934 *Æ*. — Year 8. V. F. » 6  
 22935 *Æ*. Centime. Year 6. V. F. » 3  
 22936 *Æ*. Soldo. Siege of Milan. Cast. F. » 1 »

## NAPOLEON I

- 22937 Antwerp *Æ*. 10 Centimes. 1814. V. F. » 9  
 22938 — *Æ*. 5 — 1814. V. F. » 6

## NAPOLEON II

- 22939 *Æ*. 10 Centimes. 1816. F. D. C. » 1 6  
 22940 *Æ*. 5 Centimes. 1816. F. D. C. » 1 »

## LOUIS XVIII

- 22941 Antwerp *Æ*. Décime. 1815. F. » 1 »  
 22942 *Æ*. 5 Centimes. 1821. Essai. F. D. C. » 1 6

## CHARLES X

- 22943 *Æ*. Set of 10. 5 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  Centimes. Essais. F. D. C. » 2 6  
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- 22946 *Æ*. Set of 10 and 5 Cent. 1844. Essais. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 22947 *Æ*. 10 Centimes. 1839. V. F. » 6  
 22948 *Æ*. 5 — 1843. V. F. » 3

## SECOND REPUBLIC

- 22949 *Æ*. 10 Centimes. Essais by Montagny, Farochon and Domard. F. D. C. each. » 6  
 22950 *Æ*. 1 Centime. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. V. F. each. » 3

## NAPOLEON III

- 22951 *Æ.* Set of 10. 5. 2. and 1 Centimes. 1855 and 56. F. D. C. » 1 »  
 22952 *Æ.* Set of 10. 5. 2. and 1 Centimes. 1862. Laureated bust. F. D. C. » 1 »  
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(Continued from p. 998).

- 22953 ATKINS J. *The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire.* London, 1889. As new. » 10 »  
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## CHATS ON ROMAN COINS WITH YOUNG COLLECTORS

By the Rev. A. W. Hands.

## THIRD ARTICLE

(Continued from p. 1092.)

## COUNTERFEITS

Many people who are interested in Roman coins are deterred from making any attempt to form a collection by the fear of being deceived by counterfeits made for sale by unprincipled tradesmen. Doubt as to the genuineness of a coin spoils any pleasure which the possession of an undoubtedly genuine coin may give; yet inconsistently, some collectors shrink from shewing to an expert rare specimens upon which doubt has been cast, fearing that the coin they have treasured as genuine may be definitely pronounced a forgery. Counterfeit coins are generally divided into two classes which may be again subdivided. The first class to be considered consists of those coins which, though forgeries, are of undoubted antiquity, and the second of those made in modern times in imitation of ancient money.

Let us first turn our thoughts to those false coiners of ancient days, who plied their base trade in counterfeiting the current coinage of Rome, for purely selfish purposes, trying to deceive tradesmen not numismatists. We know that this base occupation existed from even the early days when the old heavy brass coinage was in use. Pliny mentions that some well executed forgeries were sought after, and much prized in his day. The young collector should notice especially any denarii of Claudius bearing the words DE BRITANN, because they are so often found to be plated. Among the Romans not only the common forgers but also men in the highest positions debased the coinage. It is thought by some that the base metal was often cast in the moulds of deceased Emperors to protect the reigning Emperor from the odium incurred by a debasement of the current coinage.

This accounts for the find at Edington in Somersetshire of moulds for making the coins of Severus, Caracalla, Julia, Domna, Geta, Macrinus, Elagabalus, Maximinus, Plautilla, Julia-Paula, Julia Mamaea and Alexander Severus.

When in 90 B.C. the Tribune Livius Drusus suggested the expediency of mixing the silver which was to be coined with one eighth of copper, a temptation to forgery was given to the people, and it appears from henceforth to have occurred frequently. As early as the year 86 B.C. forgery of money was carried on to such an extent that no one was sure whether the money he possessed was genuine or false, and the Praetor M.M. Gratidianus saw the necessity of interfering (Cic. de off. III. 20). He is said to have discovered a means of testing money and of distinguishing the good from the bad denarii (Pliny H.N. 33. 46). Sulla inflicted heavy punishment on the coiners of false money.

Xiphilinus from Dio tells us that Caracalla issued money of copper and lead, plated with gold and silver. One Decursio type of Nero is known made of lead plated with thin copper. Venae secundae false coins are spoken of by Juvenal in his fourth Satire.

Many base coins of iron plated with silver were found in King William Street, London, the latest being of the Emperor Claudius, others cast in lead have been found in the Thames. Forged denarii of Trajan and Hadrian cast in lead were found at Maryport in Cumberland.

When we turn from the ancient forgeries to those of modern days we shall find it easy to divide the counterfeits into six classes, and we cannot help the young collector better than by giving first the five classes suggested by Pinkerton and improved by Mr. Stephenson in his Dictionary of Roman Coins, and to suggest a sixth which appears worthy of notice. Pinkerton gave a sixth class as follows "counterfeit medals which have clefts or which are plated".

1. Coins well known to be modern imitations, chiefly in large brass, the work of the Paduan artists, perhaps not originally designed to impose upon the ignorant or unwary, but simply executed in rivalry of the ancient examples. Of these many specimens exist and are now little valued.

2. Coins cast from the former.

3. Coins, or rather casts, taken from moulds formed upon ancient specimens.

4. Retouched ancient coins which have been expertly altered by the graving tool.

5. Spurious pieces formed by the union of two faces of different coins namely by placing the head of Ælius as the reverse of a coin of Hadrian, or a head of Aurelius to a reverse of Antoninus Pius. The last type occurs on a true coin, and has often been imitated in this way.

6. Coins have been invented to introduce new kings or rulers to historians, as for instance those made by Becker introducing Bactrian kings, or those pretending to be coins of some of the Thirty Tyrants. Among such coins we may mention those which deceived even the learned Tillemont, those of Marcus Firmus, Saturninus Proculus, Cn. Salvius Amandus, Nigrinianus, Desiderius, and Flavia Constantia. No genuine coins of these people exist.

We need hardly dignify with a class those counterfeits which were made for the unlearned, although some men of great intelligence in other arts have been deceived by them, as for instance Winkelmann was deceived by a brass coin struck at Mantua in the XVI<sup>th</sup> century purporting to be a coin of Virgil! Coins have been made as if for Julius Caesar, with VENI VIDI VICI and AEGYPTO CAPTA, and of Augustus with the legend FESTINA LENTE, and of Cicero with TRINACRIA PROSCRIPTA VERRE. More unlikely coins still were struck with portraits of Dido and of Æneās; and the writer was told of one of Julius Caesar with the incredibly stupid legend B.C. LIV!

The following notes on the above mentioned classes of counterfeits may prove helpful.

1. At the time of the Renaissance of Classical learning in Italy all the works of the Ancients were studied with new ardour and naturally the coins obtained a new value not only in the world of literature, but also in that of Art. The names of the artists who imitated the old work are the famous Benvenuto Cellini, Giovanni del Cavino and his son Allesandro Bassiano, Alessandro Græco, Leo Aretino, Jacobo da Trezzo, Frederigo Bonzagna and Giovanni Jacobo, his brother; Sebastiano Plumbo, Valerio de Vicenza, and Gorlaeus, a German; these were the best known and the most prolific. A complete list of Paduan forgeries is published in "Le Cabinet de l'Amateur et de l'Antiquaire. Paris. 1842".

Michel Dervieu, a Frenchman, worked successfully at Florence as a forger of Roman Medallions.

Carteron in Holland produced beautiful forgeries very like those of Pavia, and at Lyons Congornier made false coins of the Thirty Tyrants. La Roche of Grenoble made beautiful copies of the rare coins in the Pellerin Cabinet.

There have also been workshops in Madrid, Stuttgart, Rome, and Venice for the production of these copies of old coins.

The Paduan makers generally spent their efforts upon the imitation of First Brass coins of the early emperors. Many of the best artists made dies and struck their counterfeits. On their work it is said the letters are generally squatter than on the originals, but for marks of difference Cf. the notes on the subject at the end of this article.

Cellini in his treatise "Del oroficeria" says the ancients engraved their letters in the matrices with the graver, whereas the modern coiners strike theirs with a punch.

It will be wise to make a study of the shape of the letters, especially notice the M never upright on the coins of the earlier Emperors.

We may note concerning the second class: These are often more difficult to discern than the former, because they can be made of the right thickness and the sand holes made in casting filled in and the letters retouched. Always look for the marks of the file when you suspect a coin is of this class. But remember file marks on gold and silver coins occur on genuine old specimens which may have been mounted on vases or set in rings as our fathers put guineas on punch ladles.

In regard to the third class of counterfeits we need only notice that sometimes the forgers have melted common old silver coins in order to have really old metal in the modern casting.

The fourth class presented great temptations to unprincipled clever artists.

Pinkerton (vol. II, p. 218) says: "With graving tools the Italian artists alter the portraits, the reverses, the inscriptions

themselves in a surprising manner. Of a Claudius struck at Antioch, they make an Otho; of a Faustina, a Titiani; of a Julia Severi, a Didia Clara; of a Macrinus, a Pescennius; of an Orbiania, an Annia Faustina; of a Mamaea, a Tranquillina; of a Philip, an Æmilian. Give them a Marcus Aurelius, he starts up a Pertinax, by thickening the beard a little and enlarging the nose."

These may be generally detected by the false varnish and the letters struggling uneven and out of line.

Pinkerton says, not very many of the Family denarii had been forged in his day. The celebrated denarius of Brutus with the cap of liberty and two daggers is the chief instance known. But it is easily rejected by this mark: in the true coin the cap of liberty is below the guard or hilt of the daggers, in the false the top of it rises above the hilts.

In recent years, a number of rare denarii struck in lead and plated have found their way to this country. They all originate in Italy at Naples and Venice, where they are passed on the unwary collector.

As the false coins of the German Becker above mentioned are so celebrated, a little information concerning him and his works may be of some interest.

Carl Wilhelm Becker was born about 1771 A.D. at Spires, where his father held the municipal office of Syndic. After his marriage, Carl began business in Manheim as a draper but on failing in this business he became a goldsmith in 1806 and for amusement copied some ancient Greek gold coins. He afterwards moved to Offenbach and established himself as a dealer in works of art. He became known as the antiquary Becker and was made Hofrath or Court counsellor by the Prince von Isenburg, a general in the French service. In 1815 he was visited by Goethe. His false coins were sold through the Jews of Frankfort, and the trade flourished until Sestini in 1825 gave the first note of warning in a paper called "Sopra i moderni falsificatori". In the next year he named Becker and described his coins. Becker thereupon came forth openly as an avowed copyist of ancient coins and offered a set of 266 coins for 300 ducats, consisting of 110 Greek, 126 Roman, 24 Gothic, 24 Mediaeval German, and 12 Moslem coins. He died on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1830 A.D.

Becker made coins with such perfection that after his work was discovered many collectors bought a series of his coins struck in lead in order that they might compare their treasures and see whether they had bought any of his manufacture. One means of testing coins is the assay of the metal, as the ancients had not the same processes as ours in refining gold and silver; one finds in ancient coins alloys which are eliminated by our chemicals. The forger Becker knew this and when he made copies of very rare coins he used to melt a number of common ancient coins of little value and make his false rare coins of really ancient metal. The expense incurred in making false coins is so great that it does not pay to make forgeries of the common coins; hence the fear of deception by forgeries need not influence collectors whose means are small and who can hardly expect to possess very rare and valuable coins.

D<sup>r</sup> Pinder of Berlin published in 1843 a complete catalogue of Becker's coins, 331 in number, of which only 136 were Roman. It is said that in order to give his coins an appearance of age he used to place them in a little box containing iron filings which was screwed on to the springs of his carriage, and to drive backwards and forwards, watch in hand, on the road between Offenbach and Frankfort. According to the statement of one Collin, an Offenbach Jew, he used to call this "taking his old gentlemen for a drive". He is also said to have given his coins the recognized smell and colour of antiquity by burying them in manure. All his forgeries failed to bring him wealth; probably the Jews who disposed of his false coins for him could account for this fact. After the death of Becker his dies passed into the possession of Herr Seidenstricker in Homberg, who sold copies struck in lead for 30 florins Rhenish. These copies are very valuable to those who wish to study ancient coins with care. Cf. *Numismatic Chronicle*, July 1846, for a good article on ancient and modern forgeries.

After reading so much about false coins, the reader may be even more afraid of being deceived than before, but if he will trust not to book knowledge, but rather to a careful intelligent study of genuine coins, he will gradually lose this natural fear, and by constant observation attain the proficiency of the trained eye. As a

sailor knows the nationality of a ship by its rigging, or a botanist the various kinds of ranunculi, or the closely allied compositae by signs visible only to the practised eye, so will the young numismatist be able to distinguish the false from the genuine Roman coins.

The writer advises those who can draw to practise making careful drawings, not only of the types, but also of the letters, for in no other way can delicate differences of form be so readily learned.

The counterfeits of Roman bronze coins are to be distinguished from the genuine by the following marks.

1. The flan is often thinner, but may also be thicker than the original.
2. The counterfeit is seldom worn or damaged.
3. The letters are more or less modern.
4. Counterfeits are either destitute of patina or have a false one, black, green or brown, consisting simply of varnish, which is easily hurt by the touch of a needle. The genuine patina is hard as metal and strongly adheres to the coin.
5. The edges of counterfeits are either filed or too much smoothed by hand, or bear the mark of hammering.
6. The circumference of forgeries is generally more regular than is the case with ancient coins.
7. The letters in counterfeits do not go sharp down into the metal and have no fixed outline.
8. The patina on counterfeits is of greasy appearance, and sometimes the hair strokes of the pencil are visible, with which it was laid on. Young collectors who have not an experienced eye may like to know that ancient patina is tasteless.
9. If the letters in a legend are not in a line or straggling, they are probably altered on a genuine old coin to make up a rarer one.
10. A cast can easily be discovered by using a strong magnifying glass. The surface will then be seen to be much rougher than that of a coin struck from a die, and often to have tiny fissures or air holes in the field of letters.
11. Electrotypes can often be traced on examining the edge, which will invariably show where it has been joined, as by this process the obverse and reverse have to be made separately. Electrotypes are not usually correct in weight, and will not give the genuine ring.
12. Counterfeits from forged dies are more difficult to detect. It requires a practised eye and a thorough knowledge of the style and work of the period.

There is an interesting and instructive chapter on forgeries in p. 177 of Mr John Yonge Akerman's work "An Introduction to the Study of ancient and modern coins. 1848".

(To be continued.)

#### COS' ERANO I CONTORNIATI



S'è parlato e scritto tanto da quasi due secoli intorno ai Contorniat, che l'argomento dovrebbe sembrare esaurito; ma invece ne siamo ben lontani, dacchè nessuno è ancora giunto a stabilire, neppure con una probabilità approssimativa, a quale scopo fossero fatti, a cosa servissero, in una parola cosa fossero.

Vale dunque la pena di prendere ancora una volta la parola, per mettere innanzi una nuova ipotesi, a cui sarà riserbata delle due sorti l'una, o essere accettata o essere buttata a fascio colle altre. Proviamoci.

1. Riassunto dell' Articolo pubblicato nel 1<sup>o</sup> fascicolo 1895 della Rivista Italiana de Numismatica.

La nostra scienza intorno di Contornati si riduce a un di presso a questi tre punti :

I° I Contornati non furono mai moneta corrente; anzi erano fatti in modo da non potersi con quella confondere.

II° L'epoca della loro emissione non fu certamente quella della più parte degli imperatori in essi rappresentati; ma, incominciata probabilmente sotto Costantino, si protrasse fin verso la fine del IV° Secolo.

III° I tipi figurati nei rovesci (tenuto per dritto quello che porta la testa d'un personaggio illustre e il più sovente d'un imperatore romano) sono ispirati alla mitologia, all'epoca eroica e alla storia, o si riferiscono direttamente ai giuochi del circo o del teatro.

Allorchè, andando in là di questi tre punti assodati, entriamo nell' ardua questione della destinazione che i Contornati avevano al loro tempo, ci troviamo poco meno che nel buio.

Le varie ipotesi fatte e più o meno validamente sostenute dai numismatici, si accordano nell' attribuire ai Contornati una destinazione relativa ai pubblici giuochi. L'essere su molti di essi rappresentati soggetti relativi al circo o al teatro, come il circo stesso, le corse, le quadrighe, gli aurighi, gli atleti, i cavalli vincitori e così via; e il potersi assai facilmente considerare anche tutte le rappresentazioni mitologiche, eroiche o storiche come riproduzioni di scene teatrali, volse le menti su questa via, dalla quale nessuno osò staccarsi, fino a che l'anno scorso il Sig. Froehner....., ma non anticipiamo, questo verrà in seguito.

Am messo come tesi generale che i Contornati servissero a uno scopo relativo ai giuochi del circo, bisognava pur determinare questo scopo e quì nacquero le diversità di vedute. Chi li volle tessere d'ingresso al Circo; ma non considerò che avrebbero avuto un valore intrinseco assai maggiore del prezzo reale, che il popolo pagava per andare agli spettacoli.... quando non vi andava gratuitamente. — Chi li volle premii ai vincitori; ma dimenticò come in quell'epoca agli aurighi, ai cantori ed agli istrioni si usavano accordare premii così grandi in oggetti preziosi o in denaro da sollevare l'indignazione degli oratori sacri e dei filosofi. — Chi infine volle attribuirvi un significato cabalistico e pretese che fossero venduti alle porte del circo e del teatro come talismani, porta-fortuna o preservativi contro la jettatura; ma non considerò che, quale amuleto, il Contornato presentava la forma più incomoda e meno adatta.

E poi, ammessa una qualunque delle tre accennate ipotesi, quale significato avrebbero avuto le varie rappresentazioni dei rovesci e anche le teste dei dritti?

Vista l'inanità delle vecchie ipotesi, il Sig. Froehner l'anno scorso ne espose una nuova, e suppose che i Contornati fossero pedine pel giuoco della dama. Questo giuoco è certamente antichissimo, come ne fanno fede, oltre gli scacchieri, alcune pedine d'osso o d'avorio, che ci rimangono e che risalgono al principio dell'impero. Ma la loro forma è ben differente da quella di una medaglia, e sono molto simili a quelle che adoperiamo ancora oggidì. Sono di una materia, che assai meglio del metallo si presta all'uopo, e non hanno l'inconveniente del rilievo delle teste, che ne impedisce la sovrapposizione. E poi nuovamente, quale significato, quale scopo avrebbero avuto pel giuoco della dama le diverse teste e le diverse rappresentazioni dei rovesci? — La teoria nuova dunque non ebbe miglior fortuna delle antiche, diciamo anzi che fu messa da parte addirittura, quantunque l'articolo pubblicato lo scorso anno nell' *Annuaire di Parigi* abbia avuto l'onore d'una riproduzione nel numero di Febbrajo di questa medesima Circolare.

Ne occorre quindi una nuovissima, ed eccola in due parole. I Contornati, secondo il mio modo di vedere, non erano altro che *Medaglie da Giuoco*<sup>1</sup> escluso però — mi perdoni il Sig. Froehner — il giuoco della dama. Quale poi fosse il giuoco o quali i giuochi a cui essi erano destinati, io non lo so e sarebbe troppo il voler pretendere di sapere. Abbiamo già perduta la memoria di molti giuochi, che si usavano nel secolo scorso, come potremmo pretendere di conoscere giuochi che erano in uso quindici secoli sono? — Ma, presa la cosa in via generale, senza scendere ai minuti particolari, mi pare che, ammettendo la nuova teoria, tutto diventa spiegabile e chiaro.

1. Dico preferibilmente *Medaglie* piuttosto che *Tessere* da giuoco, perchè nella parola *Tessera* è insito un significato di sostituto del denaro ossia di rappresentativo di valore, idea che non entra punto nella mia ipotesi, secondo la quale, come si vedrà, io intendo che i Contornati facessero precisamente, salvo le debite differenze, l'ufficio che oggi fanno le nostre carte da giuoco.

Per la massima parte dei giuochi moderni noi non adoperiamo delle medaglie, bensì delle carte, perchè le troviamo più comode; ma il cambiamento dell' accessorio non cambia la sostanza della cosa; e noi possiamo benissimo immaginare che coi Contornati si facessero dei giuochi più o meno somiglianti a quelli che noi facciamo colle carte. Am messo ciò, nulla è più facile che spiegare tutto quanto riguarda i Contornati, e tutte le difficoltà, che si appongono alle altre ipotesi, cadono come per incanto.

Le diverse teste, siano esse di imperatori, di poeti, di filosofi o di divinità, non offrono più alcuna difficoltà di spiegazione; e così pure le rappresentazioni dei rovesci, siano esse mitologiche, eroiche, storiche o relative ai giuochi, tutte hanno la medesima opportunità e la medesima ragione d'essere. Trattandosi di giuoco, nel quale per principio bisogna escludere ogni ragionamento e ammettere per contro ogni più strana bizzarria, ne viene come logica conseguenza, che Minerva, Bacco, Ipsilide o Apollo, vi possono stare a loro agio come il cavallo favorito, i lottatori, la quadriga il colosso o qualunque altra rappresentazione, precisamente come nelle carte del nostro classico Tarocco stanno l'Imperatore, il Papa, la Fortuna, il Giudizio, la Luna e il Matto, senza che alcuno pretenda trovare un nesso logico fra l'uno e l'altro.

Perfino il rovescio liscio, del quale nessuno ha mai saputo trovare il perchè, riesce facilissimo da spiegare, quando semplicemente si ammetta che nel giuoco un rovescio privo di rappresentazione fosse qualche cosa di equivalente a un non valore, pari cioè a zero se si fosse trattato di numeri.

Nè meno efficaci sono le prove che alla nuova teoria offre la tecnica stessa dei Contornati. Questi presentano diverse dimensioni e diversi tipi di fabbrica e d'arte. Nella massima parte sono fusi, ma ve n' ha altresì di conati, alcuni portano emblemi incisi o ageminati altri no. — Se noi scegliamo in una collezione di Contornati quelli di una stessa dimensione e che offrono anche il medesimo grado d'arte e lo stesso tipo di fabbrica, verremo a costituire diversi gruppi o serie rappresentanti altrettante emissioni, indicanti necessariamente diverse epoche. Ora, come si spiegherebbero tali emissioni successive colle vecchie ipotesi? In nessun modo; ed anzi, dato che i Contornati fossero venduti o distribuiti nelle occasioni di pubblici spettacoli, piuttosto che serie regolarmente ripetute in varie dimensioni e tipi costanti, vi ritroveremmo identici come fabbrica e dimensioni i pezzi portanti una data rappresentazione, perchè apprestati in una data occasione; e un dato Contornato ci si presenterebbe sempre eguale perchè fatto in una sola epoca. — Am messo invece che i Contornati fossero medaglie da giuoco, nulla di più naturale che le diverse e successive emissioni ora più ora meno belle, artistiche ed eleganti, ma ripetenti sempre i medesimi tipi; anzi, essendo durati parecchio tempo, non potrebbero essere altrimenti che così, come lo sono le carte dei nostri giuochi moderni, di cui abbiamo emissioni di diverse epoche, di diversi stili e diversi gradi d'arte o d'eleganza, a seconda dell' epoca in cui furono prodotte, dell' artefice che le lavorò e del gusto o dei mezzi di chi le deve adoperare.

Si vuole infine anche una prova materiale? Essa sta nel Contornato, che m'è venuto per caso, mentre stavo scrivendo queste righe, dai Signori Spink & Son di Londra<sup>1</sup> e che si vede figurare in testa all' articolo. Esso non è nuovo; ma a me era sconosciuto, e appena lo vidi, vi trovai la conferma — direi in azione — della mia ipotesi. Lo vidi poi pubblicato nel *Sabatier*, il quale lo descrive come un banco, intorno al quale tre banchieri stanno contrattando del denaro. Ma io invece ci vedo — e mi pare con molto maggiore naturalezza — una tavola da giuoco (precisamente come quelle, che troviamo rappresentate su parecchie monete), intorno alla quale tre romani stanno giocando, appunto coi Contornati! E l'ho perciò quì sopra riprodotto come sintesi ed emblema dell' esposta teoria.

Milano Gennajo 1895.

Francesco GNECCHI.

#### THE MINTS OF BYZANTINE COINS

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(To be continued.)

### COINS OF HYDERABAD

The attribution of the coins asked about by J. S. Blackett is to Hyderabad in the Dekkan.

The Nizams, like most of the rulers of native states and the E. I. C., struck their coins until recent times in the name of the Emperor of Delhi; often without much attention to correctness as to year of reign of the Emperor and often too without much care whether the name on the coin was that of the Emperor actually on the throne at the time.

Each native state put upon its coins one or more characteristic symbols, or mint marks; that for Hyderabad was >⚡. The die used was larger than the coin struck by it, so but part of the legend is found on any specimen, but it was usually managed that the symbol should be on every one for that was the real distinguishing feature of the issue, not the legend which nine tenths of the people of the state could not read.

On the coins in question there is on the Obv. the legend of Bahadur Shah II, the last Moghul Emperor: — *Sikah mubarak padshah ghazi Muhammad Bahadur Shah* 1273. On the Rev. *Zarab Haiderabad*, Nizam Haiderah Bahadur *maimanat jalus* 18. The legends as usual begin at the bottom and are read upwards. Usually but parts of the upper and middle lines of the Rev. are seen on specimens, i.e. *Haiderah Bahadur jalus* with the symbol and generally the final

*mim* of Nizam. The regnal year 18 is that of the Emperor, who began to reign A. H. 1253. It was correct for the year 1272, but wrong for 1273 and 1274, tho' it was unaltered on coins of both those years. The reigning Nizam of this time was Nasir ad Dowlah; A. H. 1245-74 (A. D. 1829-57).

At the beginning of the reign of the next Nizam, Afzul ad Dowlah A. H. 1274-86, the name of the Delhi Emperor was omitted and a new pattern of coin made, bearing the name of Asaf Jah, the founder of the dynasty: — Obv. *Sikah Nizam al mulk Bahadur Asaf Jah*. At the top 92, at the bottom 1275. Rev. *Haiderah buniyad zarab Haiderabad manus maimanat jalus* 2.

This pattern continued to be used with but little variation except in the date, during the rest of this Nizam's reign and during the long minority of his son the present Nizam; a period in which the great Diwan Sir Salar Jung was the prominent power in the state, hence the coinage was commonly called the *Salar shahi* or currency. I cannot with certainty explain the meaning of the figures 92 on the obv., but think they were intended to denote the years since the treaty with the English which settled the state in its present position. This took place in A. H. 1183 (A. D. 1766) i. e. 92 years before A. H. 1275, the date of the first of this pattern, and might be meant as the *buniyad* or foundation referred to on the rev. The same numbers however are found on the coins of subsequent years, I have one of the year 1291. It was probably forgotten to alter them and very likely the meaning of them was lost sight of.

I am yours truly,

Oliver CODRINGTON.

Clapham, Mar. 12.

### THE CURRENCY QUESTION

Before a meeting of the Institute of Bankers, held on Wednesday evening at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, Mr. Thomas B. Moxon read a paper on "The Merits of Monometallism". Mr. C. J. Murdoch presided. There was a large attendance, but Lord Farrer and Mr. A. B. Forwood, M. P., who had been expected, were unable to be present.

Mr. Moxon remarked that the position of the monometallist was easily stated. He claimed that as the measures of length, weight, and quantity were clearly defined by reference to fixed standards, so the measure of value, money, should also be clearly defined by reference to a fixed standard. The theory did not require that this standard should be gold, or silver, or any other metal. Its requirements were fully satisfied when oxen were the standard of value among the patriarchs, when brick tea was the standard in Tartary, or hand-made nails in the Scotch village mentioned by Adam Smith. All it required was that in a bargain there should be no misunderstanding as to what was to be given and what received. The law defined the weight of gold to be put into a sovereign and the fineness of it, but as it would be impossible for each man to be an efficient assayer and accurate weigher of the metal, the Mint was provided. This was open to every one. To talk of the price of a sovereign was a mistake. In an ounce of gold there were 3'89375 sovereigns, which, for convenience' sake, we stated as £3 17s. 10½d., but that had nothing to do with the price of a sovereign; it only related to its weight. Thus it had always been. Monometallists, in theory, at any rate, had no objection to the existence of several independent standards. They only insisted that each standard must stand alone on its own merits, and that it was as unjust to pay a man in silver when he had contracted for gold as it would be to deliver a bushel of peas in place of a bushel of wheat. Here they were met by the bimetallic heresy, which asserted that gold and silver stood out prominently from the earliest times as the metals selected for money, that they had circulated concurrently, and that they had been and could be linked together by the operation of law so as to form one united currency. It was true that the two metals had been used at the same time as money, but it was not true that they had always been linked together by a fixed ratio, and it was quite untrue to say they had, when thus linked together, circulated together in one united currency. After quoting from the report of the French Monetary Commission of 1867 (Shaw's "History of the Currency"), Mr. Moxon remarked that it was therein proved that bimetallicism did not increase the metallic circulation of a



country, but that wherever and whenever it had been attempted the overvalued metal had become the actual standard of value, while the undervalued metal had disappeared from circulation, so that the only effect of a bimetallic ratio was to make the country which adopted it the dumping-ground for the cheaper metal, which, when it became valuable, was again replaced by the new cheap metal, always at the cost of the country which offered such facilities. A careful study of the hard facts presented by Mr. Shaw compelled one, he contended, to acknowledge the truth of his summary in the preface: — "The modern theory of bimetallism is almost the only instance in history of a theory growing not out of practice, but of the failure of practice; resting not on *data* verified, but on *data* falsified and censure-marked. No words can be too strong of condemnation for the theorizing of the bimetallist, who, by sheer imaginings, tries to justify theoretically what has failed in five centuries of history, and to expound theoretically what has proved itself incapable of solution save by cutting and casting away." What effect money had upon prices was one of the most important problems of monetary science. It was commonly held that a dearth of money reduced prices, and that a plethora raised them. But what was a dearth of money, and how did it reduce prices? What was a plethora of money, and how did it affect prices? The history of prices did not, as so many imagined, begin with 1873. M. Sauerbeck showed (*Royal Statistical Journal*, June, 1893) that, taking the average prices of 1867-77 as 100, prices stood in 1818 at 142, and went steadily down to 75 in 1852, though meanwhile the value of the average annual production of gold and silver had risen from £6,320,000 in 1818 (average 1811-20) to £35,000,000 in 1852 (average of 1851-55). It was true that in 1854-57 prices rose to 102, but even there they had a fall of 27 per cent. in prices, coincident with an increase of 550 per cent. in the production of the precious metals. Throughout the period there was a steady, if at first small, increase in the production of the precious metals, and an almost continuous fall in prices. To come to nearer times, from 1879 to 1883, the United States of America enjoyed the most prosperous times of the last 20 years, and the average *per capita* circulation during that period was \$20.61. In 1890 to 1893, a period of great monetary stringency and commercial depression, the average *per capita* circulation was \$23.65, which, by October, 1893, was increased to \$25.29 with no alleviation of the situation. Surely these facts proved that the quantity of metallic money in a country bore no necessary relation to the prices of other commodities; at any rate, they proved that prices had fallen while the annual supply of metallic money had increased, and that an increase of currency did not necessarily involve a rise in or the maintenance of prices. There was no instance on record which conclusively proved that increased discoveries of gold caused an actual depreciation of that metal, although they might by stimulating trade cause a rise in price of some commodities by increase of demand. He attributed the fall in prices to the reduction of the cost of production and to over-production. One of the most remarkable and, he thought, strongest proofs that the fall in prices was owing to a depreciation of commodities was to be found in a study of the official Blue-book of "Prices and wages in India". Financially, our present monetary system enabled us to conduct the *maximum* of trade with the *minimum* of unproductive capital in the form of money. Socially, the cheapness of food and of raw material had proved of immense benefit to society, and had enabled us to bear up under the stress of hard times in a wonderful manner. To recapitulate, he had endeavoured to show them what money was, and what relation it bore to prices. He had shown them that the theory of the appreciation of gold had no substantial foundation; that, in fact, the merit of gold monometallism was not only its honesty, but its stability of value. He had pointed out that bimetallism would not fulfil its promise to increase the amount of metallic money in circulation, but only cause an exchange of metals, to our disadvantage in every way; that there was no probability of its being able to raise prices, but that there was a certainty that it would depreciate the value of all our goods and property; that our trade on a silver basis was a very small fraction of our total trade, and that the aims of bimetallism were prejudicial to the interests of the community. After hunting the heresy for the last 16 years through its almost interminable fallacies and subterfuges, he affirmed now

more confidently than ever that "bimetallism is contrary to all sound economic teaching, directly opposed to the principles of free trade, delusive in its promises, incorrect in its 'facts', inaccurate in its deductions, and dangerous to our general commercial prosperity".  
(*Times*.)

## VARIA

UNE MONNAIE DE CUIVRE DE BUENOS-AYRES INÉDITE



Tous les collectionneurs de monnaies sud-américaines connaissent la pièce de cuivre UN DECIMO (de Peso corriente) pour BUENOS AYRES, 1822 et 1823, mais la double valeur, le QUINTO (de 1824, représenté ci-dessus, paraît être d'une extrême rareté. Depuis nombre d'années, je possède cette pièce, un peu fruste, et c'est en vain que j'ai cherché à la remplacer. Elle n'est pas décrite dans l'ouvrage de Neumann et le catalogue Fonrobert ne la mentionne pas. Jusqu'ici elle n'est apparue dans aucune vente publique à Paris, et M. Ad. Weyl, le savant numismatiste de Berlin, qui fait autorité pour les monnaies américaines, n'en a jamais eu connaissance.

E. Z.

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## RECENT RE-STRIKE OF CANADIAN TOKEN

In our issue of October 1894 we reproduced an article which appeared in *The American Journal of Numismatics* for the previous July on the above subject; which Mr J. Rochelle Thomas considered cast serious reflections upon his character and business, and he thereupon commenced an action against us which has now been happily arranged on terms satisfactory to him.

We desire by this to apologise to him for any seeming reflections by the article and unreservedly withdraw such statements, and regret that the same was reproduced by us. In such reproduction we were not imbued with the least feeling against Mr Thomas, with whom for many years we have had considerable business transactions and by the insertion of the article complained of our only desire was to further the interest of the numismatic art generally and not exceed the bounds of fair criticism.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Sir,

I would suggest a somewhat different explanation of the letters on the Rev of the coin figured on page 1092 of your March issue. There is only I think *one* letter D. on the coin and that does not stand for 'Daman' but for Diu or Dio Island, a fortified port on Kattiarwar. The supposed letter B is no letter, for no coin would bear the names of two mints on it. What is really represented is an anchor, symbolical of the anchorage off Diu, where I have myself seen ship riding at anchor under the Fort-guns.

Yours truly,  
W. THEOBALD.Budleigh Salterton, March 5<sup>th</sup> 1895.

## REVIEWS

**Bemerkungen zur 3<sup>ten</sup> Auflage von F. und E. Gneecchi's Guida numismatica universale, Mailand, 1894.**

Da eine Neuauflage des Adresskalenders für Numismatiker von A. Grenser seit dem Jahr 1887 nicht mehr geplant war, half das Erscheinen des Gneecchi'schen Kalenders einem längst gefühlten Bedürfnis ab. Wenn gleich sich das Gneecchi'sche Werk vor dem Grenser'schen dadurch vorteilhaft unterscheidet, dass es die Notizen über den Lebens- und Entwicklungsgang der Sammler auf das Notwendigste beschränkt, dass es die Sammler nach grossen Ländergebieten sondert, dass es vorn ein alphabetisches Verzeichnis der im Werk Erwähnten bringt, haften ihm andererseits doch noch einige Mängel an, deren Hervorhebung die geehrten Herren Verfasser an diesem Orte gestatten mögen. Vielleicht werden dieselben bei einer



doch wohl bald nötig werdenden 4. Auflage eines so verdienstvollen Werkes sich einige meiner Bemerkungen zu nutze machen, haben dieselben ja doch nur den Zweck, das Gneccchi'sche Adressbuch immer praktischer zu gestalten und ihm immer weitere Kreise zu eröffnen.

Ein Adresskalender für Numismatiker ist doch wohl zu dem Behuf verfasst, um Münzsammlern von ihresgleichen Kunde zu geben und einen Austausch resp. eine vorteilhafte Verwertung von Dubletten zu ermöglichen. Dieser Zweck wird aber vereitelt, wenn man nicht weiss, nach welchen Grundsätzen ein grosser Teil der im Adressbuch genannten verfährt. Leider fehlt bei Gneccchi's Guida numismatica universale sehr oft die genaue Angabe der Art und Weise, wie jemand sammelt und wir finden dann bloss die inhaltslose Notiz: « Ist im Besitze einer Münzsammlung. » Nachfolgend bringe ich eine Zusammenstellung derjenigen Adressen, wo jede genauere Angabe fehlt: 6. 19. 20. 24. 25. 33. 34. 41. 55. 56. 61. 62. 83. 101. 163. 171. 172. 301. 304. 548. 596. 617. 647. 653. 704. 757. 777. 816. 820. 841. 924. 1052. 1062. 1077. 1079. 1082. 1083. 1087. 1089. 1090. 1094. 1096. 1099. 1100. 1103. 1105. 1115. 1123. 1128. 1136. 1138. 1147. 1166. 1173. 1178. 1195. 1212. 1217. 1222. 1239. 1257. 1258. 1259. 1260. 1268. 1344. 1345. 1381. 1616. 1617. 1631. 1635. 1666. 1719. 1765. 1819. 1822. 1846. 1872. 1873. 1927. 1929. 1931. 1968. 2007. 2009. 2012. 2015. 2017. 2029. 2036. 2037. 2046. 2060. 2064. 2065. 2078. 2085. 2091. 2121. 2122. 2125. 2126. 2158. 2183. 2205. 2215. 2222. 2246. 2335. 2345. 2348. 2358. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2403. 2424. 2451. 2452. 2458. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2480. 481. 2487. 2527. 2529. 2530. 2535. 2537. 2556. 2560. 2562. 2566. 2586. 2587. 2592. 2594. 2604. 2605. 2606. 2616. 2625. 2634. 2646. 2656. 2660. 2670. 2676. 2691. 2715. 2716. 2721. 2732. 2755. 2757. 2763. 2775. 2777. 2784. 2792. 2795. 2798. 2816. 2819. 2827. 2831. 2832. 2874. 2878. 2880. 2894. 2895. 2902. 2905. 2907. 2908. 2911. 3027. 3031. 3034. 3044. 3045. 3049. 3062. 3081. 3085. 3088. 3090. 3095. 3104. 3167. 3225. 3291. 3341. 3357. 3361. 3368. 3379. 3382. 3385. 3387. 3390. 3391. 3396. 3406. 3407. 3412. 3414. 3471. 3473. 3480. 3490. 3491. 3501. 3520. 3555. 3558. 3835. 3984. 3987. 3988. 3989. 3996. 3997. 3998. 4001. 4002. 4003. 4005. 4007. 4008. 4009. 4011. 4012. 4016. 4017. 4022. 4024. 4025. 4029. 4034. 4036. 4037. 4038. 4039. 4046. 4047. 4048. 4053. 4054. 4056. 4064. 4066. 4073. 4074. 4075. 4077. 4078. 4079. 4082. 4083. 4091. 4094. 4095. 4096. 4097. 4099. 4100. 4103. 4105. 4107. 4109. 4113. 4115. 4119. 4123. 4125. 4126. 4127. 4129. 4131. 4134. 4138. 4140. 4141. 4142. 4143. 4144. 4145. 4146. 4148. 4149. 4150. 4153. 4154. 4155. 4156. 4157. 4158. 4160. 4161. 4162. 4163. 4165. 4167. 4168. 4173. 4174. 4176. 4177. 4180. 4182. 4183. 4184. 4185. 4187. 4188. 4189. 4192. 4193. 4194. 4195. 4197. 4198. 4200. 4202. 4203. 4204. 4205. 4206. 4207. 4209. 4210. 4211. 4213. 4215. 4216. 4217. 4218. 4219. 4225. 4228. 4229. 4230. 4240. 4241. 4243. 4244. 4246. 4247. 4260. 4270. 4279. 4287. 4341. 4342. 4343. 4344. 4345. 4346. 4347. 4348. 4349. 4350. 4351. 4352. 4353. 4354. 4355. 4359. 4360. 4362. 4363. 4364. 4365. 4366. 4367. 4370. 4372. 4374. 4375. 4376. 4377. 4379. 4381. 4382. 4383. 4384. 4385. 4386. 4387. 4388. 4389. 4391. 4392. 4393. 4394. 4395. 4396. 4397. 4398. 4399. 4402. 4403. 4405. 4406. 4407. 4408. 4410. 4412. 4414. 4416. 4417. 4418. 4420. 4421. 4423. 4424. 4425. 4426. 4427. 4428. 4429. 4430. 4431. 4432. 4433. 4434. 4435. 4436. 4439. 4440. 4441. 4442. 4443. 4444. 4445. 4446. 4447. 4449. 4451. 4453. 4460. 4462. 4463. 4466. 4471. 4472. 4474. 4475. 4477. 4481. 4483. 4485. 4486. 4489. 4491. 4492. 4503. 4505. 4507. 4510. 4511. 4513. 4514. 4515. 4516. 4518. 4519. 4520. 4523. 4524. 4525. 4528. 4534. 4535. 4536. 4537. 4538. 4539. 4540. 4541. 4544. 4545. 4546. 4547. 4548. 4550. 4552. 4557. 4559. 4561. 4562. 4563. 4564. 4564. 4565. 4566. 4568. 4569. 4570. 4571. 4572. 4573. 4574. 4575. 4576. 4577. 4578. 4615. 4616. 4617. 4623. 4624. 4625. 4626. 4627. 4628. 4629. 4630. 4631. 4632. 4633. 4634. 4635. 4637. 4638. 4639. 4640. 4641. 4642. 4643. 4648. 4649. 4650. 4651. 4652. 4653. 4654. 4660. 4661. 4662. 4664. 4665. 4666. 4667. 4669. 4670. 4672. 4673. 4674. 4676. 4678. 4680. 4681. 4682. 4685. 4688. 4689. 4690. 4691. 4695. 4696. 4775. Unter den 4792 genannten Adressen lässt uns also das Gneccchi'sche Adressbuch 567 mal im Stich, wenn wir uns über das Princip von Münzsammlern orientieren wollen. Ein concretes Beispiel mag dies Manco des Werkes noch deutlicher erhärten. Es hat jemand beispielsweise eine polnische Specialsammlung, ihm liegen Hunderte von Dubletten, zum Teil recht seltene und wertvolle nutzlos da. In der Meinung, sie leicht durch Aufschlagen eines Adressbuchs verwerten zu können, nimmt er das Gneccchi'sche Werk, um sich nach polnischen Sammlern umzusehen. Ja, wo sind die zu finden? Es dauert eine ganze Weile, ehe er in der Erwägung, dass das frühere Polen zwischen Preussen, Russland, Oesterreich zerstückelt ist, mühsam einige Adressen unter den Sammlern der drei genannten Reiche vorfindet. Oder es will jemand seine doppelten deutschen Thaler los werden, wendet sich also an einen Sammler « deutscher Münzen » und erfährt dann, dass jener sich auf Münzen unter  $\frac{1}{2}$  Thaler grösse beschränkt. In diesen beiden Fällen ist die Mühe des Briefschreibens und die Porti-Ausgabe eine vergebliche gewesen.

Diese Enttäuschung des das Adressbuch Benutzen der hätte vermieden werden können, wenn die Herren Verfasser folgende Gesichtspunkte ins Auge gefasst hätten:

I. — Die Notizen über die einzelnen Sammler sollten sich nur auf *Namen, Vornamen, Geburtsjahr, Stand, Wohnort* (Poststation, resp. Strasse und Hausnummer), *Art der Sammlung* (universell oder speciell), *Art der Metalle* (ob Gold oder Kupfer ausgeschlossen), *der Zeit* (ob von einem bestimmten Jahrhundert an) erstrecken. Alles Uebrige: so zum Beispiele das genaue Datum der Geburt (man wird sich doch nicht etwa zum Geburtstage gegenseitig gratulieren!) oder die Anzahl der Stücke einer Sammlung (denn diese vergrössert sich ja täglich!) oder die Anzeige von Desideraten (man kann solche mittlerweile vielleicht noch vor Erscheinen des Adressbuchs erlangen), sind gänzlich überflüssig, nehmen Raum weg und vermehren unnötig die Kosten der Herstellung des Werkes. Dagegen haben die Herren Verfasser recht gethan, Unica oder bisher noch nicht beschriebene Münzen von Privatsammlungen hervorzuheben. Bei öffentlichen Sammlungen ist dieses nicht nötig, da derartige Seltenheiten dort als unveräusserlich für alle Zeiten dem Studium der Liebhaber erhalten bleiben und zugänglich sind. Bei Privatsammlungen ist das etwas anders! Dieselben werden oft nach dem Tode des Besitzers verzerzt und es könnte dann leicht der Fall vorkommen, dass dabei auch grosse Raritäten verschwinden, wenn nicht die Sammler vorher schon auf ihr Vorhandensein aufmerksam gemacht worden wären. Bei Sammlungen von

öffentlichen Anstalten: Museen, Klöstern, Schulen u. a. m. genügt es, einfach anzugeben, dass in den genannten Anstalten sich auch eine Münzsammlung befinde. Denn weil derartige Sammlungen sich meist nur durch Vermächtnisse, milde Stiftungen und Schenkungen vermehren, so hat der Privatsammler kein Interesse, sich behufs Verwertung seiner Dubletten dort hinzuwenden.

II. — Ausser dem vorhandenen Namenregister hätte noch ein zweites Verzeichnis angefertigt werden sollen, dass die Namen nach den Principien der einzelnen Sammler ordnete: z. B., A. Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der Universalisten (Name, Wohnort); B. Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der Specialisten (Name, Wohnort), zugleich mit der Angabe des speciellen Faches, womit sich der genannte Sammler beschäftigt; C. Alphabetisches Verzeichnis von Münzhändlern (Name, Wohnort). Auf diese Weise kann sich jeder Sammler schnell orientieren, wohin er sich behufs Austausch von Dubletten wenden soll.

III. — Vielleicht hätten die Herren Verfasser besser daran gethan, für ihr Werk nicht die italienische, sondern irgend eine Welt- oder Gelehrten Sprache zu wählen: also entweder Englisch, Französisch oder aber Latein. Denn man kann wohl annehmen, dass ein jeder Sammler von Münzen so gebildet ist, wenigstens eine der drei genannten Sprachen zu verstehen; aber man kann durchaus nicht jedem gebildeten Zumisten, Kenntnis des Italienischen zu besitzen. Ein Universal-Adressbuch für Münzsammler, das in alle Welt hinaus geht, wird in seinem italienischen Gewande bei manchem dieser Sprache unkundigen Sammler keinen Eingang finden. Auf diese Weise erleidet sowohl der Münzliebhaber als der Herausgeber und der Verleger grosse Einbusse: jener lernt nicht seine Gesinnungsgenossen kennen, und diese kommen nicht zu ihren Kosten.

Es mag ja zuzugeben sein, dass mehrere der hervorgehobenen Mängel die Bequemlichkeit der Sammler selbst, welche den Herren Verfassern ungenaue Angaben machten, verschuldet habe. Aber dann hätten eben derartige unbrauchbare Notizen, die nur einen wertlosen Ballast bilden, überhaupt nicht in das Adressbuch aufgenommen werden sollen; vielleicht würde eine derartige Ignorierung ihrer Person und Sammlung die lässigen Sammler für die Zukunft zur Angabe genauerer Daten angespornt haben.

Fürwahr, es ist keine Kleinigkeit gewesen, ein solches Werk, wie ein Universal-Adressbuch zu schaffen! Wenn dasselbe auch in seinem gegenwärtigen Zustande einzelne Unvollkommenheiten aufweist, wollen wir hoffen, dass dieselben von den Herren Verfassern in der nächsten Ausgabe eines « Dux numismaticus » resp. « Guide numismatique » möglichst werden beseitigt werden.

Thorn W/Pr.

NADROWSKI.

## NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, etc.

**Mittheilungen des Clubs der Münz- und Medaillenfrennde in Wien, Jänner 1895.**

† Johann Schner. — Th. Unger, *Der Gründer der Simandl-Brüderschaft und seine Münzen*. — J. Nentwich, *Ein Wiener Halbtaler Ferdinands I. vom Jahre 1528*. — *Neue Prägungen*. — *Miscellen*. — *Clubnachrichten*. VI. Ordentliche Hauptversammlung des Clubs der Münz- und Medaillenfrennde.

— Februar 1895.

H. Cubasch, *Die Münzen unter der Regierung des Kaisers Franz Joseph I.* — Th. Unger, *Der Gründer der Simandl-Brüderschaft und seine Münzen*. — J. Nentwich, *Ein Wiener Halbtaler Ferdinands I. vom Jahre 1528*. — *Miscellen*. — *Clubnachrichten*.

**Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Januar 1895.**

Rudolf von Höfken, *Ueber das Wesen und die Entwicklung der Bracteaten (Fortsetzung)*. — Dr. Friedrich Kenner, *Die Medaille*. — Rudolf von Höfken, *Zur Kronenwährung*. — P. Eduard Katschthaler, *Aus österreichischen Schulsammlungen*. K. k. Gymnasium im Stifte Melk. — *Ordentliche Versammlung der numismatischen Gesellschaft am 12. December 1894*. — *Besprechungen*. — *Numismatische Literatur*.

**Numismatic Chronicle, Part IV, 1894.**

Dr. J. P. Six, *Monnaies grecques, indaites et incertaines*. — Dr. B. V. Head, and E. J. Rapson, *Notices of Recent Numismatic Publications*. — *Miscellanea*.

**Berliner Münzblätter, Februar 1895.**

Menadier, *Hammersteiner Pfennige der sächsischen Kaiserzeit*. — *Die sogenannten chinesischen Tempelmünzen*. — H. Dannenberg, *Otto III und die Kaiserin Adelheid*. — *Literatur*.

**X<sup>tes</sup> Special-Verzeichniss von Antiken, Orientalischen, Amerikanischen sowie Europäischen Münzen und Medaillen.** Ad. Weyl, 1895.

**Collection of ancient Coins of Greece, Rome, Judaea, United States and Miscellaneous Coins, &c., &c.** To be sold on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March. Ed. Frossard, New York.

**Catalogo della Biblioteca Belgiojoso di Merate.** Libri antichi e moderni storia, geografia, viaggi illustrati, romanzi. A. Genolini, Milano.

**The Numismatist, February 1895.**

Joseph Hooper, *The Coins of the Jews*. — George F. Heath, *The Centennial of United States coinage*. — A. G. Heaton, *A Tour among the Coin Dealers*. — Philip Whiteway, *The Coins of Venice*. — W. C. Sakai, *Numismatic treasures of Japan*. — *A protest*. — *From President Heaton*.

— February 1895.

Joseph Hooper, *The Coins of the Jews (Illustrated)*. — Geo. W. Rice, *Restrikes of U. S. Half Cents*. — Grant Allen, *Mr Pierrepoint's Repentance*. — Major Adam Smith, *East India Silver Coinage*. — Joseph Hooper, *The Sommer Island's coin*. — Norman A. Forster, *Coinage of British Guiana*. — *With the Dealers*. — Dr. A. L. Fisher, *Reports: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; Detroit Numismatic Club*. — *From Chairman Hooper*. — *Queries*. — *World of Fud*. — *With the Editor*.

**Monnaies** antiques, françaises et étrangères, Jetons, Médailles et Médillons de David d'Angers. Vente à Paris, les 11 et 12 mars 1892. R. Serrure.

**Cat. N° 11. Monnaies romaines et byzantines.** J. Florange. Paris. 1895.

**Annuaire de numismatique.** Janvier-Février 1895.

Louis Blancard, *Besants d'or et d'argent de Tunis au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle.* — F. Arnaud, *Sceau d'un seigneur de Breuil.* — Roger Vallentin, *Douzains aux croissants de Henri II.* — Chronique. — Bibliographie; — Monnaies mérovingiennes (*Namerctis, Mettis, Argento*); — Sommaire des périodiques en 1894. — Nécrologie. — Prix d'adjudication: Vente P..., de Bayonne; — Vente de M. le comte de B...; — Vente Jouneau.

**Catalogue** des Médailles artistiques et historiques, Monnaies des différents États de l'Europe, des Prélats et des Villes, &c. J. Schulman, Amersfoort.

## FINDS

A very valuable discovery of old coins has just been made near Reni, a rising Russian town on the Pruth, a tributary of the Danube. These coins, which are in an excellent state of preservation, are of gold, number 512, and belong to the time of Philip of Macedonia, the father of Alexander the Great. They have been taken possession of by the police, and will be sent to St. Petersburg. It is reported that the number found was much greater, and that the police were only able to seize about half, the other gold coins having already fallen into the hands of the Jews.

(Standard.)

## SALES

Amongst recent Sales, the most important to Numismatists, has no doubt been that of the Collection of the Royal United Service Institution, dispersed under the hammer at Messrs Sotheby Wilkinson & Hodge from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> of March.

This very interesting collection comprised Greek, Roman and Saxon coins, a large series of English and Foreign Medals, in gold, silver and bronze; a considerable number of foreign coins; a few fine Cinque Cento Medals & Plaquettes, a series of 17<sup>th</sup> cent. Traders' Tokens, &c.

The sale was largely attended by foreign dealers and prices realized were very fair.

We will note only very few pieces:

414 Isotta Atti de Rimini, 1456-1470, by Matteo de Pasti, D. ISOTTAE. ARIMINENSIS., Bust of Isotta to right, *rev.* an elephant to right, and below, M. CCCC. XLVI., *diameter* 83 mill. (*Armand, vol. I, page 21, no. 18*), *fine and scarce.* — £ 10.

415 Niccolo Palmieri, 1492, 1467, Bisop of Orta, Medal by Guazzalotti, NVDS. EGRESVS. SIC. REDIBO., and the following legend incuse, NICOLAVS. PALMERIVS. SICVLVS. EPS. ORTAN., bare-headed bust to left, *rev.* ANDREAS. GVACIALOTUS. (in relief), CONTVERNALIS. B. F. VIX. AN. LXV. OBIT. A.D. MCCCCLXVII., a nude Male Figure standing on a bracket, holding long staff and hour glass, *diameter* 63 mill. (*Armand, vol. I, page 49, no. 5*), *very fine and very rare.* — £ 16.16.

423 Gaspar Fantuzzi of Bologna, 1502, 1521, and his wife Dorothea Castelli, GASPAR. ELEPHANTIVIVS., Bust of Fantuzzi, bareheaded, with very long beard, to right, *rev.* ΔΩΡΟΝ. ΘΕΟΥ. ΔΑΜΑΡ., Bust of Dorothea Castelli to left, *diameter* 81 mill. (*Armand, vol. III, page 199, l.*), *very fine and of extreme rarity.* — £ 30.10.

429 J. Banfihuniad, IOHAN. BANFIHVNIAD. RIWLINEN. VNGA. Æ. 62, circa 1630, Astrologer, Bust, three quarter, to right, wearing doublet and deep collar, within cartouche border embellished with emblems, *size* 60 by 50 mill., *fine and rare.* — £ 9.

431 Silver-gilt Medallion of Ferdinand Arch-Duke of Austria and Anne of Hungary, FERD. ARCH. AVSTR. ET. ANNE. HVG. REG. CONGV. EFFIGIES. ÆTA. VTRIVSQVE. ANNO., jugate Busts of Ferdinand and Anne to left, without reverse, *diameter* 55 mill., *fine and rare.* — £ 10.10.

432 Small silver Medal of Barbarossa, L.N.E. monogram signature of artist, BARBAROSSA. Bust in turban and embroidered robe to right, *rev.* Persian Inscription in three lines within wreath, *size* 29 mill., *fine and rare.* — £ 6.6.

434 Hercules and the Nemean Lion, by *Moderno*, Hercules standing strangling the lion, behind him a tree upon which hangs his bow and quiver, to right his club, *size* 77 by 59 (*Molinier, page I, 47*), *fine and scarce* £ 12.

497 Duke of Bethune, etc., a fine Medal, by *Adrian Waterloos*, MARCHIONI. DES. GENIES. FAVOREM. REGIS. DEBET. AC. DVAC., Bust. nearly facing in armour, lace cravat, and long periwig, *rev.* SOLEMQVE. CIET. SOLISQVE. FAVORES., View of the town of Douay in foreground a cock crowing, to left the sun rising behind a hill, *very fine and apparently unpublished, size* 1.8 in. — £ 10.10.

500 Gustavus Adolphus, on his death, by *Sebastian Dadler*, 1632, Recumbent figure of the King in Armour, in the distance view of the battle of Lutzen, *rev.* Gustavus Adolphus, in a triumphal car, trampling on the Dragons of Discord, 3.1 in. in diameter, *very fine and scarce.* — £ 5.5.

509 Charles Louis, Count Palatine, CAR. LVD. D.G. COM. PAL. RHEN. ELECT. B.D. 1665, three-quarter length Bust of the Count, to right, holding a baton in right hand, with his left he holds a helmet, in front of which a cap, both on a pedestal, *rev.* VTRIVSQ. TVTELE., plan of the fortifications of the town of Manheim, *size* 2.9 in., *fine and rare.* — £ 20.10.

518 Charles II and his wife Marie Louise, (grand-daughter of Charles I of England) by same Medallist as last, CAROLVS. II. D.G. HISP. ET. INDIAR. REX., Youthful bust of the King in armour, hair long, to right, *rev.* MARIA. LVDOVICA. D.G. HISP. IND. REGINA., Bust to left, *size* 1.5, *very fine and very rare.* — £ 10.

540 SWITZERLAND, &c. Calvin, IEHAN. CALVIN., Bust of Calvin to right, wearing doctor's cap and gown, cast and chased, *rev.* Plain, *size* 28 mill., *very fine and rare.* — £ 18.

555 Oval Medallion of William Prince of Orange, GVLLIELMVS. D. G. PRINCEPS. ARAVS., &c., bareheaded Bust of Prince in armour to right, *rev.* engraved with the following inscription, COMES. DE MOERS. BUIREN. LEERDAM., &c., Shield of arms under crown, *fine and rare.* — £ 6.2.6.

638 A Trial Piece, *struck in lead*, by *Leonard Wyon*, 1843, ÆT. 16. W. WYON. R. A. CVDI. JVSSIT., Head of Louis XVIII copied with much fidelity from the Five Franc Piece, beneath truncation LEONARD. C. WYON., 1843, *rev.* a close copy of the crown of Cromwell, by *Simon*, *fine and scarce*; and a Medal by the same, Bust of the King of Rome, with name and age of the artist beneath, *rev.* the reverse of Richard Sainthill's medal. — £ 9.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES

**American Numismatic & Archaeological Society.**

17 West 43 St., New York.

*Abstract from Minutes.*

A Regular Meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening Jan'y 21<sup>st</sup> 1895. President Parish presiding. The Executive Committee reported that the following nominations had been received and recommended for election: for Resident Membership Leopold Gans and John W. King and for Corresponding Membership Q. Perini of Roveredo, Austria.

Attention was called to the decease of Resident Member Emanuel J. Attinelli.

The Librarian Mr. Belden reported donations since the last meeting of 31 bound volumes and various pamphlets, catalogues, periodicals, &c., making a total of 619. The principal donors were Isaac F. Wood, Samuel P. Avery, Isaac Myer and S. P. Avery Jr.

Mr. Wright, Curator, reported additions of 17 coins and medals and 6 miscellaneous specimens, total of 23. Special mention was made of a proof U. S. cent of 1854 from J. Sanford Saltus and a large silver medal of Pope Leo XIII from his Grace the Rev Archbishop Corrigan. The donation also of a number of Lincoln medals was announced from Andrew C. Zabriskie of which a detailed report will be made at the next meeting.

Mr. Weeks called attention to the decease of Elisha Youngs Ten Eyck a former member of the Society. He was Treasurer in 1867 and elected President in 1868. A letter was read from Dr. Charles E. West of Brooklyn, a former Resident Member giving an interesting account of his collection of Jewish coins.

H. Russell Drowne,  
Secretary.

## OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. R. S. POOLE

Sir, — In your appreciative obituary notice of the late Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, which appeared in your issue of last Saturday, full justice was done to that eminent scholar. There is one side of his life and work which I personally feel called upon to emphasize again. It is the relation which Mr. Poole held to the establishment of a real school of archaeologists, whose work should hold its place beside the best which our colleagues of Germany and France have produced.

It has been universally recognized that in our time English scholarship has awakened out of the temporary torpor which had befallen it as regards the study of ancient art, and has stepped out of the undefined region of dilettantism into the well-guarded domain of exact and thorough scholarship. In your notice of the late Sir Charles Newton you have rightly assigned to this eminent and enthusiastic archaeologist the first and most prominent place in the ranks of those who fought for the establishment of these studies, and Professor Jebb in his eloquent tribute to this departed leader has shown how, both directly in his explorations and in his published work, as well as by his impressive personality, Sir Charles Newton gave the first impulse to this revival of classical study.

It has also been acknowledged on several occasions how, *pari passu* with the formation of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the founding of the British School of Athens, the two Universities have shown especial activity in establishing real schools of archaeology, and that these have borne fruit in the training of a large number of younger scholars, whose published work has reached a high scale of excellence and thoroughness. As far as this University is concerned it is to Mr. Sidney Colvin that the merit of having given the first impulse to the study is due.

But for years I have felt, and I now feel urged to give public expression to my conviction, that, before we reared our school of young archaeologists in the Universities, Mr. Poole had quietly and successfully trained a band of excellent workers in the numismatic department of the British Museum. Out of his immediate surrounding, and working under him as his assistants, there have gone forth such eminent archaeologists as Messrs. Head, Percy Gardner, Grueber, Keary, Wroth, and several others. And the work which these trained scholars have done has long since been recognized by the world as being of the first quality.

It is to Mr. Poole — unfortunately now only in grateful memory — that we shall have to turn when we look for the first establishment in our time of a school of archaeologists in Great Britain.

Your obedient servant,  
Charles WALDSTEIN.

King's College, Cambridge, Feb. 11.

(Times).

H. MONTAGU Esq., F. S. A.

One of the Vice-presidents of the Numismatic Society of London.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the decease (which took place at his residence in London in February last) of this indefatigable numismatist.

Practising as a solicitor in the City of London Mr Montagu was well-known and esteemed by a large and increasing clientèle, but it was only within the last fifteen years or so that he turned his attention to what soon became the pursuit of his life.

The study, however, with him was pursued in a most careful and systematic manner; his early formed business habits saved him from the errors of many a numismatist, in that having made up his mind as to the series most deserving of his attention, he followed them up with unflagging zeal and intelligence.

Such a policy, aided by his ample means, soon brought him the pick of what was obtainable in the market, and his English series, to which he first of all devoted his energies, speedily became enlarged and enriched by the accumulated treasures of such collectors, *inter alia*, as the late Rev<sup>d</sup> E. J. Shepherd (dispersed by auction) and the acquirement, *en bloc*, of the splendid cabinets formed by the late Mr Addington and the late Mr Brice.

It will therefore cause no surprise when we state that the deceased

gentleman's cabinet of English Coins is the first in point of quality and quantity in existence, and contains many pieces which are unique and unpublished.

But Mr Montagu was not content with merely studying and collecting the coins of English origin; he also included the immense series of medals having direct or indirect reference to this country, and so indefatigable and unremitting also was he in this branch of numismatics that his collection of English medals is second to none, and contains very many which are not represented in the National Museum, nor published in the well-known volumes "*Medallic Illustrations of British History*". It would be a pity were such a collection dispersed without a permanent record being published of what would be new in medallic history.

To most numismatists the energetic study and pursuit of one or perhaps two large series embraced by the science would be more than sufficient, and the range of coins and medals offered to the serious student of English, or rather British, numismatics is so wide, so comprehensive and so interesting, that few, having once taken up this series in real earnest would have ventured to widen the field of their enquiry.

But Mr Montagu was not hampered by timidity, and when he had mastered the subject and fairly completed his marvellous collection of English Coins and Medals, he looked around for a new arena in which he might display and use his love of research and his passion for collecting. It was with a certain amount of diffidence, and perhaps also of regret, that he had not made that his earliest study, that he, a very few years ago, allowed himself to be launched upon the deep sea of Greek and Roman medallic art. Into this enormous field he threw himself with his usual enthusiasm and ability, with a result that might have been correctly anticipated by those who knew him as the eager and successful collector of the more modern coins to which we have already called attention.

Unfortunately his premature death has undoubtedly prevented Mr Montagu's Greek and Roman collection from being termed complete (were such a definition permissible in such a series), but nevertheless in the few years during which he has steadily followed up the pursuit he has been enabled to procure hundreds of magnificent examples of Ancient Art, both Greek and Roman, including many of the finest and rarest examples extant; and those only, who know how rare and expensive are the really choice specimens of some of the Greek Cities and Kings, will understand the labour, the correspondence and the travels, necessary to obtain the coveted gems. A collector of Greek Coins has to be, like Athanasius, *contra mundum*, for all the world, so to speak, appreciates and wants the same rare article.

The late Mr Montagu was elected a member of the Numismatic Society of London early in the year 1882 and vice-president in 1886. He was a well-known figure at the meetings of the Society and a contributor of many valuable papers on various numismatic subjects, most of which will be found in the Society's publications.

Some years ago (in 1885) Mr Montagu penned an interesting and useful work on the *Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage of England*, which has justly been considered the standard work on the subject since that time; and only two years ago, a second edition, much enlarged and improved, was issued to the public.

It only remains for us to add that Mr Montagu will be missed not only in England, but his loss will be keenly felt on the Continent as well: his readiness to purchase at a fair price anything fine which he did not already possess made him the centre for all who had coins to sell, and we venture to think it will be many a day before an equally enthusiastic and an equally large purchaser and collector will be found.

F. J. JOSEPH ESQ.  
Toronto-Canada

We also regret to have to announce the decease Mr F. J. Joseph, a collector of medals and Indian and other curiosities, which occurred through a railway collision, brought about by a blizzard, near Toronto, a few weeks ago.

The deceased gentleman was much respected in Canada and the United States.

## CATALOGUE

OF

## COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR CITY HOUSE, Nos 1 & 2, GRACECHURCH STREET CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

## ABBREVIATIONS

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — E. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. = Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor. — S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M.I. = *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzcabinet*. — S.R. = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet*. — Rm. = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = British Museum Catalogue.

## GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1101.)

## PORTRAIT PIECES

(See Dr F. F. Imhoof-Blüner "Porträtköpfe auf Antiken Münzen Hellenischer und Hellenisierter Völker".)

## ALEXANDER THE GREAT

(Plate I, no 1.)

- 22969 R. Tetradrachm of Lysimachus, King of Thrace. Obv. Head of deified Alexander with horn of Ammon. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Pallas Nikephoros seated. H. 242. V. F. 1 10 "
- 22970 R. — — — — — F. " 15 "

## PTOLEMY I SOTER

(Pl. I, no 2.)

- 22971 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of King diademed, with aegis about his neck. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Eagle on fulmen to l. H. 712. V. F. 1 5 "
- 22972 R. — — — — — F. " 10 "
- 22973 R. — — — — — M. " 7 6 "

## PHILIP V

(Pl. II, no 10.)

- 22974 R. Drachm. Obv. Diademed head to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Club : within wreath. H. 204. V. F. 2 10 "

## PERSEUS

(Pl. II, no 13.)

- 22975 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Diademed head to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ. Eagle on fulmen : within wreath. H. 206. V. F. 8 " "

## ANTIOCHUS I SOTER

(Pl. III, no 9.)

- 22976 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Diademed head to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Apollo seated on omphalos to l. H. 638. E. F. 6 " "
- 22977 R. — — — — — V. F. 2 10 "
- 22978 R. — — — — — F. " 15 "

## SELEUCUS IV

(Pl. III, no 20.)

- 22979 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Diademed head to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo seated on omphalos to l. H. 641. V. F. 1 10 "
- 22980 R. — — — — — F. 1 " "

## ALEXANDER BALA

(Pl. III, no 24.)

- 22981 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Diademed to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Zeus Nikephoros seated to l. H. 643. V. F. 2 5 "

## DEMETRIUS II

(Pl. III, no 25.)

- 22982 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Diademed bust to r. R. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. H. 644. V. F. 1 5 "
- 22983 R. — — — — — F. " 10 "

## ANTIOCHUS VII

(Pl. IV, no 1.)

- 22984 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Diademed bust to r. R. ANTIOXOY ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. H. 645. V. F. 2 5 "
- 22985 R. — R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Pallas to l. armed : within laurel-wreath. H. 645. V. F. 1 10 "

## ANTIOCHUS VIII

(Pl. IV, no 4.)

- 22986 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Diademed bust to r. R. ANTIOXOY ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle to l. H. 647. V. F. 1 15 "
- 22987 R. — — — — — F. " 12 6 "
- 22988 R. — Obv. Similar. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Zeus seated to l. H. 647. E. F. 1 10 "
- 22989 R. — — — — — V. F. 1 5 "

## TIGRANES

(Pl. IV, no 13.)

- 22990 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Bust of King in Armenian tiara. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Antioch seated to r., with Orontes swimming at her feet. H. fig. 346. V. F. 2 5 "

## NICOMEDES III

(Pl. IV, no 20.)

- 22991 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Diademed head to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. Zeus Nikephoros standing to l. H. 446. F. 1 5 "

## MITHRADATES VI

(Pl. V, no 3.)

- 22992 R. Tetradrachm. Obv. Diademed head to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΓΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Pegasus drinking to l. : within wreath of ivy. H. 428. V. F. 9 10 "

## MITHRADATES I OF PARTHIA

- 22993 R. Drachm. Obv. Diademed bust to l. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ. King seated to r. H. 692. V. F. " 6 "
- (To be continued.)

## CONSULAR COINS

(Continued from p. 1101.)

A small Collection of remarkably fine Pieces.

## ACILIA

- 22994 Obv. SALVTIS. Laureated head of Health to r. R. NV. ACILIVS III VIR. VALETIV. Health standing to l., feeding a serpent. B. 8. F. D. C. " 2 6 "

## ANTESTIA

- 22995 Obv. GRAG. Head of Rome helmeted. R. L. ANTES. ROMA. Jupiter standing in quadriga galloping to r. B. 9. F. D. C. " 2 6 "

## ANTONIA

- 22996 Obv. Laur. head of Jupiter to r. ; behind S. C. R. Q. ANTO. BALB. PR. Victory in quadriga galloping to r. B. 1. F. D. C. " 2 "
- 22997 Obv. M. ANTON. IMP. III VIR R. P. C. AVG. Bare head of Marc Antony to r. R. CAESAR IMP. PONT. III VIR R. P. C. Bare head of Octavius to r. B. 40. F. D. C. " 15 "

## AQUILLIA

- 22998 Obv. VIRTVS III VIR. Helmeted head of Valour to r. R. NV. AQVIL. NV. F. NV. N. SICIL. Consul Man. Aquilius standing, in the act of raising Sicily prostrated to l. B. 2. F. D. C. " 3 6 "

## BAEBIA

- 22999 Obv. TAMPIL. Head of Rome helmeted to l. R. ROMA. M. BAEBI, Q. F. Apollo in quadriga galloping to r. B. 12. F. D. C. " 2 6 "

## CALPURNIA

- 23000 Obv. Laur. head of Apollo to r. R. L. PISO FRVGI. XV. Horseman galloping to r. B. 10. F. D. C. " 2 "

## CASSIA

- 23001 Obv. Head of Bonus Eventus to r. ; behind, sceptre. R. Q. CASSIVS. Eagle on fulmen, between lituus and praeferciculum. B. 7. F. D. C. " 2 6 "
- 23002 Obv. Head of Liber to r., crowned with ivy ; behind, thyrsus. R. L. CASSI. Q. F. Head of Libera to l., crowned with vine-wreath. B. 6. F. D. C. " 2 6 "

## CLAUDIA

- 23003 Obv. Bust of Diana to r., with bow and quiver on shoulder ; in front S. C. R. TI. CLAVD. TI. F. AP. N. Victory in biga galloping to r. B. 5. F. D. C. " 2 6 "
- 23004 Obv. Laur. head of Apollo to r. ; behind, a lyre. R. P. CLODIVS M. F. Diana Lucifera standing, holding long torch in each hand. B. 15. F. D. C. " 2 6 "

## CREPUSIA

- 23005 Obv. Laur. head of Apollo to r. with sceptre on shoulder. R. P. CREPVSI. Horseman to r. B. 1. F. D. C. " 2 "



## CURIATIA

23006 Obv. TRIG. Head of Rome. *R.* C. CVR. F. ROMA. Goddess in quadriga galloping to r., crowned by Victory. *B.* 2. F. D. C. » 4 »

## FURIA

23007 Obv. BROCCHI III VIR. Head of Ceres to r. *R.* L. FVRI. CN. F. Curule chair between two fasces. *B.* 23. F. D. C. » 2 6

## HERENNIA

23008 Obv. PIETAS. Diademed head of Piety to r. *R.* M. HERENNI. Amphinomus carrying his father on his shoulders. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 2 6

## HOSIDIA

23009 Obv. GETA III VIR. Diademed bust of Diana to r., with bow and quiver on shoulder. *R.* C. HOSIDI. C. F. The boar of Calydon pierced with arrow and assailed by a dog. *B.* 2. F. D. C. » 5 6

## JULIA

23010 Obv. Laur. head of Apollo Vejovis to r. *R.* L. IVLI. BVRSIO. Victory holding wreath in quadriga galloping to r. *B.* 5. F. D. C. » 2 »

23011 Obv. CAESAR. Elephant to r., trampling on German standard. *R.* Pontifical implements. *B.* 9. F. D. C. » 2 6

23012 Obv. Diademed head of Venus to r. *R.* CAESAR. Aeneas carrying his father Anchises and palladium. *B.* 10. F. D. C. » 2 6

## JUNIA

23013 Obv. SALVS. Diademed head of Salus to r. : within necklace. *R.* ROMA. D. SILANVS L. F. Victory in biga galloping to r. *B.* 18. F. D. C. » 2 6

23014 Obv. Head of Rome; behind E. *R.* D. SILANVS L. F. ROMA. Victory in biga galloping to r. *B.* 15. F. D. C. » 2 6

23015 *R.* A variety, with V behind head. *B.* 16. *R.* F. D. C. » 7 6

## LICINIA

23016 Obv. S. C. Diademed bust of Venus to r. *R.* P. CRASSVS M. F. Roman horseman standing beside his horse. *B.* 18. F. D. C. » 4 »

## LIVINEIA

23017 Obv. Bare head of L. Livineius Regulus to r. *R.* L. LIVINEIVS REGVLVS. Curule chair between six fasces. *B.* 11. F. D. C. » 7 6

23018 *R.* — — — — — V. F. » 5 »

## LUCILIA

23019 Obv. PV. Head of Rome to r. *R.* M. LVCILI RVF. Victory in biga galloping to r. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 2 6

## LUCRETIA

23020 Obv. TRIO. Head of Rome to r. ; in front X. *R.* CN. LVCR. ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback galloping to r. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 2 6

## MAMILIA

23021 Obv. Bust of Mercury to r. *R.* C. MAMIL. LIMETAN. Ulysses to r., recognized by his dog Argos. *B.* 6. F. D. C. » 3 »

## MARCIA

23022 Obv. ANCVS. Diademed head of Ancus Marcius to r., behind lituus. *R.* PHILIPPVS. Statue on aqueduct with inscription AQVA MAR. *B.* 28. F. D. C. » 2 6

## MARIA

23023 Obv. CAPIT. Head of Ceres to r. *R.* C. MARI. C. F. S. C. Colonist ploughing to l. *B.* 9. *LXVIII. abas* F. D. C. » 2 6

## MEMMIA

23024 Obv. Young male head to r. *R.* L. MEMMI. The Dioscuri standing facing beside their horses. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 2 »

## NAEVIA

23025 Obv. S. C. Diademed head of Venus to r. *R.* C. NAE. BALB. Victory in triga galloping to r. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 2 6

## PAPIRIA

23026 Obv. Head of Rome to r. *R.* CARB. ROMA. Jupiter holding fulmen and sceptre galloping to r. *B.* 7. F. D. C. » 2 6

## PLAETORIA

23027 Obv. CESTIANVS S. C. Bust of Goddess Vacuna to r. *R.* M. PLAETORIVS M. F. AED. CVR. Eagle with open wings on fulmen; within pearl necklace. *B.* 4. F. D. C. » 3 6

## PLANCIA

23028 Obv. CN. PLANCIVS AED. CVR. S. C. Head of Diana Plan- ciana. *R.* Cretan goat to r., behind, quiver and bow. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 2 6

## POMPEIA

23029 Obv. MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER. Bare head of Pompey to r. *R.* PRAEF. CLAS. ET ORAE MARIT. EX S. C. Anapias and

Amphinomus carrying their parents on their shoulders; between them, Neptune to r., holding acrostolium, his foot on prow of galley. *B.* 27. F. D. C. 1 » »

## POMPONIA

23030 Obv. Laur. head of Apollo to r.; behind, a star. *R.* Q. POM- PONI. MVSA. Urania standing to l., touching a globe on cippa. *B.* 22. F. D. C. » 5 »

## PORCIA

23031 Obv. M. CATO PROPR. Head of Liberty to r. *R.* VICTRIX. Winged Victory seated to r., holding patera and palm. *B.* 9. F. D. C. » 3 »

## SCRIBONIA

23032 Obv. BON. EVENT. LIBO. Diademed head of Bonus Eventus to r. *R.* PVTEAL SCRIBON. The Scribonian well. *B.* 8. F. D. C. » 2 6

## TITIA

23033 *R.* Quinarius. Obv. Winged bust of Victory to r. *R.* Q. TITI. Pegasus to r. *B.* 3. F. D. C. » 4 »

## VIBIA

23034 Obv. PANSA. Laur. head of Apollo to r. *R.* C. VIBIVS C. F. Pallas in quadriga galloping to r. *B.* 2. F. D. C. » 2 6

23035 *R.* C. VIBIVS C. F. Ceres to r. holding lighted torch in each hand and preceded by a pig. *B.* 6. *RR.* F. D. C. 1 » »

## VOLTEIA

23036 Obv. Young head of Corybas to r. *R.* M. VOLTEI. M. F. Cybele in biga drawn by two lions to r. *B.* 4. F. D. C. » 3 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1103.)

A Small Collection of Fine Denarii.

## POMPEY THE GREAT

23037 Obv. MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER. Bare head of Pompey to r., between sacrificial vase and lituus. *R.* PRÆF. CLAS. ET ORAE MARIT. EX. S. C. Anapus and Amphinomus carrying their parents on their shoulders; between them, Neptune. *B.C.* 36. *C.* 15. V. F. » 15 »

23038 Obv. NEPTVNI. Bare head of Pompey to r., in front, trident; below, dolphin. *R.* Q. NASIDIVS. Galley on sail. *B.C.* 38. *C.* 20. F. » 12 6

## JULIUS CAESAR

23039 Obv. CAESAR IM. P. M. Laur. head to r.; behind, a crescent. *R.* L. AEMILIVS BVCA. Venus standing to l. *B.C.* 44. *C.* 22. V. F. » 15 »

23040 Obv. CAESAR DICT. PERPETVO. Laur. and veiled head to r. *R.* P. SEPVLLIVS MACER. Venus standing to l. *B.C.* 44. *C.* 39. F. » 5 »

## MARC ANTONY

23041 Obv. ANTON. AVG. IMP. III. COS. DES. III. III. V. R. P. C. Bare head to r. *R.* M. SILANVS AVG. Q. PRO COS on two lines in the field. *B.C.* 34. *C.* 71. V. F. » 6 6

## AUGUSTUS

23042 Obv. Laur. head of Augustus to r. *R.* MESCINIVS RVFVS. Mars standing facing, looking to l., on cippa bearing the in- scription S. P. Q. R. V. P. RED. CAES. *B.C.* 16. *C.* 463. F. D. C. 1 5 »

## TIBERIUS

23043 Obv. TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Laur. head to r. *R.* PONTIF. MAXIM. Livia seated to r. *A.D.* 15. So called "Tribute Penny". *C.* 16. V. F. » 4 »

23044 Obv. TI. CAESAR AVG. F. TR. POT. XV. Bare head to r. *R.* CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. Laur. head of Augustus. *A.D.* 13. *C.* 2. V. F. 1 5 »

## CALIGULA

23045 Obv. C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. Laur. head to r. *R.* S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S. within oak-wreath. *A.D.* 37. *C.* 19. V. F. 1 » »

## CLAUDIUS

23046 Obv. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI. Laur. head to r. *R.* S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S. within oak-wreath. *A.D.* 46. *C.* 87. F. » 8 »

## AGRIPPINA

23047 Obv. AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE. Bust to r. *R.* TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TRIB. POT. P. P. Laur. head of Claudius to r. *A.D.* 50. *C.* 4. P. » 2 6

23048 Obv. AGRIPP. AVG. DIVI CLAVD. NERONIS CAES. MATER. Bust of Agrippina and bare head of Nero facing

- each other. *R.* NERONI CLAUD. DIVI F. CAES. AVG. GERM. IMP. TR. P. Oak-wreath within which EX. S. C. C. 6. *RR.* V. F. 2 10 "
- NERO**
- 23049 Obv. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laur. head to r. *R.* AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA. Augustus and Livia standing to l. C. 43. F. " 5 "
- 23050 Obv. NERO CLAUD. CAES. DRVSVS GERM. PRINC. IVVENT. Young bust of Nero to l. *R.* TI. CLAUD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TRIB. POT. P. P. Laur. head to r. A.D.41. C. 5. *RR.* V. F. 1 10 "
- GALBA**
- 23051 Obv. GALBA IMP. Laur. head to r. *R.* S. P. Q. R. OB. C. S. within oak-wreath. A.D.69. C. 285. V. F. " 4 "
- OTHO**
- 23052 Obv. IMP. M. OTHO CAESAR AVG. TR. P. Bare head to r. *R.* SECVRTAS P. R. Security standing to l. A.D.69. C. 17. V. F. 1 " "
- VITELLIUS**
- 23053 Obv. A. VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP. Bare head to r. *R.* FIDES EXERCITVVM. Two hands clasped. A.D.69. C. 31. F. " 10 "
- VESPASIAN**
- 23054 Obv. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laur. head to r. *R.* ANNONA AVG. Female seated to l. A.D.70. C. 28. F. D. C. " 5 "
- TITUS**
- 23055 Obv. IMP. TITVS CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P. M. Laur. head to r. *R.* AVGVST. TRI. POT. Sacrificial implements. A.D.74. C. 24. V. F. " 2 6 "
- JULIA**
- 23056 Obv. IVLIA AVGVSTA TITI AVGVSTI F. Diad. bust to r. *R.* VENVS AVGVST. Venus, half nude, standing to r., leaning against column, and holding helmet and sceptre. A.D.91. C. 14. V. F. 2 " "
- 23057 *R.* — — — — — F. 1 " "
- DOMITIAN**
- 23058 Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. VIII. Laur. head to r. *R.* IMP. XXI. COS. XV. CENS. P. P. P. Pallas to l. A.D.90. C. 260. F. D. C. " 4 "
- NERVA**
- 23059 Obv. IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. POT. Laur. head to r. *R.* COS. III. PATER PATRIAE. Sacrificial implements. A.D.97. C. 48. F. D. C. " 4 "
- TRAJAN**
- 23060 Obv. IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. Laur. head to r. *R.* P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. Mars to l. A.D.101. C. 228. F. D. C. " 2 6 "
- HADRIAN**
- 23061 Obv. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. Bare head to r. *R.* NILVS. The Nile reclining to r. C. 987. F. D. C. " 3 "
- SABINA**
- 23062 Obv. SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG. P. P. Diad. bust to r. *R.* IVNONI REGINAE. Juno veiled standing to l. C. 37. V. F. " 2 "
- AELIUS**
- 23063 Obv. L. AELIVS CAESAR. Bust to r. *R.* CONCORD. TRIB. POT. COS. II. Concord seated to r. C. 10. F. " 7 6 "
- ANTONINUS PIUS**
- 23064 Obv. DIVVS ANTONINVS. Bare head to r. *R.* CONSECRA-TIO. Funereal pyre. C. 164. V. F. " 2 6 "
- FAUSTINA I**
- 23065 Obv. DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust to r. *R.* CONSECRATIO. Peacock to r. C. 175. F. D. C. " 4 "
- MARCUS AURELIUS**
- 23066 Obv. M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P. XXVII. Laur. head to r. *R.* IMP. VI. COS. III. German captive seated under trophy. A.D.173. C. 206. F. D. C. " 2 "
- 23067 Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. COS. III. Bare head of Antoninus. *R.* AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F. COS. Bare head of Marcus Aurelianus. C. 14. F. D. C. " 15 "
- FAUSTINA II**
- 23068 Obv. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. *R.* DIANA LVCIF. Diana standing to l. C. 85. F. D. C. " 3 "
- 23069 *R.* — — — — — V. F. " 2 "
- LUCIUS VERUS**
- 23070 Obv. L. VERVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. Bust to r. *R.*

- TR. P. VII. IMP. III. COS. III. Victory standing to l. C. 295. F. D. C. " 3 "
- LUCILLA**
- 23071 Obv. LVCILLAE AVG. ANTONINI AVG. F. Bust to r. *R.* VOTA PVBLICA within laurel-wreath. C. 98. V. F. " 6 6 "
- COMMODUS**
- 23072 Obv. L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL. Laur. head to r. *R.* VOTA SOLV. PRO SAL. P. R. Commodus veiled standing to l., sacrificing on altar. A.D.191. C. 984. V. F. " 2 6 "
- CRISPINA**
- 23073 Obv. CRISPINA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. *R.* VENVS FELIX. Venus seated to l., holding Palladium. C. 42. V. F. " 3 "
- PERTINAX**
- 23074 Obv. IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTIN. AVG. Laur. head to r. *R.* AEQVIT. AVG. TR. P. COS. II. Equity standing to l. C. 2. *RR.* F. 3 " "
- PESCENNIUS NIGER**
- 23075 Obv. IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NIGER. IVS. AVG. COS. II. Laur. head to r. *R.* FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortune standing to l. C. 27. (250 fr.) *RRR.* F. 5 " "
- ALBINUS**
- 23076 Obv. IMP. CAE. D. CLO. SEP. ALB. AVG. Laur. head to r. *R.* FIDES LEGION. COS. II. Legionary eagle on fulmen. C. 21. *RR.* F. D. C. " 15 "
- SEPT. SEVERUS**
- 23077 Obv. SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Laur. head to r. *R.* INDVLGEN-TIA AVGG. IN CARTH. The Goddess of Carthage seated on lion running to r. C. 219. V. F. " 1 6 "
- JULIA DOMNA**
- 23078 Obv. IVLIA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. *R.* CONCORDIA. Concor-dia seated to l., holding patera and double cornucopiae. C. 21. F. D. C. " 4 "
- CARACALLA**
- 23079 Obv. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM. Laur. head to r. *R.* VENVS VICTRIX. Venus standing to l. C. 612. V. F. " 1 6 "
- PLAUTILIA**
- 23080 Obv. PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE. Bust to r. *R.* PROPAGO IMPERI. Plautilla standing to r. shaking hands with Caracalla. C. 21. V. F. " 7 6 "
- GETA**
- 23081 Obv. P. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT. Young bust to r. *R.* SECVRIT. IMPERII. Security seated to l. C. 183. A very desirable piece. F. D. C. " 6 "
- MACRINUS**
- 23082 Obv. IMP. C. M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS AVG. Laur. bust to r. *R.* PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. COS. P. P. Hygiea seated to l. feeding serpent. C. 67. F. D. C. " 8 6 "
- DIADUMENIANUS**
- 23082a Obv. M. OPEL. ANT. DIADVMENIANVS CAES. Bare bust to r. *R.* SPES PVBLICA. Hope walking to l. C. 21. *RR.* V. F. 1 " "
- ELAGABALUS**
- 23083 Obv. IMP. CAES. ANTONINVS AVG. Laur. bust to r. *R.* MARS VICTOR. Mars to r. C. 109. F. D. C. " 2 "
- AQUILIA SEVERA**
- 23084 Obv. IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG. Bust to r. *R.* CON-CORDIA. Concordia standing to l. near altar. C. 2. *RR.* M. " 10 "
- JULIA MAESA**
- 23085 Obv. IVLIA MAESA AVG. Bust to r. *R.* SAECVLI FELICI-TAS. Felicity standing to l. C. 45. V. F. " 3 "
- JULIA SOEMIAS**
- 23086 Obv. IVLIA SOAEMIAS AVG. Bust to r. *R.* VENVS CAE-LESTIS. Venus diademed seated to l. C. 14. F. " 2 "
- ALEXANDER SEVERUS**
- 23087 Obv. IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. Laur. bust to r. *R.* PAX AVG. Peace running to l. C. 187. V. F. " 2 "
- ORBIANA**
- 23088 Obv. SALL. BARBIA ORBIANA AVG. Diademed bust to r. *R.* CONCORDIA AVG. Concordia seated to l. C. 1. *RR.* V. F. " 15 "
- JULIA MAMAEA**
- 23089 Obv. IVLIA MAMAEA AVG. Bust to r. *R.* IVNO CONSER-VATRIX. Juno diademed and veiled standing to l. C. 35. V. F. " 2 6 "

## MAXIMINUS

- 23090 Obv. IMP. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG. Laur. bust to r. *R.*  
PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providence to l. C. 75. F. D. C. » 2 6

## MAXIMUS

- 23091 Obv. MAXIMVS CAES. GERM. Bare bust to r. *R.* PRINC.  
IVVENTVTIS. Maximus standing to l.; behind him, two  
military standards. C. 10. RR. V. F. » 15 »

## BALBINUS

- 23092 Obv. IMP. CAES. D. CAEL. BALBINVS AVG. Bust to r. *R.*  
FIDES MVTVA AVG. Two hands clasped. C. 6. R. F. D. C. » 13 6

## PUPIENUS

- 23093 Obv. IMP. C. M. CLOD. PVPIENVS AVG. Bust to r. *R.*  
PAX PVBLICA. Peace seated to l. C. 22. R. V. F. » 10 »

## GORDIANUS III

- 23094 Obv. IMP. GORDIANVS PIVS FEL. AVG. Bust to r. *R.*  
PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providence seated to l. C. 299.  
F. D. C. » 2 »

## PHILIP I

- 23095 Obv. IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG. Bust to r. *R.* ROMAE  
AETERNAE. Rome seated to l. C. 165. F. D. C. » 2 6

## OTACILIA

- 23096 Obv. M. OTACIL. SEVERA AVG. Bust to r. *R.* ANNONA  
AVG. Abundance standing to l. C. 1. V. F. » 6 »

## PHILIP II

- 23097 Obv. IMP. PHILIPPVS AVG. Radiate bust to r. *R.* SAECV-  
LARES AVGG. Goat to l.; in exerg. III. A.D. 248. C. 72.  
V. F. » 3 »

## DECIUS

- 23098 Obv. IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG. Bust to r.  
radiate. *R.* ABVNDANTIA AVG. Abundance standing to r.  
C. 2. F. D. C. » 1 6

## ETRUSCILLA

- 23099 Obv. HER. ETRVSCILLA AVG. Diademed bust to r. *R.*  
PVDICITIA AVG. Pudicitia standing to l. C. 17. V. F. » 1 6

## HERENNIUS

- 23100 Obv. Q. HER. ETR. MES. DECIVS. NOB. C. Radiate bust  
to r. *R.* PIETAS AVGVSTORVM. Sacrificial implements.  
C. 14. F. D. C. » 2 6

## HOSTILIANUS

- 23101 Obv. C. VALENS HOSTIL. MES. QVINTVS N. C. Bust to r.  
*R.* PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. Hostilian standing to l. C. 34.  
F. » 4 »

## TREBONIANUS GALLUS

- 23102 Obv. IMP. CAE. C. VIB. TREB. GALLVS AVG. Laur. bust  
to r. *R.* LIBERTAS AVGG. Liberty standing to l., holding  
sceptre and Phrygian cap. C. 63. F. D. C. » 2 6

## VOLUSIANUS

- 23103 Obv. IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Radiate bust to  
r. *R.* PIETAS AVGG. Pietas standing to l. near altar. C. 85.  
F. D. C. » 3 6

## AEMILIANUS

- 23104 Obv. IMP. AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL. AVG. Radiate bust to r.  
*R.* MARTI PROPVGT. Mars standing to l. C. 25. F. » 6 6

## VALERIANVS

- 23105 Obv. IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS AVG. Rad. bust to r.  
*R.* FIDES MILITVM. Faith standing to l. holding two stand-  
ards. C. 72. F. » 1 6

## MARINIANA

- 23106 Obv. DIVAE MARINIANAE. Diad. and veiled bust to r. *R.*  
CONSECRATIO. Peacock facing. C. 2. F. D. C. » 10 »

## GALLIENUS

- 23107 Obv. IMP. C. P. LIC. GALLIENVS AVG. Rad. bust to r. *R.*  
IOVI CONSERVA. Jupiter standing to l. C. 351. F. D. C. » 1 6

## SALONINA

- 23108 Obv. SALONINA AVG. Bust to r. *R.* IVNO REGINA. Juno  
to l. C. 67. F. D. C. » 2 6

## POSTUMUS

- 23109 Obv. IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. Radiate bust to r. *R.*  
VIRTVS AVG. Postumus to r. C. 431. V. F. » 1 »

## LAE LIANUS

- 23110 Obv. IMP. C. LAELIANVS P. F. AVG. Radiate bust to r. *R.*  
VICTORIA AVG. Victory to r. C. 4 (15 fr.). RR. V. F. » 12 »

## TACITUS

- 23111 Obv. IMP. C. M. CL. TACITVS AVG. Bust to r. *R.* PROVI-  
DENTIA AVG. Providence standing to l. C. 100. V. F. » 1 6

## PROBUS

- 23112 Obv. IMP. C. M. AVR. PROBVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. *R.*  
VIRTVS PROBI AVG. Probus on horseback to r. C. 910.  
V. F. » 1 6

## NUMERIANUS

- 23113 Obv. M. AVR. NVMERIANVS NOB. C. Rad. bust to r. *R.*  
MARS VICTOR. Mars to r. C. 18. V. F. » 1 6

## CARINUS

- 23114 Obv. M. AVR. CARINVS NOB. C. Rad. bust to r. *R.* PRIN-  
CIP. IVVENT. Carinus standing to l. holding two standards.  
C. 87. V. F. » 2 6

## DIOCLETIAN

- 23115 Obv. DIOCLETIANVS AVG. Laur. head to r. *R.* VIRTVS  
MILITVM. Four soldiers sacrificing in front of a camp-gate;  
in ex. \* SIS. RR. F. D. C. » 1 5 »

## MAXIMIANUS HERCULES

- 23116 Obv. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG. Laur. head to r. *R.* VIRTVS  
MILITVM. Camp gate with four turrets; in ex. PTR. C. 628.  
F. D. C. » 1 5 »

## CONSTANTIUS I CHLORUS

- 23117 Obv. CONSTANTIVS CAESAR. Laur. head to r. *R.* VIRTVS  
MILITVM. Camp gate with three turrets; in ex. \* ANTH.  
C. 318. F. D. C. » 1 5 »

## CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS

- 23118 Obv. IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust to l. *R.* VICTO-  
RIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP. Two Victories holding shield;  
in ex. PTR. C. 643. V. F. » 10 »

## CONSTANTIUS II GALLUS

- 23119 Obv. D. N. CONSTANTIVS IVN. NOB. C. Diademed  
bust to r. *R.* HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS. Constantius II  
crowned by Victory; in ex. \* SIRA. C. 35. R. V. F. » 5 »

## VALENTINIAN I

- 23120 Obv. D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. Diad. bust to r.  
*R.* VRBS ROMA. Rome seated to l.; in ex. C. 81. V. F. » 4 6

## VALENS

- 23121 Obv. D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG. Diad. bust to r. *R.* VRBS  
ROMA. Rome seated to l.; in ex. TRPS. C. 109. V. F. » 2 6

## GRATIAN

- 23122 Obv. D. N. GRATIANVS P. F. AVG. Diad. bust to r. *R.*  
VRBS ROMA. Rome seated to l.; in ex. TRPS. C. 86. V. F. » 2 6  
(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1107.)

## JAMES II 1685-1688

## CROWNS

- 23123 1687. Bust of King to l., laureate. *R.* As the crowns of  
Charles II, but no letters in the angles. Edge ANNO REGNI  
TERTIO. Rud., XXXV, r. (A beautiful coin.) F. D. C. » 2 10 »  
23124 — — — — — V. F. » 1 » »  
23125 — — — — — F. » 10 » »  
23126 — — — — — M. » 7 6 »  
23127 — — — — — M. » 5 6 »  
23128 1688. — QVARTO — (A fine piece). F. D. C. » 2 » »  
23129 — — — — — (*R.* Almost perfect). V. F. » 1 » »  
23130 — — — — — F. » 15 » »  
23131 — — — — — M. » 7 6 »  
23132 — — — — — M. » 6 » »  
23132<sup>a</sup> — — — — — F. D. C. » 2 10 »

## HALF CROWNS

- 23133 1685. Similar type. Edge, PRIMO. Scarce. F. » 7 6 »  
23134 — — — — — M. » 5 » »  
23135 1686. — SECVNDO — — — F. » 7 6 »  
23136 — — — — — M. » 4 6 »  
23137 1687. — TERTIO — (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. » 1 7 6 »  
23138 — — — — — V. F. » 1 » »  
23139 — — — — — F. » 15 » »  
23140 — — — — — F. » 7 6 »  
23141 — — — — — M. » 4 6 »  
23142 1688. — QVARTO — Scarce. M. » 6 6 »

## SHILLINGS

- 23143 1685. Similar type. R. M. » 5 »  
23144 1686. — — — — — R. V. F. » 12 6 »  
23145 1687 (7 struck over 6). — — — — — R. F. » 9 6 »

## SIXPENCES

23146	1686.	Similar type. Obliquely milled. R.	F. D. C.	1	»	»
23147	—	(Almost as fine).	R. V. F.	»	18	6
23148	1687.	—	R. F.	»	10	»
23148 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	R. E. F.	»	15	»
23149	1688.	—	R. V. F.	»	17	6

## MAUNDIES

## GROATS

23150	1686.	—	(Like a proof).	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23151	—	—	—	V. F.	»	1	»
23152	—	—	—	F.	»	9	»
23153	1687.	—	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23154	—	—	—	V. F.	»	1	»
23155	—	—	—	F.	»	6	»
23156	1688.	—	—	F.	»	1	6
23157	—	—	—	M.	»	9	»

## THREEPENCES

23158	1685.	—	(Scarce date).	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23159	—	—	—	V. F.	»	1	3
23160	—	—	—	F.	»	9	»
23161	—	—	—	M.	»	6	»
23162	1686.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	»
23163	—	—	—	F.	»	9	»
23164	—	—	—	M.	»	6	»
23165	1687.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	»
23166	—	—	—	F.	»	9	»
23167	—	—	—	M.	»	6	»
23168	1688.	—	(Scarce date).	V. F.	»	1	6
23168 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	F.	»	1	»
23168 <sup>b</sup>	—	—	—	M.	»	9	»

## HALF-GROATS

23169	1686.	—	—	V. F.	»	2	»
23170	—	—	—	F.	»	1	6
23171	—	—	—	M.	»	1	»
23172	1687.	—	—	V. F.	»	2	»
23173	—	—	—	F.	»	1	6
23174	—	—	—	M.	»	1	»
23175	1688.	—	(Scarce date).	F. D. C.	»	3	6
23176	—	—	—	V. F.	»	2	6
23177	—	—	—	F.	»	2	»

## PENNIES

23178	1686.	—	—	R.	V. F.	»	4	6
23179	—	—	pierced.	—	M.	»	1	»
23180	1687.	—	—	R.	V. F.	»	4	6

## MAUNDY SETS

Penny, Twopence, Threepence and Groat.

23181	1686.	All the same date.	R.	V. F.	»	10	»
23182	—	—	R.	F.	»	8	6
23183	1687.	—	R.	F.	»	9	»
23184	1688.	(Scarce date.)	R.	F.	»	12	6

## WILLIAM AND MARY, 1688-1694

## CROWNS

23185	Busts conjoined, r. R.	4 shields. W. M. in mono. between each shield. The shield of Nassau in the centre, round which is disposed the date 1691.	R.	M.	»	15	»
23185 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	F. D. C.	»	4	15
23186	—	1692.	R.	F.	»	1	15
23187	—	1692.	R.	P.	»	10	»

## HALF-CROWNS

23188	1689.	Obv. nearly similar to crown.	R.	Sqre shield, crowned.	V. F.	»	10	»
		(Almost F. D. C.)						
23189	—	—	Crown on R.	frosted.	V. F.	»	7	6
23190	1690.	As last, but shield of England and France quarterly in first and fourth quarters of shield.	R.	V. F.	»	12	6	»
23191	—	—	R.	F.	»	7	6	»
23192	—	—	R.	M.	»	5	»	»
23192 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	R.	F. D. C.	»	15	»	»
23193	1691.	Type as the half-crown of 1689 (shield of France in the 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter). Edge, from a collar of Charles II, ANNO REGNI VICESIMO NONO. Of peculiar fabric, possibly a forgery of the time. See Mr Hawkins' remarks as to this type, p. 389. RR.						

23194	1693.	Type as the crowns.	S.	V. F.	»	10	6
23195	—	—	S.	F.	»	7	6
23196	—	—	S.	M.	»	5	»
23196 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	S.	E. F.	»	15	»

## SHILLINGS

23197	1692.	Type as the crowns.	R.	F.	»	8	6
23198	1693.	—	R.	V. F.	»	12	6
23199	1693.	—	R.	M.	»	4	6

## SIXPENCES

23200	1693.	Similar in type.	R.	V. F.	»	12	6
23200 <sup>a</sup>	—	(A perfect specimen.)	F. D. C.	1	10	»	»

23201	—	—	R.	E. F.	»	15	»
23202	—	—	R.	F.	»	8	6
23203	1694.	Very scarce date.	R.	V. F.	1	5	»
23203 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	R.	V. F.	1	»	»

## MAUNDIES

## GROATS

23204	1689.	—	—	F. D. C.	»	2	»
23205	—	—	—	V. F.	»	1	6
23206	1690.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	6
23207	—	—	—	F.	»	1	»
23208	1691.	—	—	S.	M.	»	2
23209	1692.	—	—	S.	M.	»	2
23210	1694.	—	—	S.	F.	»	2

## THREEPENCES

23211	1689.	—	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6	
23212		—	—	V. F.	»	1	»	
23213	1690.	—	—	S.	M.	»	2	»
23214		—	(pierced) S.	M.	»	1	»	
23215	1692.	—	—	V. F.	»	1	6	
23216		—	—	F.	»	1	3	
23217	1693.	—	(pierced) S.	M.	»	1	»	
23218	1694.	—	—	F.	»	1	6	
23219		—	—	M.	»	1	»	

## TWO PENCES

23220	1689.	—	—		V. F.	»	1	6
23221		—	—		F.	»	1	»
23222	1691.	—	—	S.	V. F.	»	2	6
23223		—	—	S.	F.	»	2	»
23224	1692.	—	—	S.	V. F.	»	2	6
23225		—	—	S.	F.	»	2	»
23226	1693.	—	—	S.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
23226 <sup>a</sup>		—	—	S.	V. F.	»	2	6
23227		—	—	(pierced) S.	M.	»	1	»
23228	1694.	—	—	S.	F.	»	2	6
23229		—	—	S.	M.	»	1	6

## PENNIES

23230	1690.	—	—	(pierced)	R.	F.	»	3	»
23231	1692.	—	—	—	R.	V. F.	»	6	6
23232	—	—	—	(pierced)	R.	F.	»	3	»
23233	1693.	—	—	(pierced)	R.	M.	»	2	»

## MAUNDY SETS

Penny, Twopence, Threepence and Groat.

23234	1690.	(Without the twopence, which was not struck for this year.) R.	—	—	V. F.	»	8	6
23235	—	—	—	R.	F.	»	6	6
23236	1691.	(Threepence pierced).	—	R.	F.	»	10	6
23237	1693.	(Threepence pierced).	—	R.	F.	»	10	6
23238	1694.	—	—	R.	F.	»	12	6

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH REGAL COPPER, TIN AND BRONZE COINS

(Continued from page 1008.)

## VICTORIA

## BRONZE COINS

23239	Farthing.	Laureated and draped bust l. VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D: R.	Britannia with the usual attributes seated r. FARTHING. In the exergue 1860. A beaded circle surrounds the whole on either side, composed of distinct beads or pellets.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23240	—	Another.	—	V. F.	»	»	4
23241	—	Similar, but the beads of the circles on either side are attached to the edge.	—	V. F.	»	»	3
23242	—	Another.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23243	—	Similar, but dated 1861. Scarce.	—	F.	»	»	9
23244	—	Similar, but dated 1862. Scarce.	—	M.	»	»	6
23245	—	Another.	—	V. F.	»	1	»
23246	—	Similar, but dated 1864.	—	M.	»	»	3
23247	—	Similar, but dated 1865. Scarce.	—	F.	»	»	6
23248	—	Another, from the Montagu coll.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23249	—	Similar, but dated 1866.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23250	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23251	—	Similar, but dated 1867.	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23252	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	—	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23253	—	Similar, but dated 1868. Scarce.	—	F.	»	»	6
23254	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23255	—	Similar, but dated 1869. Scarce.	—	F.	»	»	6
23256	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23257	—	Similar, but dated 1872. Scarce.	—	M.	»	»	6
23258	—	Another (Montagu coll.) Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23259	—	Similar, but dated 1873. Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23260	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	3
23261	—	Similar, but dated 1874. Scarce.	—	F.	»	»	6
23262	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Scarce.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	3



23263	—	Similar, but dated 1875.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23264	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23265	—	Similar, but dated 1878.	F.	»	»	3
23265 <sup>a</sup>	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23266	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23267	—	Similar, but dated 1880. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23268	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23269	—	Similar, but dated 1881.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23270	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23271	—	Similar, but dated 1882. (Montagu coll.)	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23272	—	Similar, but dated 1884. Scarce.	V. F.	»	»	6
23273	—	Another. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23274	—	Similar, but dated 1885. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23275	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23276	—	Similar, but dated 1886.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23277	—	Similar, but dated 1887.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
23278	—	Similar, but dated 1888.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23279	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23280	Halfpenny.	Same type as the first issue farthing of 1860.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23281	—	Similar, but as the second type farthing of 1860. Dated 1861. The initials L. C. W under Britannia. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
23283	—	Another (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	»	2	6
23284	—	Similar, but dated 1874. No initials on reverse. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23285	—	Similar, but dated 1875. Scarce.	F.	»	»	6
23286	—	Similar, but dated 1876. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23287	—	Similar, but dated 1880. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23288	—	Similar, but dated 1882.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23289	—	Similar, but dated 1884. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23290	—	Similar, but dated 1885.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23291	—	Similar, but dated 1886.	F. D. C.	»	»	4
23292	—	Similar, but dated 1887.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
23293	—	Another (Montagu coll.). Brilliant.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23294	—	Similar, but dated 1888.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
23295	—	Similar, but dated 1889.	V. F.	»	»	3
23296	—	Similar, but dated 1890.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
23297	Penny.	First issue, same type as the first issue halfpenny of 1860. L. C. W. on the shoulder.	V. F.	»	1	»
23298	—	Second issue, with the beads joined to the edge.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23299	—	Similar, but dated 1861, and without the artist's initials.	M.	»	»	6
23300	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23301	—	Similar, but dated 1862.	V. F.	»	»	9
23302	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23303	—	Similar, but dated 1863. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
23304	—	Similar, but dated 1865. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
23305	—	Similar, but dated 1866. Scarce.	M.	»	»	6
23306	—	Similar, but dated 1870. R. Brilliant (Montagu coll.).	F. D. C.	»	4	»
23307	—	Similar, but dated 1873. R.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
23308	—	Similar, but dated 1874. With a small H under the date.	F.	»	1	»
23309	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
23310	—	Similar, but without the H.	M.	»	1	»
23311	—	Similar, but dated 1876 H. Countermarked J. STEAD. Scarce date.	M.	»	»	6
23312	—	Another. Scarce date.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
23313	—	Similar, but dated 1877. Without H. Scarce date.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
23314	—	Similar, but dated 1881. H. Scarce.	V. F.	»	1	6
23315	—	Similar, but dated 1882. H.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23316	—	Similar, but dated 1885. Without H.	V. F.	»	»	6
23317	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23318	—	Similar, but dated 1886. Without H. Scarce.	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23319	—	Similar, but dated 1887.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23320	—	Similar, but dated 1888.	V. F.	»	»	6
23321	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23322	—	Similar, but dated 1889.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23323	—	Similar, but dated 1890.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23324	—	Similar, but dated 1891.	V. F.	»	»	3
23325	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	»	6

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

18th Century.

(Continued from p. 1109.)

## MIDDLESEX

23326	LONDON. Miscellaneous. London and Middlesex.	Bust of Shakespeare l. R. Commerce seated l. 1792.	(740 )	F.	»	»	3
23327	—	Another.	(740 )	V. F.	»	»	6
23328	—	Edge obliquely milled.	(740a)	F.	»	»	3
23329	—	Another.	(740a)	V. F.	»	»	6
23330	—	Another.	(740a)	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23331	—	Royal arms. R. Bust of the Prince of Wales three-quarters r.	(741 )	V. F.	»	»	6
23332	—	Another.	(741 )	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23333	—	" Payable in Lancaster, London or Bristol."	(741a)	V. F.	»	»	6

23334	—	Another.	(741a)	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23335	—	Similar, but with HALFPENNY under the bust.	(742 )	F.	»	»	3
23336	—	Another.	(742 )	V. F.	»	»	9
23337	—	" Payable at London or Dublin."	(742a)	V. F.	»	»	3
23338	—	Another.	(742a)	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23339	—	Bust of the Prince to r.	(743 )	F.	»	»	3
23340	—	Another.	(743 )	F. D. C.	»	»	9
23341	—	Bust of John of Gaunt.	(746 )	V. F.	»	»	9
23342	—	Stag. A stag. R. A plough.	(750 )	V. F.	»	»	6
23343	—	Another brilliant (like a proof).	(750 )	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23344	—	Alternate dots and crosses on edge.	(750a)	V. F.	»	»	6
23345	—	Edge milled.	(750b)	M.	»	»	6
23346	—	Britannia. (Scratched.)	(751a)	M.	»	»	6
23347	—	Westminster. Bust of Howard I. R. A Cypher H. H.	(752 )	F.	»	»	6

## FARTHING

## MIDDLESEX

23348	LONDON. Denton's. DENTON DEALER IN COINS, &c. R.	Two busts facing. 1795.	(753 )	V. F.	»	1	»
23349	—	Harrison's. Inscription. R. Two busts facing 1797.	(759 )	M.	»	»	9
23350	—	Orchard's. Bust l. wearing hat. 1796. R. R.O. in cypher. R.	(760 )	F. D. C.	»	2	6
23351	—	Inscription. R. Man standing among cask and bales.	(761 )	M.	»	»	3
23352	—	Another.	(761 )	V. F.	»	»	9
23353	—	R. A building.	(762 )	F.	»	»	6
23354	—	Another.	(762 )	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23355	—	Bust r. R. A building.	(763 )	P.	»	»	3
23356	—	Another.	(763 )	F.	»	»	6
23357	—	Pidcock's. Elephant. R. Two-headed cow.	(765 )	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23358	—	Another plated.	(765 )	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23359	—	Without JAMES under Elephant.	(766 )	F.	»	»	9
23360	—	R. A Cockatoo.	(767 )	F.	»	»	3
23361	—	Another.	(767 )	F. D. C.	»	»	6
23362	—	A lion. R. A Beaver 1801.	(769 )	M.	»	»	3
23363	—	Another.	(769 )	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23364	—	R. A Monkey.	(770 )	V. F.	»	1	»
23365	—	Spence's. Bust l. R. A Pig, &c.	(780 )	V. F.	»	1	6
23366	—	Adam and Eve. R. A Pig, &c.	(782 )	V. F.	»	1	»
23367	—	R. A King riding a bull with head of an ass.	(783 )	V. F.	»	1	»
23368	—	R. A pig, &c.	(787 )	M.	»	»	3
23369	—	Another.	(787 )	F. D. C.	»	1	»
23370	—	R. A slave.	(788 )	V. F.	»	1	3
23371	—	A king riding a bull with the head of an ass. R.	(789 )	V. F.	»	1	6
23372	—	Inscription. R. Even fellows.	(790 )	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23373	—	A cat. R. Hand holding book.	(797 )	F. D. C.	»	1	6
23374	—	Odd fellows. R. Even fellows.	(801 )	V. F.	»	1	6
23375	—	Pig, &c. R. Inscription.	(809 )	F.	»	»	3
23376	—	Another.	(809 )	V. F.	»	»	6
23377	—	Three men hanging. R. May the Knave, &c.	(816 )	F. D. C.	»	2	6
23378	—	Miscellaneous. Two busts l. R. Stork.	(818 )	P.	»	»	3
23379	—	R. Pig with Prince of Wales' plume.	(819 )	P.	»	»	3
23380	—	Another.	(819 )	M.	»	»	6

## MONMOUTHSHIRE

## HALFPENNIES

23381	ABERGAVENNY. A cask. 1795. R. J. POWELL, &c.	( 1 )	M.	»	1	»
23382	— Another.	( 1 )	V. F.	»	2	»
		(To be continued.)				

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

(Continued from p. 991.)

## MISCELLANEOUS

23384	Æ. INIGO JONES 1616. Bust l. R. Front view of the BANQUETING HOUSE WHITEHALL 1616. A fine medal issued by the Art Union of London in 1849. Size 2.15.	F. D. C.	»	4	6
23385	Æ. SCOTTISH REBELLION 1639. Charles I on horseback to l. R. A hand issuing from clouds holding a cord entwined round a Rose and Thistle. Pierced. Size 1.25. Rare. M. I. 90.	V. F.	1	5	»
23386	Æ. DEATH OF CHARLES I 1649. Bust in armour to l. R. A rock buffeted by winds, waves and thunder storms. By Rawlins. Size 1.15. M. I. 190. Very rare.	F. D. C.	2	10	»
23387	Æ. GILT. CORONATION OF CHARLES II AT SCONE 1651. Crowned bust r. R. The Scottish Lion rampant holding a thistle. An extremely rare medal, cast and slightly chased as usual. Size 1.25. M. I. 18.	F.	1	10	»
23388	Æ. CHARLES II AND CATHERINE 1662. Laureated bust of the King r. R. Draped bust of the Queen r. A beautiful medal by John Roettier and executed in his best style. Size 1.4. M. I. 110. Rare.	E. F.	1	5	»

- 23389 **R.** MONMOUTH AND ARGYLE BEHEADED 1685. Bust of James II to l. on a pedestal. **R.** Justice standing between two pedestals, each bearing a head: at her feet two headless bodies. *A finely designed and executed medal by R. Arondeaux and very rare.* Size 2.4. *M. I.* 27. *E. F.* 3 3 "
- 23390 Pewter. DUKE OF MONMOUTH DEFEATED 1685. Armoured and draped bust to r. **R.** A rock with three crowns upon the top, from which the Duke is falling into the sea. *A very rare medal, and in this metal quite unpublished.* Size 2. *M. I.* 23. *V. F.* 1 10 "
- 23391 **E.** FLIGHT OF PRINCE JAMES 1688. Father Petre, mounted on a lobster, holds in his arms the young Prince on whose head is a windmill. Near by is a French ship. **R.** Shield bearing a windmill, a Jesuit's cap above from which hangs a rosary suspending a lobster as a badge. *A curious satirical medal struck at Gotha by Christian Wermuth.* Rare. Size 1.25. *M. I.* 71. *V. F.* 10 "
- 23392 **R.** SATIRICAL MEDAL (JAMES II). An owl wearing spectacles and bands, with an inkbottle and pen suspended round its neck, stands upon a cushion under which is a sword. In front is a lighted candle surrounded by seven stars. **NOG EVEN BLIND.** **R.** Scales suspended from the clouds, with rays descending upon a bible which weighs down emblems of Papacy, &c. *This rare medal is well executed, but not signed.* Size 1.9. *M. I.* 57. *E. F.* 4 10 "
- 23393 **R.** CORONATION FESTIVITIES OF WILLIAM AND MARY AT ROTTERDAM 1689. A palm tree, to the trunk of which is suspended the arms of Rotterdam. A distant view of the city and the river Meuse with shipping. **R.** A triumphal arch bearing a bust of William III, in front of which a feast is going on. *A rare medal of good design.* Size 1.25. *M. I.* 55. *V. F.* 15 6 "
- 23394 **E.** THRONE DECLARED VACANT 1689. A bear being severely stung by bees issuing from three hives which it has overturned. **R.** A bear wearing a rosary and Jesuits cap is led by a cord attached to its nose, held by a hand issuing from clouds, from which also issues another hand holding a rod in the position of striking the bear. *This is a bronze cast of an extremely rare medal by Jan Smeltzing of Nimeguen.* Size 1.9. *M. I.* 16. *V. F.* 10 "
- 23395 **R.** CORONATION OF WILLIAM AND MARY 1689. Busts conjoined r. **R.** Perseus delivering Andromeda who is chained to a rock. *By George Bower.* Size 1.5. *M. I.* 26. *E. F.* 12 6 "
- 23396 **R.** PEACE OF RYSWICK 1697. The Palace of Ryswick. **R.** Peace facing bearing in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left, a garland of shields. *A very rare medal.* Size 1.45. *M. I.* 451. *V. F.* 10 "
- 23397 **R.** STATE OF BRITAIN 1697. Laureated, armoured, and draped bust of William III r. **R.** Britannia wearing naval crown, seated facing, holds trident and shield. *An exceedingly handsome medal by John Crocker.* Size 2.75. *M. I.* 499. *F. D. C.* 5 "
- 23398 Pewter. PRINCE EUGENE-BATTLE OF BLENHEIM 1704. Armoured bust of the Prince r. **R.** An angel with a flaming sword destroying an army. *A rare medal, not published in this metal.* Size 1.45. *M. I.* 53. *V. F.* 1 "
- 23399 Lead. PORTRAIT MEDALLION OF SIR RICHARD STEELE. Draped bust to r. **R.** Incuse. Size 2.95 x 2.3. *Unpublished.* *V. F.* 1 "
- 23400 **R.** BIRTH OF PRINCESS CAROLINE 1743. Busts of William of Orange and Princess Anne face to face. **R.** A female figure bearing an infant walking to l. A city in the distance. *A fine medal by Nicolaus Van Swinderen.* Size 1.85. *M. I.* 207. Rare. *F. D. C.* 4 10 "
- 23401 **E.** DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH FLEET 1747. Bust of George Lord Anson l. being crowned by Victory who stands upon the prow of a galley behind. **R.** Victory holding a wreath and trophy standing upon the back of a sea monster over a globe, within a beaded circle; the whole surrounded by six wreaths, each enclosing the name of an officer. *A rare medal by T. Pingo.* Size 1.7. *M. I.* 325. *V. F.* 1 10 "
- 23402 **R.** DEATH OF PRINCESS AUGUSTA 1772. Bust of the Princess r. **R.** A phoenix rising from flames. A MUCH INJURED VICTIM. DIED 8 FEB 1772. *A scarce medal.* Size 1.3. *V. F.* 15 "

(To be continued.)

# CONTINENTAL

(Continued from p. 1119.)

## Miscellaneous.

- 23403 **Austria.** Archduke Maximilian. Tyrolese Thaler of 1516. *V. F.* 4 "
- 23404 Archduke Leopold. Tyrolese Thaler of 1532. *F. D. C.* 6 "
- 23405 Emperor Francis I. 1748 Thaler. **R.** IN. TE. DOMINE. SPERAVI. Crowned double eagle with shield. *V. F.* 6 6 "
- 23406 Francis Joseph I. 1852 Thaler. **R.** HVNG. BOH. LOMB. ET. VEN. GAL. LOD. ILL. REX. A. A. 1852. *F. D. C.* 5 "
- 23407 1879. Silver Wedding Thaler. **R.** QVINTVM. MATRIMONII. LVSTRVM. CELEBRANT. XXIV. APRILIS. MDCCCLXXXIX. Abundance seated to l. *V. F.* 5 "
- 23408 **Egypt.** **R.** Piastre. A.H. 1200. *F. D. C.* 4 "
- 23409 **R.** Piastre. A.H. 1293. *F. D. C.* 4 "
- 23410 **Germany.** Augsburg. Thaler of 1624. Obv. IMP: CAES: FERD: II. P. F. GER. HVN. BOH. REX. Crowned eagle. **R.**

- AVGVSTA VINDELICORVM. View of City; above, shield supported by two Genii. *M.* 1250. *F.* 6 6 "
- 23411 Thaler of 1629. **R.** Same legend. Hand holding the shield of the City, within wreath of laurel and palm branches. *M.* 1253. *F. D. C.* 6 6 "
- 23412 Thaler of 1694. Struck under Leopold. **R.** Same legend, around shield; above, MDCXCIV. *R.* *V. F.* 6 6 "
- 23413 Convention Thaler of 1765. Obv. FRANCISCVS I. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEM. AVG. Laureate bust to right. **R.** AVGVSTA VINDELICOR. AD NORM. CONVENT. 1765. Crowned shield. x. EINE FEINE MARCK. *M.* 5529. *V. F.* 6 "
- 23414 Baden. Charles Frederick. Thaler of 1766. Bust to r. **R.** AD NORMAM CONVENTIONIS. Crowned shield supported by two eagles; below, 1766: x. EINE F. MARCK. *F.* 5 "
- 23415 Bavaria. Louis I. Double Thaler of 1840. Head to r. **R.** 3 1/2 GULDEN 2 THALER 1840 within oak-wreath; above: VEREINS-MÜNZE, below, VII EINE F. MARK. *F. D. C.* 6 6 "
- 23416 Bremen. 1/2 Thaler of 1753. Obv. FRANCISCVS. D. G. ROM. IMP. S. AVG. 1753. Crowned double eagle. **R.** MONETA. NOVA. REIPUBL. BREMENENSIS. Crowned shield supported by two lions. *V. F.* 5 "
- 23417 Thaler of 1863. **R.** ZUR 50 JÄHRIGEN JUBELFEIER DER BEFREIUNG DEUTSCHLANDS 1863 within oak-wreath; above, the iron cross. *F. D. C.* 7 6 "
- 23418 Thaler of 1864. **R.** GOTT SEGNE HANDEL U. SCHIFFFAHRT. View of the Stock Exchange. Magnificent work. *RR.* *F. D. C.* 1 1 "
- 23419 Thaler of 1865. **R.** ZWEITES DEUTSCHES BUNDESSCHIESSEN IN BREMEN 1865, within oak-wreath. *F. D. C.* 4 6 "
- 23420 Thaler of 1871. **R.** ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DEN GLORREICH ERKÄMPFTEN FRIEDEN VOM 10 MAI 1871. As before. *F. D. C.* 7 6 "
- 23421 Brunswick & Lüneburg. Christian, Bishop of Minden. Thaler of 1628. Obv. CHRISTIANUS. D. G. ELS. EP: MIND: DUX. B. ET L. Bust to right. **R.** IUSTITIA ET CONCORDIA. 1628. Shield. *V. F.* 6 6 "
- 23422 Frederick. Thaler of 1641. Legends in old Gothic letters. Obv. FRIDERICH. HERZ. ZU. B. U. L. COADI. DS STIFT. RATZB. THUMP. D. L. BR. Bust to r. **R.** FRIED. ERNEHRT. UNFRIED. VERZEHRT. 1641. Shield. *V. F.* 6 6 "
- 23423 John Frederick. Palm Gulden of 1677. Obv. IOAN. FRIDER. D. G. DVX BR. E. LU. Bust to r. **R.** EX DURIS GLORIA. A palm tree on an island; in ex. v. FEIN SILB. 1677. *V. F.* 4 "
- 23424 Ernest Augustus. Gulden of 1687. Obv. ERNESTUS. AUGUSTUS. D. G. EP. OSN. DUX BR. ET LUNENB. Crowned shield. **R.** SOLA BONA QUAE HONESTA. M.DCLXXXVII. FEIN 3/4 SILB. Horse prancing to l. *F. D. C.* 5 "
- 23425 Rudolf Augustus and Anthony Ulrichus. Thaler of 1694. Obv. D. G. RVD: AVG: ET ANTH: VLR: D. D. BRVN: ET LVN. Jugate busts to right of the two Dukes. **R.** DVOBVS FVLCRIS SECVRIVS. Crowned trophies of war on two altars; in ex. 1694. *F. D. C.* 12 6 "
- 23426 George I. Thaler of 1717. Bust to r. **R.** Four shields crowned disposed in a cross. *V. F.* 6 6 "
- 23427 Thaler of 1718. Crowned shield within garter and supported by the lion and unicorn. *V. F.* 10 "
- 23428 Undated Baptismal thaler. *V. F.* 5 6 "
- 23429 Charles. Gulden of 1764. **R.** NUNQVAM RETRORSVM. 1764. Horse prancing to l. *Rm.* 3702. *V. F.* 3 "
- 23430 Charles William Ferdinand. Conv. Gulden of 1785. *Rm.* 3711. *V. F.* 2 6 "
- 23431 George III. Gulden of 1800. Crowned square shield. *F. D. C.* 3 6 "
- 23432 George IV. Gulden of 1828. Laur. head to l. *V. F.* 3 "
- 23433 William IV. Gulden of 1830. Horse to l. *F. D. C.* 3 "
- 23434 Hamburg. Thaler of 1757. Struck under Francis I. *V. F.* 3 6 "
- 23435 Two mark piece of 1808. **R.** 32 | SCHILLINGE | HAMBURGER | COURANT | 1808. *Rm.* 6683. *F. D. C.* 3 6 "
- 23436 Henneberg. Mining Gulden of 1693. **R.** FELIX FODINARVM ILME MAVIENSIVM REPARATIO. Crowned hen to r. *R.* *V. F.* 4 6 "
- 23437 Holstein. Charles Peter Ulrich. Thaler of 1753. Bust to r. **R.** HAER: NORW. DUX. SLEVS: HOLS: ST-& DITM: COM: OLD & DELM. 1753. Crowned Russian eagle. *Rm.* 4132. (25 Mk.) *F. D. C.* 1 "
- 23438 Lübeck. Three mark piece of 1752. *Rm.* 6847. *V. F.* 6 "
- 23439 Metz. Thaler of 1638. Obv. MONETA CIVITA METENSIS. 1638. Shield of arms. **R.** s. STEPHANVS PROTOMARTIR. Bust of Saint. *As Rm.* 6908. A desirable piece. *V. F.* 12 6 "
- 23440 Nürnberg. Thaler of 1680. **R.** SUB UMBRA ALARVM TUARVM. View of City; in ex. MDCLXXX. *Rm.* 6980. *V. F.* 7 6 "
- 23441 Thaler of 1694. Similar type. *Rm.* 6981. *V. F.* 6 6 "
- 23442 Thaler of 1765. **R.** DOMINE CONSERVA NOS IN PACE. Noris sacrificing at an altar. Struck under Francis I. *As Rm.* 6583. *V. F.* 6 "
- 23443 Prussia. Frederick William IV. Mining Thaler of 1852. *F. D. C.* 4 6 "
- 23444 Regensburg. Thaler of 1759. Obv. Laur. bust of Francis I. to r. **R.** MONETA REIP. RATISPON. Shield of arms. *As Rm.* 7014. *V. F.* 6 6 "
- 23445 Half Thaler of 1782. Obv. Bust of Joseph II. **R.** View of city. *V. F.* 3 6 "
- 23446 Saxony. Gotha. John Casimir and John Ernest. Thaler of 1617. Busts facing each other. *V. F.* 6 "
- 23447 Weimar. Frederick William and John. Thaler of 1582. Bust on each side. *V. F.* 5 6 "
- 23448 John George I. Thaler of 1628. Portrait half length to r. *V. F.* 5 "

23449	John George II. Thaler of 1667. Similar. R.	F.	»	6	»
23450	Frederick Augustus I. Leipzig. Gulden of 1701. Bust to r.	V. F.	»	3	»
23451	Frederick Christian. Gulden of 1763.	F.	»	2	6
23452	Frederick III. Half Thaler of 1764.	F.	»	2	6
23453	Coburg-Saalfeld. Ernest Frederick. Thaler of 1764.	F.	»	5	»
23454	Frederick Augustus III. Gulden of 1806. Bust to r.	F.	»	3	»
23455	John V. Double Thaler of 1861. Obv. Head to l. R. Crowned shield supported by two lions.	V. F.	»	7	6
23456	Sayn-Wittgenstein. Gustavus. Gulden of 1676. Obv. GVSTAV. G. Z. S. W. V. HON. H. Z. H. V. N. L. V. C. Bust to r. R. TANDEM FORTUNA OBSTETRICE. Crowned shield. 1676. R.	F.	»	5	»
23457	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Frederick Charles. Half Thaler of 1791. Obv. D. G. FRID. CAROL. PR. SCHWARZB. RUD. DOM. SCHW. SENIOR. Bust to r. R. XX. EINE MARCK. F. Crowned shield supported by two foresters; in ex. 1791.	V. F.	»	3	6
23458	Stolberg. Charles Louis and Henry Christian Frederick. Mining Gulden of 1790. R.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
23459	Teutonic Order. Archduke Maximilian. Thaler of 1603.	F.	»	4	»
23460	Würzburg. John Gotfried. Thaler of 1693. R. SANCTUS. KILIANVS. 1693. Saint standing facing. R.	V. F.	»	12	6
23461	Poland. Sigismund III. $\frac{1}{2}$ Thaler of 1615. Bust to r.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
23462	John Casimir. $\frac{1}{4}$ Thaler of 1655, struck for Danzig. RR. F. D. C.	»	15	»	»
23462 <sup>a</sup>	Russia. Peter I. Undated Rouble.	V. F.	»	5	»
23463	Catherine I. Rouble of 1726. A desirable piece.	V. F.	»	7	6
23464	Anna. Rouble of 1735.	V. F.	»	5	6
23465	Peter II. Rouble of 1728. R.	V. F.	»	10	»
23466	Elizabeth. Rouble of 1742. Struck on very large flan.	V. F.	»	8	6
23467	Rouble of 1759.	V. F.	»	7	6
23468	Catherine II. Rouble of 1796.	V. F.	»	6	6
23469	Peter III. Rouble of 1762. Rare date.	F. D. C.	»	12	6
23470	Paul II. Rouble of 1797.	V. F.	»	8	6
23471	Rouble of 1798.	V. F.	»	5	»
23472	Nicholas I. Rouble of 1832.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
23473	Rouble of 1833.	V. F.	»	4	6
23474	Rouble of 1834. Borodino Column.	F. D. C.	»	9	6
23475	—	V. F.	»	6	6
23476	Rouble of 1841.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
23477	Rouble of 1852.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
23478	Rouble of 1859. Bust to l. R. Equest. statue.	F. D. C.	»	8	»
23479	Alexander III. Coronation Rouble of 1883. Head to r.	F. D. C.	»	5	»

(To be continued.)

## PAPER MONEY

(Continued from p. 1078.)

23480	Faversham Bank. Ten Pounds. No 605. 1814.	V. F.	»	2	»
23481	— — — — — No 518. —	V. F.	»	2	»
23482	— — — — — Five Pounds. No 707. —	V. F.	»	1	6
23483	— — — — — — — — — — — No 142. —	V. F.	»	1	6
23484	— — — — — — — — — — — No 8420. —	V. F.	»	1	6
23485	— — — — — — — — — — — No 256. 1813.	F.	»	1	3
23486	— — — — — — — — — — — No 7941. 1812.	V. F.	»	1	6
23487	— — — — — — — — — — — One Pound. No 9409. —	V. F.	»	1	6
23488	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — No 2847. 1813.	V. F.	»	1	6
23489	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — No 1202. —	V. F.	»	1	6
23490	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — No 3814. 1814.	V. F.	»	1	6
23491	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — No 187. 1812.	V. F.	»	1	6
23492	Kentish Bank. — — — — — One Pound. No 40537. 1815.	V. F.	»	2	6
23493	Tonbridge New Bank. — — — — — — — — — — — No 4929. 1813.	V. F.	»	2	6
23494	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — No 8908. 1815.	V. F.	»	2	6

(To be continued.)

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Queries and Answers inserted gratis.

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## CHATS ON ROMAN COINS WITH YOUNG COLLECTORS

By the Rev. A. W. Hands.

(Continued from p. 1126.)

## FOURTH ARTICLE

## MINES, MINTS AND BANKS

The Romans used enormous quantities of copper and silver in their coinage and therefore must have known and worked rich mines. In the early days of the Republic, the coinage was entirely copper, chiefly taken from mines in Italy, but the wars with Carthage brought great wealth of silver to Rome from the old mines in Spain long worked by the Carthaginians. From these mines worked by miserable slaves was derived that luxury which eventually led to the fall of the Carthaginians who trusted to their money to pay mercenaries, while the more simple and hardy Romans depended on their own swords and firm hearts. When Scipio returned to Rome from Spain he brought an enormous quantity of silver with him, and the silver currency of Rome which had only existed 60 years was stimulated by this conquest of Spain. Hannibal received at one time about three hundred pounds of silver daily from a man called Bebulo in Spain. Details may be found in a work called the "History of the precious Metals" from the earliest times to the present by Alexander del Mar M.E., London, George Bell and Sons, 1880.

The Roman mines were scenes of terrible misery, convicts worked there as well as slaves, and among the convicted evil doers were to be found many whose faith was their only offence.

The seventy-sixth letter of Cyprian is directed to the brethren in the mines. The names of nine bishops are given, priests and deacons are mentioned with other brethren. The letter speaks of their being beaten with clubs, chained with fetters and cross bars, obliged to rest on the ground at night, disfigured with dirt, shivering with cold, and yet walking chained in the mines with a "heart reigning" (*corde regnante*). He speaks of the courage of the boys as greater than their years would lead one to expect. But long before the days of Cyprian mines were worked by Christian slaves, as we may see from the Liturgy of St Clement, in which we find preserved a prayer for those in the mines. Indeed these sufferers were generally prayed for in the Liturgies of the first three centuries.

Diodorus Siculus (V. 36), Strabo III, p. 146 ff. and Pliny Nat. Hist. xxxiii are our chief sources of information for the working of mines in Roman times. Diodorus describes the mines in Spain, the methods of draining them and the pumps for pumping out water. Much gold was obtained in Lusitania and Gallicia by washing the river sands in wicker baskets or cradles.

Strabo describes the process of refining the gold found in nuggets. Gold was melted by means of a fire of chaff as the ancients thought fire of coals too severe and wasteful. They built tall furnaces for smelting the silver, that the fumes which were considered baleful might be carried high into the air.

Pliny describes three methods of gold mining and the method by which water necessary for the washing was brought in pipes and troughs along the sides of the mountains in Gallicia.

Under the Roman Empire the mines and quarries of all kinds whether in the Imperial or Senatorial provinces were worked for the Emperor and formed part of the revenue for the Fiscus and also for the Emperor's private purse. Under the Republic, mines of all kinds belonged to private persons.

There was no central organization for working the mines, each district being worked separately under a procurator aurariorum, sometimes himself a slave. Occasionally the Emperor let out a mine to a company of Publicani.

The Revenue was managed by departments, under a commentariensis, a dispensator, a tabularius and an arcarius. The operations were carried on under military surveillance, a Tribunus militum and a Centurion being in charge. Where slaves and criminals were mixed, a military station was always near the mines.

The different kinds of copper used for the copper coinage and some of the mines will be mentioned in the chat about the imperial copper coins.

The Roman mines were often in wild remote places and the holes in which the miners were forced to work were not made

carefully like the passages in modern mines. Many Roman mines were mere trenches cut deeply into the rocks open at the top to the sky. Good specimens of Roman iron mines may be seen in England at Bream, near Lydney, and at Clearwell, near Coleford, in Gloucestershire. There amidst wild picturesque rocky scenery, even in our days, Roman picks are sometimes found where they were left by the slaves in passages often so narrow that the modern miners wonder how the metal was extracted. The Romans however only worked the richest seams, and threw away very much ore from which modern miners are able to extract a great deal of good metal.

The Romans were quick to see the mineral wealth of this island and we find traces of their workings for copper and gold in Wales.

Camden (p. 56 Vol. I) says that in the possession of Sir Thos. Mostyn in Carnarvonshire he saw a round piece of copper found there: "it is somewhat of the form of a cake of wax; even or flat on one side and convex on the other, about eleven inches over and forty pounds(?) weight. It is uneven in the margin or circumference, and somewhat rugged on each side, and on the flat side has an oblong square sunk in the middle with an inscription, SOCIO ROMÆ." He adds that there were signs of Roman copper Works, near Trevrin about three miles from Sir Thomas's, and elsewhere in that neighbourhood.

Camden also states that there were mines at Plumpton and between the hills near Conington (p. 152), and also copper mines near Cunde and Highgate, a castle of the Richmonds (p. 176), and that there were rich veins of copper in Borrodale (p. 167).

Gold has been traced in the quartz formation, near Lampeter in Wales, in the immediate neighbourhood of a Roman settlement, where enormous mounds of broken quartz remain as memorials of the Roman gold diggers. A still more curious memorial of the British silver mines was discovered in the latter part of the last century among the remains of Roman masonry cleared away in digging foundations in the Tower of London. A square ingot of silver  $5/8$ " thick, beaten at each end into the form of a double wedge. It was a Roman pound of silver, in the middle on one side was a square label inscribed EX OFII HONORI. Three gold coins were found near, one of which was a coin of Honorius, the Emperor; the other two were of his brother Arcadius. Cf. Vol. 5. Archaeologia. Soc. Antiq., p. 239, Wright's, celt. Roman Saxon.

We will now pass from the Mines to the Mints, and our coins will be brought forward to give their evidence as to where they were minted. On the reverses of the copper coins of the Emperors after Gallienus, we generally find the initial letters of some town, placed under the feet of the figure in the type, in the space called the exergue. At first there were very few cities in which mints flourished. Between 229-217 B.C. we find there were mints for silver denarii in Corcyra, Crotona and Vibo, as we may see from the letters KOP, CROT, VIB found on denarii of that date. The word ROMA on many of the denarii, which we know to have been coined out of Rome, must refer on such coins only to the empire of the genius of the city.

The great multiplication of mints did not take place until the division of the Empire by Diocletian, soon after which we find two or three cities in Britain, viz. London, Colchester (Camulodunum) and Richborough (Rutupiae) with flourishing mints.

In Gaul there were three great mints at Lyons, Treves and Arles. In Italy four, Rome, Ostia, Aquileia, and Milan; in Spain, Tarraco; in Africa, Carthage, and in Eastern Europe, then called Illyricum and which produced so many of the later Emperors, we find coins minted at Siscia, Sirmium, Serdica, and Thessalonica. In the East, there were mints at Constantinople, Heraclea, Nicomedia, Cyzicus, Antioch and Alexandria.

Opposite page 156 of Madden's handbook to Roman Coins is a most admirable table giving lists of the mint cities in vertical paralld lines, and to the left a list of the Emperors after Diocletian arranged in such a way that you may see at a glance what cities coined money and whether it was gold, silver or copper and when the mints began and ended their careers. A list of the abbreviations or mint marks with explanations will be given here at a later date.

If we try to picture to ourselves an old Roman mint, we shall be helped by some of the names of the offices or trades which have come down to us, such as Coelatores, Flatores, Suppostores, &c.

The Coelatores were artists, often of very great merit, employed in engraving the dies with which the coins were struck by the Maleatores, whose work was probably not as easy to perform well as we might imagine. Many coins appear to have been struck twice, and there are others which have not been struck fairly in the centre. The suppostores were those who poured the metal into the casts or dies after it had been prepared by the Flaturarius or Flator, sometimes called fusarius. At the head of each office was the primicerius and the foreman was called exactor.

When the money had passed through all these processes, it was weighed and tested by the Numularii, men of some position and influence, but not quite the chief officers, for they were under the Argentarii who were generally three in number and were nobles who advanced usually to higher posts in the Empire.

We see evidence of these officers on many brass coins of the time of Augustus with the name of the chief as Cn. Piso or Assinius



Gallus, on whose coins we read III VIR AAA FF which means *triumvir auro argento aere flando feriando*, i.e. one of the three officers for melting and striking gold, silver and brass. Sometimes it was only III VIR APF meaning *triumvir ad pecuniam feriendam*, that is *triumvir for the striking of money*. The head of the silver coiners was called Curator, and on their coins we read CVR-X-FL-S-C., meaning



Curator denariorum flandorum ex senatus consulto. This is only found on coins of the days of the Republic. On coins of the Carisia family we may see some of the implements of the mint workmen represented. They bear the legend MONETA and are valued at 100 francs.



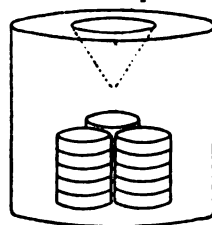
From the fact that scarcely any two ancient coins are to be found exactly alike some antiquaries have imagined that only one coin was struck from one die, but the reason is probably that out of the many coins struck from each die only one has reached us. Dies soon gave way from the violence of the work, so the ancients probably used many dies for the same issue of coins.

In order to assist the high relief on the coins, the metal after being melted and refined was cast into bullets as appears from the ancient coins not being cut or filed on the edges, but often cracked and always rough and unequal. These bullets were then put into the die and received the impression by repeated strokes of the hammer, though sometimes a machine seems to have been used for this purpose, for Boiterue informs us that there was a picture of the Roman mintage in a grotto near Baiae, where a machine was represented holding up a large stone as if to let it fall suddenly and strike the coin at once. Coins of the earlier Emperors which have been cast, except those of the as gravis series, are forgeries either ancient or modern.

In the West however, in the 4th Century, when coins were cast, they were made in the following manner. Little pellets of clay were made and impressed with the types of a coin, one pellet with the obverse was placed upon another with the reverse and a hole bored through the side reaching to the hollow space made by the impressions. These pellets were then piled one on the other in a group of

three piles with the holes in each pair of pellets, all turned towards the centre, they were all placed thus in an earthenware cylinder and the molten metal poured in at the top.

The misplacement of one of these clay tablets would produce the curiosity of a coin with the same design on each side or a wrong reverse which has sometimes so puzzled numismatists.



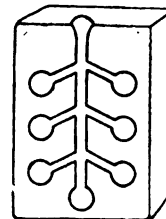
The sketch is from one of these moulds found at Lingwell Gate. The moulds were probably only used three or four times and then thrown away, hence it is that such numbers of moulds have been found near the sites of mints. Many have been found at Edington in Somersetshire, on the edge of Polden Hill, a quarter of a mile north of Chilton; they are also found at Lingwell where an earthen crucible for melting metal was discovered at Lingwell gate. Cf. Vol. XIV *Archaeologia*.

At Lyons, M. Caylus found an ancient mould and made experiments in moulding coins with it, some of which were turned out well formed. At Damery, near Epernay, the workshop of a mint has been found in such a condition of preservation that some idea may be formed of the work of casting money in Gaul. No cast coins have been found anterior to those of Sept. Severus. Old Roman moulds made of terra cotta are preserved in the Museums at St Germain, Nantes, Rouen, Boulogne, Bar and Orleans. Some of the hammers with matrices engraved have been found. Four were found at Avenches in Switzerland. In the Museum at Clermont-Ferrand is a hammer for a Coin of Caesar. At Nismes two for coining those of Augustus, and in the Cabinet of France is a collection of hammers of Nero, Tiberius and Constans.

At the Museum in Lyons is a hammer for the coins of Faustina Junior, found at Fourvières in 1857; this is the best and most perfect known to exist. Some hammers of Tiberius, Caligula and Claudius now preserved in the Museum of St Germain were found in 1863 at Paray-le-Monial. The tools of the mint workmen are depicted on a coin of the Carisia family, viz. the incus or anvil, the forceps or tongs and the malleus or hammer. As the coin is rare, it is hardly to be found in ordinary private collections.

Various moulds are engraved by Ficoroni (de Plumbeis Ant. Num. ad fin.). Some were made of stone in form as in sketch.

In the year 274, when Aurelian was reigning, a great riot arose among the workmen and officers connected with the mint and the numbers of the slain were so great that the mint workmen must have been very numerous to have wrought such havoc, although they were probably helped by their friends in the mob. It arose from the robberies of the mint officers and employees who had adulterated the coinage and to escape punishment had taken advantage of the common people's discontent with the upper classes to raise a riot.



#### THE ÆRARIUM, TREASURY OR BANK

The Temple of Saturn and Ops, the remains of which we see in the eight Ionian columns on the Capitol was the public Treasury, called the Ærarium. The Temple was so employed at the suggestion of Valerius Poplicola and it continued to be so used until the days of the later Empire.

Not only the money, but also all the Public accounts were kept there, with the standards of the legions (Liv. III 69) and the laws engraven on bronze tables (Suet. Caes. 28). The Decrees of the Senate were entered in a book kept here, though the originals were kept in the Temple of Ceres. Under the Republic, it was divided into two parts, the common treasury for the Taxes, and the sacred treasury, the *aerarium sanctum*, only to be touched in times of great peril. These two treasuries, though distinct, were both kept in the temple of Saturn. The sacred treasury was first established soon after the first capture of Rome by the Gauls. It was kept up by the gains in war and by the tax of 5 per cent on every manumitted slave, levied by the Lex Manlia in 357 B.C.

This sacred treasure was kept in the form of bars of gold. Julius Caesar appropriated it B.C. 49 at the outbreak of the Second Civil war. Augustus made a great change in the working of the finances, he divided all the revenue into two parts, the Ærarium under the

management of the Senate and the Fiscus under charge of the Emperor himself.

The word *Fiscus* comes from the large basket in which money was kept in the *Ærarium* and all large banks; private people kept their money in *cistae* or chests.

The *Fiscus* was the fund from which the army and navy, and government of Provinces were supplied, afterwards also the City corn and water supply, sacred and public buildings; the Mint expenses, the care of the banks of the river Tiber, also repair of roads and bridges. Its income was derived from the Provinces of the Emperor and Egypt and from taxes of Senatorial Provinces.

As the Senate gradually lost its power, the *Ærarium* and the *Fiscus* were merged into one fund.

Although the *Ærarium* was under the control of the Senate, Claudius nominated one of its officers and Nero two, the result of which was a loss of political importance to the Senate. The two funds were still considered distinct in the time of M. Aurelius, and up to the time of Diocletian, no money could be taken from the *Ærarium* without the consent of the Senate. From his reign however the two funds were united, and as *Fiscus*, were under the control of the Emperor as sovereign.

In the times of the Republic, the consuls only had the right to draw money from the public treasury. The *Ærarium* was placed in charge of the two Prefects of the City from the time of Augustus to Claudius, who restored the office to the *Quaestors*.

In the time of Trajan again the two Prefects were in charge and afterwards we hear of no changes until the end under Diocletian.

(To be continued.)

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS

An attempt is about to be made to introduce a British coinage into Eastern Asia. No wise man would predict the future of silver, but every one interested in the solvency of India will welcome any new outlet which may possibly increase the demand for that metal. The closing of the Indian mints in 1893 put a stop to the chief consumption of silver for currency purposes, and owing to this and other causes the price of silver fell rapidly. The effect on the commercial finance of further Asia was curious. While the supply of bar silver, which comes chiefly from the United States, to the Eastern banks continued ample, that of Mexican dollars (the only form in which silver is allowed to be exported from Mexico) was checked by the fall in price. For any small amounts in Mexican dollars, which from time to time found their way out to the East, the banks had to pay a premium as high as 5 per cent. above their intrinsic value. Inquiries disclosed that the fall in exchange had stimulated the export of produce, particularly of coffee, from Mexico, very much as it had stimulated the export of agricultural produce from India. Such produce—exports from Mexico—took to a considerable extent the place of dollars, which had previously formed about 60 per cent. of the exports of that country.

This state of things would have led to a currency famine in Eastern Asia, but for the relief afforded by the Japanese coinage. The Japanese *yen* is nearly of the same value as the Mexican dollar, and had been made legal tender along with the Mexican dollar in our Straits Settlements. The British exchange banks, which practically finance the commerce of the far East, were enabled to come to the relief of the depleted currency by buying bar silver and sending it to the Osaka mint to be coined into *yen*.

Some months ago however, the Japanese authorities gave notice that, owing to the requirements of their own Government and the accumulation of silver bullion waiting to be dealt with, they could not receive further silver for coinage for a considerable time.

The situation thus became acute. It was realized that the currency of further Asia was so intimately bound up with the British financing of Eastern commerce that it could no longer be left to the convenience of foreign States like Mexico or Japan. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in conjunction with other Oriental banks, addressed the Secretary of State for India with a view to the issue of a British coinage for the far East. Under the impulse of the bank managers in Hongkong and the Straits, meetings of the Chambers of Commerce were called, and resolutions were passed urging

the necessity of immediate action on the colonial Governors. The result is that, with the consent of the home Treasury, the Secretary of State for India has consented to coin a British dollar at Bombay for issue to Eastern Asia. The die is being prepared at her Majesty's mint, and will probably reach India early in March. The end of the Chino-Japanese War, and the opening up of China which is anticipated as one of its consequences, will therefore find a British coinage ready to meet the increased currency requirements of the new commercial era in the East.

Neither knowledge nor forethought has been wanting in order to make the British dollar a success. The Indian Government agreed to coin it at a charge or seigniorage of 1 per cent., just sufficient to pay the actual cost of minting, provided that the banks guaranteed a *minimum* issue of five million dollars. This guarantee was readily given. The British dollar will, at starting, be made legal tender in our colonies of the Straits Settlements, Hongkong (from which it will spread into Southern China), Labuan with its hold on the Malay Archipelago, and North Borneo. Northern China would probably prefer to keep to its old Mexican dollar if the supply were forthcoming, and in Japan the *yen* is at present the only legal tender of that class of coins. In the Philippine Islands the importation of Mexican dollars has been forbidden since, if we remember rightly, 1877, and, unless diplomacy can intervene, the prohibition will be extended to the British dollar. Java has, of course, its own currency, nor is it likely that Bangkok and Saigong will be anxious to adopt the new coin.

We have run over the chief commercial centres in the far East in order to indicate the probable area of circulation of the British dollar. It is not intended to demonetise the Mexican dollar or the Japanese *yen* even in our own colonies where they are now legal tender, or to immediately supplant existing coinage. The new British dollar is primarily a measure of precaution designed to supplement the existing coinage, and to guard against currency scarcities and similar derangements in Eastern mercantile finance. But if the present war brings about the long-expected opening of China, with new entrepôts on the coast and consular seats of commerce in the interior, a wide field of usefulness may lie before the new coin. Its weight and fineness have been carefully regulated to secure its acceptability in the marts of the East. Its projectors had two models to choose between, the Mexican dollar and the Japanese *yen*. At first the Mexican dollar, averaging about 417  $\frac{1}{2}$  grains and 902 fine, was preferred, so as to enable the British dollar to compete with it in North China by a weight of 417 grains and 900 fine. But eventually the standard of the Japanese *yen*, 416 grains 900 fine, has been adopted. It was pointed out that the slightly lighter weight and lower touch of the *yen* did not interfere with its being freely accepted in the Straits Settlements, while in Hongkong the difference was immaterial, as payments are there made by weight and not by count.

The well-known law which tends to the disappearance of the better portion of the currency of a country and leaves only the inferior in circulation has been utilized as against the Mexican dollar alike by the Japanese *yen* and the new British coin. It was also apprehended that even a small increment in the weight of the British dollar above the Japanese *yen* might induce holders of silver to send the metal to the Osaka Mint to be coined into *yen*, in preference to shipping it to Bombay to be exchanged for the British dollar. Whatever may be the future of the new coin, it adds to our national prestige that a serious danger has been averted, and fresh possibilities have been created, in the currency of the far East under the impulse of British private effort, chiefly, indeed, by the efforts of two British banks—the Chartered Bank of India and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

(Times).

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#### A BRITISH DOLLAR IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

In answer to Mr. HENNIKER HEATON,

Mr. BUXTON said,—The idea of coining a British dollar, after being dropped in Hongkong at the end of 1893, was revived last year, and her Majesty's Government have now approved the proposal. Arrangements have been made for issuing the new dollar from the Indian mint for circulation in the Straits Settlements, Hong-

kong, Labuan, and North Borneo concurrently with the Mexican dollar. I may add that the question of the coinage of a British dollar has for some years engaged the attention of the Government, but, until the Indian Government last year signified their willingness to coin at a uniform rate of 1 per cent. the scheme appeared impracticable.

### LIST OF STANDARD WORKS

TO BE CONSULTED

On the different series of numismatics.

(Continued from p. 1135).

### DENMARK, SWEDEN & NORWAY

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### MEDALS OF THE 95<sup>th</sup> REGIMENT

Dear Sirs,

At a sale at Messrs Sotheby's rooms on 8<sup>th</sup> ult, two interesting medals of the 95<sup>th</sup> Regiment (Rifle Brigade) were sold, one being that granted for the Expedition to Monte Video in 1807, and the other for the action off Copenhagen in 1801. It is a well known fact that Lord Nelson after the latter engagement presented medals to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 95<sup>th</sup> Regiment who were dispersed amongst the ships of the fleet, and acted as Marines, but I would suggest that, notwithstanding what the sale-catalogue says, this is not one of the medals presented by Lord Nelson, but is a medal given by the officers of the Regiment, and is what is known amongst collectors as a "regimental-medal". The medal bears a striking resemblance to that given for "Monte-video", and also for the forlorn hope at the battle of St Sebastian during the Peninsula war. These two were undoubtedly given by the officers of the Regiment, and were engraved silver-medals like the one in question. This similarity would to my mind suggest their all having emanated from the same source. The Boulton and Davidson medals given for Trafalgar and the Nile each have busts of Lord Nelson on the obverse, and it is I venture to suggest, reasonable to suppose that the medal given by him for Copenhagen would be of similar design. I have in my collection a bronze gilt badge, having on a large oval shield, not unlike that on the obverse of the Davidson medal, a bust of Lord Nelson to the left and surmounted by the legend "Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile" and below "April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1801" the date of the battle of Copenhagen. On one side of the shield is a group of flags and anchors (signifying the Navy) and on the other a group of flags, cannon, and cannon-balls (emblematic of the army). The decoration has a plain reverse with loop for suspension. It seems to me beyond doubt that this decoration has some connection with the battle of Copenhagen, and I have always thought that possibly it is one of the decorations given by Lord Nelson to the 95<sup>th</sup> Regiment. I also think that the fact of its being cast, or struck point to the likelihood of a number of them having been given; whereas engraved medals suggest but a limited issue on account of their greater cost of production.

I should be glad to hear the opinions of any of your readers on the subject.

Yours truly,  
D. HASTINGS IRWIN,

### AN UNPUBLISHED? HALFPENNY OF WILLIAM III

I have recently added to my collection a coin of which I have so far been unable to find any other recorded example. This is a half-penny of William III, cast, as was usually the case, with the coins of this reign, but in tin, in place of copper.

It differs from the tin pieces of the three preceding reigns in that, as one would expect in a cast piece, it does not possess the central plug of copper presented in those coins.

It is of the date 1697 and is of the usual type. Obv. Laureate bust of William III to right — GVLIELMVS—TERTIVS.



R.L. Britannia seated on globe, holding in right hand palm branch, in left a spear, left leg in front draped. BRITAN—NIA, date in exergue 1697 partly obliterated by flaw. The weight of this coin is 146 grains. This coin was considered by the late H. Montagu Esq (to whom I shewed it) as being probably a trial piece of William III. It is certainly not of modern origin, as is shewn by the condition of the metal. I should be glad to hear the opinion of any of your readers as regards the probable origin of this piece.

Philip NELSON.

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATION OF A CURIOUS SIBERIAN MEDAL we owe to the kindness of J. M. Galway Foley Esq.

### A SIBERIAN MEDAL.



L'inscription, exjointe dans tout son étendue en Langue Irlandaise, avec la Traduction Latine par M. le R. de Grante Col. Capitaine au Reg. de Lally.

*Jeanurruyl  
Sarrlvzad  
Aoinia de ann rna rry Saril v za taly-yi.  
Gynnyze Naoini vl de ayda.  
Ev.3vde.3rad  
~rr.*

*Alma Imago Sancta Dei in tribus Imaginibus - hisce  
Colligite Sanctam voluntatem Dei ex illis.  
Diligite eum.*

*Uy3he Naoini rry de rryny. Aperit Sanctam voluntatem Dei volit d. abbrev.*

### MEDAL OF THE IMOKILLY BLUE HORSE

The accompanying illustration is from a silver engraved medal that has recently been added to my collection. It is protected by a raised rim, on which is a Royal Crown with a ring suspender. Upon the obverse are two Volunteer cavalry swords in saltire, connected in the centre by a loop knot, all of gold, and on the four angle spaces formed by the swords the engraved letters "I. B. H.", and in the space immediately below the Crown, a harp.

The reverse is inscribed :

BEST  
SWORDSMAN  
IMOKILLY BLUE HORSE  
GIVEN TO  
EDWARD LEACH  
BY  
COLONEL R. U. FITZGERALD  
19 DAY OF SEPT.  
1779.



This unique medal is interesting not alone as a historical memorial of this corps of gentlemen who, at their own charges, in the County Cork, were equipped and formed part of the grand army of the Volunteers of Ireland, but as an addition to the extremely rare series of engraved medals that were conferred on individual soldiers either for acts of heroism and gallantry, or as awards for shooting or swordsmanship; or, as in the Loyal Limerick Union, when each man in the troop had a medal as a bond and token of soldierly brotherhood. The Imokilly Blue Horse were associated in the spring of 1779. Their Colonel, Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald, was Knight of the Shire, and represented his native county in the Irish Parliament, and in the great debate on the Union was one of the Government tellers. He was great-grandfather of a worthy descendant and representative, R. U. Penrose-Fitzgerald, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge, of Corkbeg, in this county. Their Major was Thomas Fitzgerald, and the other officers of the corps were : — Captain Travers; Lieutenant Uniacke; Chaplain, the Rev. Edward Hardwood; and Secretary, John Hanning. The uniform was blue, faced blue.

As far as I have been able to gather, this medal is the only relic that remains of "The Imokilly Blue Horse".

ROBERT DAY.

3, SYDNEY PLACE, CORK.

P. S. The Barony of Imokilly is situate in the county of Cork, and it embraces the towns of Middleton and Cloyne, and is bounded on the south and west by the harbour of Cork.

R. D.

### MEDAL OF THE BANDON BOYNE VOLUNTEERS

BY ROBERT DAY, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

In Bennett's *History of Bandon*<sup>1</sup>, p. 337, under the date of 1777 and 1778, he gives a list of the three corps of Volunteers that were raised in Bandon, namely, the Bandon Boyne, in 1777, and the Bandon Cavalry, and Bandon Independents, in 1778. He calls the Bandon Boyne "a corps of Yeomanry, which consisted of but one Company; their uniform was a blue coat, edged with buff, yellow buttons, buff waistcoat and small clothes, and gold epaulets. In 1782, among other officers were Ensigns John Loane and — Wright, Surgeon Richard Loane, and Secretary Bernard Blake". In the list of the Volunteers of Munster, part iii., p. 325 of this *Journal*, Wright's name is given as the chaplain; and the names of the colo-

1. 1st Ed., Cork : Henry and Coghlan, 1862.

nel, captain, and lieutenant are not filled in. Since it was published, I have been sent from the south of England a silver engraved medal



2 1/8 inches in diameter, with a raised rim, which has served its purpose and protected it from injury. The obverse has the well-known badge and armorial bearing adopted by the Volunteers. The harp crowned within a garter, upon which is engraved—

“Bandon Boyne Infantry.”

Reverse :

“Given by Ensign Loane, to Edward Kelly, Esq<sup>re</sup>,  
for A Shooting Tryal with Ball.  
July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1778.”

The family of this officer is still represented in our county, and his miniature is among the family portraits in the home of the Rev. Canon Loane, at the Rectory, Rushbrooke, who tells me that, when a boy, he remembers having seen the regimentals, sword and accoutrements that had been worn by his grand-uncle.

Among the few badges and buttons of the Volunteers in my collection, is a small circular silver-plated button with the figure “6” in the centre, and around it “Bandon Boyne”. Also a brass gilt oval belt badge that has King William on horseback, and underneath, “1690,” and surrounding this, “Bandon Boyne Yeomanry. Glorious memory.” Although the Bandon Boyne are called a troop of “Yeomanry”, they were most unquestionably Volunteers, as the paid Yeomanry were not enrolled until the century had almost closed. The medal bears on its inscription the strongest proof of this, as the Volunteers not merely rendered voluntary service to the State, but equipped themselves without drawing upon the revenues of the country, and were all men of standing and position, gentlemen and the sons of gentlemen. Here we have this medal won as a shooting prize, not by private Edward Kelly, but Edward Kelly, esq. Had he been enlisted as a Yeoman, he would have received a different designation, but having been enrolled as a Volunteer, his identity and designation were the same as if he had never joined its ranks. Bennett, under 1791, records the review of

the “Volunteers”, at Ballincollig, by the Earl of Charlemont. “They formed a select and well-disciplined body, amounting to thirty-five thousand men. The Bandon companies mustered strong on the occasion, and were mainly composed of very tall and heavy men; the man on the extreme right of the first rank being close on six feet five inches in height, and weight exceeding twenty stone. Their splendid appearance, and the precision with which they executed the various military manoeuvres, drew strong expressions of admiration from the general officers present. They also earned the approbation of an old apple woman, a native of the town, who could not restrain her exultation. ‘Yerra, well done entirely,’ said she, ‘my fine black Protestants from Bandon!’ The Bandonians were among the first to arrive on the field, and marched to their position to the tune—

‘Oh! what a rasping beau your Daddy was!’”

Later on, in 1793, on the 18<sup>th</sup> November, “Colonel Bernard (afterwards Earl of Bandon) obtained permission to raise and organise a body of infantry, the old force enrolled in 1777 and 1778 having been disbanded for some years. This body was divided into three corps—‘The Boyne’, ‘The Union,’ and ‘The True Blues’. The Boyne wore scarlet coats, faced with blue and trimmed with gold lace, and upon their breastplates an equestrian statue of William III, crossing the Boyne. Its officers were :—Captain Robert Traverse; Lieutenant Joshua Cooper; Ensign John Loane.”

The button and belt badge, or “breastplate”, as it is here called, belonged to this regiment.

(Published by permission of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.)

#### A SCIENTIFIC COMMEMORATION IN PARIS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

It is a singular fact that the Paris Academy of Science, which was established in 1666 on the pattern of the London Royal Institution, founded in 1660 by Charles II., is governed under quite different principles. In London the chairman is nominated for his lifetime, and the secretaries are appointed every year. In Paris a new member is passed every year through the chair and the secretaries are styled perpetual. One of the two secretaries now in office is M. Joseph Bertrand, a celebrated writer and scientist, who was nominated a member of the Academy in 1856, and a perpetual secretary in 1874. His scientific life seems destined to cover an extraordinary space of time. He exhibited such a precocity of intellect that at the age of eleven he passed successfully his examination for admittance as a pupil of the Polytechnic School; his real admission was postponed up to sixteen, only in compliance with the regulations. Now, at the age of seventy-two, he is giving daily proofs of the youth of his mind and the excellence of his health. As showing the variety of his faculties and occupations, it is sufficient to state that in 1884 he was nominated, almost unopposed, a member of the Académie Française.

M. Bertrand, who is one of the greatest leaders of French culture, has just been the hero of an interesting ceremony. After the common routine of the weekly meetings of the Academy had been proceeded with, M. Darboux, a clever analyst and a Sorbonne professor, rose. He explained that the pupils and admirers of M. Bertrand had raised a public fund for presenting him with a gold medal in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first lecture delivered by him to the pupils of the Polytechnic School. The speaker then moved from his place, and, proceeding towards the chair, handed to M. Bertrand — whose seat is on the left of the chairman — a valuable medal bearing his portrait. The likeness is wonderfully good, a fact which is due to the skill of M. Chaplain, a member of the Academy of Beaux Arts, a medallist to whom France is indebted for an almost incredible number of sculptural commemorations of scientific or political events. M. Bertrand returned thanks in a few sentences, in which he tried ineffectually to conceal his profound emotion, and the whole assemblage broke into a burst of applause.

(Daily Graphic.)



## VARIA

WHERE DOES THE WORLD'S GOLD GO?

*A Silver Man's Answer.*

A good many people have been puzzled that anybody should put down the depreciation of silver to a scarcity of gold, considering the great gold discoveries of recent years. Since 1886 the output of gold from the world's mines has increased enormously, from the value of nearly 84,000,000 dollars in 1886 to 135,500,000 dollars in 1893; these sums representing the output from America, Australasia, Russia, Africa, India, and the Guianas. It has been asked, Where does all this new gold go to?

The Hon. R. P. Bland, whose name is associated with the American silver question, gives his explanation in the *North American Review*. The American Director of the Mint had, in a preceding number of the *Review*, declared that the increased production of gold was in itself sufficient to refute the fallacy that a scarcity of that metal was responsible for the silver difficulty:—

This argument (says Mr. Bland) ignores the very important fact that the use of gold in the arts has of late greatly increased, the most conservative estimate placing it at 75 per cent. of the annual output from the mines. A still more important fact is left out. The wealth and population of this country have enormously increased. The American Almanac for 1889, on page 303, gives our population for 1850 at 23,000,000, in round numbers; in 1860, 31,000,000. Wealth estimated at true valuation — page 21 — in 1850, 7,000,000,000 dols.; in 1860, 16,000,000,000 dols. It is estimated that our population is now near 70,000,000, or about three times what it was in 1850, and more than double what it was in 1860. Our wealth at this time is estimated at about 60,000,000,000 dols., about nine times more than in 1850, and four times as much as in 1860. So has the wealth and population of the world largely increased. Again, since 1873 the countries of Western Europe and this country have gone to the single gold standard, discarding silver as standard money. So that the demand for gold is more than double what it was in 1856. In other words, while the output of gold has slightly increased for a few years back, the demand for it, on account of greatly increased wealth and population, coupled with silver demonetization, has made a requirement for more than double the amount of gold. These considerations are sufficient to show that the output of the precious metals, especially when confined to gold, do not keep pace with increasing wealth and population. The percentage of increase in the world's wealth and population is not so great as the increase in this country, but without going into an examination of this, it is safe to say that the production of gold and silver combined is far short of the percentage of the increase of the population and wealth of the world.

If Mr. Bland is right, we are not likely to have a glut of gold just yet, whatever the production in South Africa and elsewhere may be. But it is rather remarkable that he should lay so much stress on the increase of population. It is just the fact, that the Mint returns do not account for the new stocks of gold, which has puzzled those who want to know where it all goes. And it is rather surprising to learn that as much as 75 per cent. of the annual output is used in the arts. A favourite answer in some quarters, that the gold goes to swell Continental war-chests, is not even alluded to by Mr. Bland.

“*St James's Gazette*”, 18 Mch.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Yeomanry House, Buckingham,  
17 March 1895.

Sir,

The letter from Mr Malabarwala in your last number, as to an Indo-Portuguese copper coin, which he states to be probably unique, is of much interest. I have for some time had a piece similar to the one he describes, except that it is dated 1730. I believe these coins are excessively rare and as your correspondent affirms, they may, be, as regards date unique. I am not a Collector of Indo-Portuguese but have been keeping this coin, in the hopes that I can identify it as Indo-English so that it can be placed in my Colonial collection. Thurston in his “History of the coinage of the East India Com-

pany” page 18, says that “the English of Bombay copied this emblem (meaning the sheaf of 3 arrows) on their copper pieces”. I however know of no such piece, but the one now under discussion, with a sheaf of arrows, that could possibly be called English, I believe there is no doubt as to rarity; but the question is, are the pieces of English or Portuguese origin? I am not so satisfied as Mr Malabarwala appears to be, that they are Portuguese, and I hope some of your subscribers will be able to throw some further light on the subject.

Yours faithfully,  
H. LESLIE ELLIS, L<sup>t</sup> Col.

To the Editor.

*Numismatic Circular.*

## REVIEWS

**The 43<sup>rd</sup> and 52<sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry Chronicle**

Vol. III, 1894.

*Compiled and Edited by Captain A. F. Mockler-Ferryman.*

This interesting epitome of the history of two celebrated regiments of the British Army will be widely appreciated by the class of people, happily increasing in numbers and importance, which likes to read or to hear of those valiant heroes who in the time of England's danger did not hesitate to maintain the ancient renown of the British arms, often against overwhelming numbers.

Captain Mockler-Ferryman has carefully put together a very readable book. His anecdotes of the 52<sup>nd</sup> at Delhi are very entertaining and are culled from Major Boyley's “*Reminiscences*”. How terrible was the sickness and mortality amongst the troops during the Mutiny may be gathered from the fact that on 14 Aug. 1857 the Regiment marched into camp before Delhi 650 strong, but one month later could only parade 240 men for the assault.

A very interesting story is that of the Banda and Kirwee Loot, about which there has been much litigation, in fact the case was only finally disposed of in the year 1882. The booty found in the Rajahs' palaces was simply immense, amounting to something like 87 lacs of rupees, besides a very large quantity of Government Paper which was disallowed as prize-money and was the immediate cause of the litigation to which we have referred. The fund was not distributed until 1868, a lapse of time which to a civilian seems very extraordinary and unnecessary.

Our readers will recollect our illustrating a unique silver medal of the 43<sup>rd</sup> in vol. I of this paper, and Captain Mockler-Ferryman besides illustrating this most interesting decoration mentions several other valuable medals that have been won on different occasions by this gallant regiment.

In the Peninsula days there was much unanimity amongst the regiments of the Light Division and the Captain in speaking of this pleasant trait introduces the three brothers Booth to the notice of his readers.

These three men all served in the Peninsula war and were known for their deep attachment to one another and for their personal bravery before the enemy. Two of these brothers were respectively in the 43<sup>rd</sup> and 52<sup>nd</sup> regts, one of them attaining the rank of Lieut-Colonel, and upon his death in 1841 he was deeply lamented by his brother-officers of the 43<sup>rd</sup>, who raised a monument to his memory in the church at Northallerton.

In addition to other useful or entertaining matter there is a little account by Lieut. Scott of the mounted infantry of the 52<sup>nd</sup> with the Nile Expedition 1885-86, also some readable “recollections of a 43<sup>rd</sup> veteran”. The photographs are most excellent, especially one picturing the conveyance of the French guns from the Fields of Waterloo 24 July 1815. Captain Napier's narrative of the part the 52<sup>nd</sup> bore in this much discussed battle will be found to be well worth perusal, and he informs us that although “the battle-field has undergone a change during the past eighty years, yet the visitor can still follow out the course of the fight”.

Capt. Stanton tells the story of the Gohna Lake which many of our readers will recollect burst its dam in the year 1893 and rushed down the valleys at the rate of 22 miles an hour.

We cannot enumerate all that is to be found in this chatty book, we leave the reader to search for himself. One item of interest to medal collectors, however, must be alluded to, and that is the roll of the individuals entitled to the Indian medal with clasp inscribed “*North-East Frontier 1891*”. As these medals have the recipients' names engraved, this official list will be of use, let us hope, in enabling collectors to verify what is offered to them.

## NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, etc.

**Numismatic Chronicle**, Part. IV, 1894.

Dr J. P. Six, *Monnaies grecques inédites et incertaines*. — Dr B. V. Head and E. J. Rapson, *Notices of Recent Numismatic Publications*. — *Miscellanea*.

**Revue Numismatique**, I. Fascicule, 1895.

E. Babelon, *Etude sur les monnaies primitives d'Asie Mineure; l'étalon phocaïque*. — E. Drouin, *Monnaies sassanides inédites*. — J.-Adrien Blanchet, *Monnaies de Césarée de Cappadoce*. — J.-Adrien Blanchet, *Aureus inédit d'Uranus Antoninus*. — A. de Barthélemy, *Note sur la classification des monnaies carolingiennes*. — J. Schlumberger, *Une monnaie inédite de l'impératrice Théodora*. — G. Schlumberger, *Méreaux, tessères et jetons byzantins*. — *Chronique*. — *Nécrologie*: R. Stuart Poole, H. Montagu.

**The Numismatist**, March 1895.

Ph. Whiteway, *The Coins of Venice*. — Joseph Hooper, *The Coins of the Jews*. — Grant Allen, *Mr. Pierrepont's Repentance*. — Editor, *A Modern Fabrication*. — *A Lincoln Medal*. — *With the Dealers*. — *American Numismatic Association, Secretary's Report*. — *World of Fad*. — *With the Editor*.

**Revue Belge de Numismatique**, 2<sup>e</sup> livraison, 1895.

J.-Adrien Blanchet, *Observations relatives au type des monnaies d'Erétrie, de Dicaea et de Mende*. — V<sup>te</sup> Beaudoin de Jonghe, *Trois monnaies frappées à Elincourt*. — G. Cumont, *Billon noir inédit frappé à Vilnorde par Jean III, duc de Brabant (1312-1355)*. — L. Maxe-Werly, *Histoire numismatique du Barrois (5<sup>e</sup> article)*. — Chev. M. A. Snoeck, *Médaille ronde, uniface et coulée du docteur Jean Ingenhousz, médecin en chef et conseiller de la cour impériale autrichienne (1779)*. — E. Caron, *Une singulière trouvaille à Jérusalem*. — H. Dannenberg, *Les appellations monétaires sur les monnaies du moyen âge*. — Chev. Von Ernst, *Les dernières quinze années de Théodore Van Berckel*. — *Nécrologie*: Louis Geelard; Réginald Stuart Poole. — *Mélanges*.

**Numismatisch-Sphragistischer Anzeiger**, 31 März, 1895.

† H. Grote. — P. J. Meier, *Die Münzstätten der Arnsteiner und Falkensteiner Brakteaten*. — A. Düning, *Die Münzen Herzog Philipps I. von Braunschweig-Grubenhagen (1485/6-1494-1551)*. — Fr. Tewes, *Ein Münzfund von Scharringhausen, Kr. Sulingen, mit in Bremen gegenge stempelten Doppelschillingen*. — Dr. Doebner, *Denkmünze auf die 500jährige Jubelfeier der Vereinigung Ritzbüttels mit Hamburg*. — † A. von Werlhof.

**Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien**, März 1895.

Einladung. — Rudolf von Höfken, *Ueber das Wesen und die Entwicklung der Brakteaten*. — Dr. Alf. Nagl, *Das Geldwesen und die deutschen Culturverhältnisse des Mittelalters*. — Dr. Friedrich Kenner, *Die Medaille*. — Raimann, *Münzenfund in St. Pölten*. — *Ordentliche Versammlung der numismatischen Gesellschaft am 20. Februar 1895*.

**Numismatischer Verkehr**, April 1895.

C. G. Thieme, Leipzig, 3227 nos.

**Numismatisches Litteratur-Blatt**, März 1895. M. Bahrfeldt, Hildesheim.

**Collections H. Hoffmann. Antiquités Égyptiennes.** Vente du lundi 13 au vendredi 17 Mai 1895. Rollin et Feuadent, Paris.

**Catalogus der Muntverzameling I. F. G. Meijer.** Publicke Verkoopung Dinsdag 2. April 1895. Bom and Zoon, Amsterdam.

**Catalogo di Monete Antiche.** Morchio & Co, Venezia, 4368 nos.

**Berliner Münzblätter**, Ad. Weyl, März 1895.

H. Dannenberg, *Otto III und die Kaiserin Adelheid*. — *Die sogenannten chinesischen Tempelmünzen*. — Emil Bahrfeldt, *Literatur*.

**137<sup>ter</sup> Auktions-Katalog** von A. Weyl.

Verzeichnisse seiner hinterlassenen Thaler-Sammlung aller Länder, sowie Dubletten von Münzfreunden, &c. 1201 nos.

**Annuaire Numismatique Suisse**, publié par Paul Ch. Stroehlin, président de la Société suisse de Numismatique, 1<sup>re</sup> année 1894-95, 2<sup>e</sup> partie.

**Monnaies et Médailles étrangères**. 1280 nos. J. Florange, Paris.

**Catalogue de Livres** d'un numismatiste et bibliophile de l'Est de la France. 364 nos. J. Florange, Paris.

**FINDS****EIN MÜNZENFUND**

Zu Anfang des Jahres 1894 wurde auf einem Zimmereiplatze in der Nähe der Stadt Marienburg ein Münzenfund gemacht, der zwar weder Inedita noch Unikate zu Tage förderte, aber doch für Bestimmung der Handelsbeziehungen jener Gegend und jenes Ortes nicht ganz ohne Wichtigkeit ist.

Der ganze Schatz bestand aus einigen Gold- sowie mehreren grösseren und ausserordentlich vielen kleineren Silbermünzen; Kupfermünzen waren keine darunter, was uns nicht wundern darf, da damals zumeist kleine Silbermünzen aus schlechter Legirung die Stelle des Kupfergeldes vertraten. Das Gewicht des ganzen Fundes betrug etwa 600 Gramm; die Goldmünzen allein wogen 40 Gramm.

Es kamen folgende Münzarten im Schatze vor:

**A Goldmünzen.**

Brabant, Doppeldukat o. J. von Johanna und Carl (1 Stück);

— Dukat o. J. von Johanna und Carl (1 St.);

Cöln, Dukat o. J. (1 St.);

Frankfurt a/M, Dukat 1636 (1 St.);

Thorn, — 1638 (1 St.);

Münster, — 1641 (1 St.);

Polen, — 1651 (1 St.).

Letztere Münze, welche in Bromberg geprägt worden ist, muss unter die grössten Seltenheiten gezählt werden (bei TYSZKIEWICZ, *Guide de l'amateur de monnaies polonaises*, ist sie mit 600 Mark angesetzt worden!). Auch noch der Dukat von Münster ist als selten hervorzuheben.

**B Silbermünzen.** — a, Thaler und deren Teilstücke:

Spanien, Thaler Philipp II (2 St.);

Brabant, — Albert und Elisabeth (2 St.);

Sachsen, — (3 St.);

Tyrol, — o. J. Ferdinand (1 St.);

Zug,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Thaler 1621 (1 St.);

Danzig,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Thaler oder Orte 1615-1618 von Sigismund III (4 St.);

Polen,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Thaler 1622. 1623. 1624 (3 St.);

— 1651 von Johann Casimir (bei TYSZKIEWICZ, l. c., mit 18 Mark angesetzt).

**b, Kleinere Silber- und Billonmünzen:**

Tyrol, 3kreuzer 1637;

Pommern, 3pölder 1621-1623;

Riga, — 1622. 1623. 1624 von Gustav Adolph;

Ost-Preussen, Ordenschilling Michael Kuchmeister von Sternberg (1414-1422);

N. B. Dieses war die älteste im Funde vorhandene Münze.

Ost-Preussen, 3pölder 1625 bis 1628;

Brandenburg, — 1622 bis 1525;

Danzig, IIgröcher 1651;

Siebenbürgen, Groschen 1638 von Georg Rakoczy;

Polen, VIgröcher 1625 bis 1627;

— IIIgröcher 1621-1622;

— 3pölder 1615 bis 1627;

N. B. Von dieser Münzsorte war die grösste Zahl vorhanden.

Elbing, 3pölder Gustav Adolphs 1629. 1630. 1631. 1632 (mit ELB). 1632 (mit SVE). 1633. 1634 (mit dem Titel Christinas). 1635 (Zwittermünze mit dem Titel des 1632 gestorbenen Gustav Adolph, 2 Stück).

Dass den Hauptbestandteil des Schatzes die Dreipölder Sigismund III ausmachten ist erklärlich, da Marienburg als unter Polen damals stehende Stadt sich auch hauptsächlich polnischen Geldes bedienen musste. Merkwürdig ist, dass von polnischen Thalern Sigismund III oder Wladislaus IV sich kein einziger im Schatze befunden hat, während man doch diese Geldsorte wegen ihrer sonstigen Häufigkeit auch hier hätte erwarten dürfen. Dass dagegen polnische Dukaten (mit alleiniger Ausnahme des vom Jahre 1651),  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dukaten, Elbinger Dukaten, Thaler und  $\frac{1}{4}$  Thaler fehlten, ist erklärlich weil von diesen Stücken nur sehr wenige Exemplare ausgeprägt worden sind. Auch das Fehlen von Danziger Dukaten Sigismund III, Wladislaus IV und Johann Casimir's bleibt ziemlich auffällig, denn diese kommen sonst weit häufiger, als die Thorner Dukaten vor.

Aus der Zusammensetzung der Münzen des Schatzes ergibt sich, dass sich der Handel damals zwischen den Städten der Rheinprovinz und der Hansestadt Riga bewegte.

Da die jüngsten Münzen aus dem Jahre 1651 stammen, ist der Schatz wohl in den unruhigen Zeiten des Krieges zwischen Carl Gustav von Schweden mit dem Polenkönige Johann Casimir der Erde anvertraut worden.

NADROWSKI

Thorn W/Pr.

••

— Qui pourrait dire combien de trésors sont encore enfouis dans le sol de l'ancienne Grèce? On fait assez souvent de nouvelles trouvailles de monnaies antiques, sans compter celles de monuments et de statues que des fouilles plus profondes révèlent aux archéologues. La semaine dernière, des ouvriers occupés aux travaux d'une carrière, près du village d'Anadol (Roumanie), ont trouvé un vase contenant mille pièces d'or, de la grosseur d'un ducat, mais beaucoup plus lourdes que ces derniers. La plupart de ces pièces datent de l'époque d'Alexandre-le-Grand, portant d'un côté l'effigie du conquérant, coiffé d'un casque, et de l'autre une tête de Pallas. Les autres pièces sont du règne de Philippe, père d'Alexandre.

— Nous lisons, d'autre part, dans les journaux belges:

M. Termotte, boulanger, place Sainte-Catherine, à Bruxelles, faisait construire un nouveau four dans sa cave. Les ouvriers, en



creusant le sol, découvrirent un énorme vase en grès, soigneusement bouché. Le vase brisé, il s'en échappa une quantité de pièces d'or et d'argent datant de l'époque de l'abdication de Charles-Quint. Ce trésor représente une valeur considérable, plusieurs centaines de mille francs, dit-on.

Ch. F.

## CATALOGUE

OF

### COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR CITY HOUSE, Nos 1 & 2, GRACECHURCH STREET CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

*A.* = Gold. — *AR.* = Silver. — *Æ.* = Bronze & Potin. — *Mm.* = Millimeter. — *Gr.* = Grain troy. — *Obv.* = Obverse. — *R.* = Reverse. — *F. D. C.* = Fleur de coin. — *Mint state.* — *V. F.* = Very fine. — *F.* = Fine. — *M.* = Mediocre. — *P.* = Poor. — *S.* = Scarce. — *R.* = Rare. — *RR.* = Very rare. — *RRR.* = Extremely rare. — *H.* = Head, *Historia Numorum.* — *B.* = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires.* — *C.* = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — *M.* = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines.* — *Ev.* = Evans, *Ancient British coins.* — *K.* = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England.* — *Hks.* = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England.* — *Rud.* = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage.* Ed. 1840. — *A.* = Atkins, *British Colonial coins.* — *T.* = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals.* — *M.I.* = *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — *Mad.* = Madai, *Münzcabinet.* — *S.R.* = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet.* — *Rm.* = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue.* — *B. M. Cat.* = British Museum Catalogue.

#### GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1146.)

A small Collection of very fine Silver and Bronze (Miscellaneous).

##### SILVER

###### Tarentum.

- 23495 *AR.* Didrachm (B.C. 300-272). Obv. Two Dioscuri on horseback galloping to l.; above  $\Phi$ ; beneath  $\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\Omega\Omega\Omega\Omega$ . *R.* Taras on dolphin, with waves beneath it; in field  $\text{IV}$ . (*Beautiful coin.*) V. F. » 6 »  
23496 *AR.* — Obv. Naked youth crowning horse to r.; in field, above,  $\Sigma\Lambda$ ; beneath  $\text{APEO}\Omega\Omega$ . *R.*  $\text{TAPA}\Sigma$  (repeated twice). Taras on dolphin to l. (*Almost F. D. C.*) V. F. » 7 6

###### Metapontum.

- 23497 *AR.* Didrachm (circ. B.C. 400-350). Obv. Head of Apollo to r. *R.*  $\text{META}$ . Ear of corn. *H.* fig. 42. V. F. » 12 6

###### Athens.

- 23498 *AR.* Tetradrachm (circ. B.C. 590-525). Obv. Head of Athena of rude archaic style, with large prominent eye. *R.*  $\text{AOE}$ . Incuse square, within which, owl to r., head facing and wings closed; behind, olive-spray. *H.* fig. 209. (*Fine archaic piece.*) V. F. 2 5 »  
23499 *AR.* — — — — — F. 1 5 »  
23500 *AR.* — (circ. B.C. 525-430). Obv. Head of Athena of refined archaic style. *R.* Similar to above. *H.* fig. 211. V. F. 1 5 »  
23501 *AR.* — Another, similar, of rough style (circ. B.C. 430-350). V. F. » 17 6

###### Corinth.

- 23502 *AR.* Didrachm (circ. B.C. 400-338). Obv.  $\Phi$ . Pegasos standing to r. *R.* Head of Athena to l.; behind, tripod. *H.* 337. V. F. » 5 »

###### Cnidus.

- 23503 *AR.* Drachm (circ. B.C. 600-480). Obv. Fore-part of lion. *R.* Head of Aphrodite of archaic style, in incuse square. *H.* 523. V. F. » 5 »

##### COPPER

###### Nuceria Bruttii.

- 23504 *Æ.* (circ. B.C. 350-270). Obv. Head of Apollo to r. laureate. *R.*  $\text{NOYKPIN}\Omega\Omega$ . Horse standing to l. *H.* 89. (*Patinated.*) F. D. C. » 5 »

###### Bruttii.

- 23505 *Æ.* (circ. B.C. 282-203). Obv. Head of Zeus. *R.*  $\text{BPETT}\Omega\Omega$ . Eagle. *H.* 78. F. D. C. » 5 »  
23506 *Æ.* Obv. Head of Herakles in lion's skin. *R.* Same legend. Pallas in the attitude of fight; in the field, symbol, a plough. *H.* 78. (*Patinated.*) F. D. C. » 5 »  
23507 *Æ.* Obv. Head of bearded Ares, helmeted. *R.* Same legend. Nike crowning trophy to l. *H.* 78. V. F. » 5 »

- 23508 *Æ.* Obv. Head of Diana to l. *R.* Same legend. Nike in biga to r. (*Patinated.*) F. D. C. » 3 6

###### Syracuse.

- 23509 *Hicetas* (B.C. 287-278). *Æ.* Obv.  $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{I}\Omega\Omega$ . Head of Persephone with long hair. *R.* Biga. *H.* 160. F. D. C. » 5 »  
23510 *Æ.* — — — — — V. F. » 3 »  
23511 *Æ.* — — — — — F. » 1 6

- 23512 *Æ.* Obv.  $\Delta\text{I}\Omega\text{S E}\Lambda\Lambda\text{ANIOY}$ . Young laur. head of Zeus Hellenios to l. *R.*  $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{I}\Omega\Omega$ . Eagle on fulmen. *H.* 160. V. F. » 3 6

- 23513 *Time of Pyrrhus in Sicily* (B.C. 278-276). *Æ.* Obv.  $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{I}\Omega\Omega$ . Head of young Herakles in lion's skin, to l. *R.* Pallas in fighting attitude. *H.* 161. (*Patinated.*) F. D. C. » 5 »

- 23514 *Hiero II* (B.C. 275-216). *Æ.* Obv. Diademed head of Hiero to l. *R.*  $\text{IEP}\Omega\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ . Armed horseman. *H.* 162. (*Patinated.*) F. D. C. » 5 »

- 23515 *Æ.* — — — — — (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 4 »

- 23516 *Æ.* — — — — — (*Patinated.*) F. » 2 6

- 23517 *Æ.* Obv. Head of Poseidon, diademed, to l. *R.*  $\text{IEP}\Omega\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ . Trident. *H.* 163. F. D. C. » 3 6

- 23518 *Æ.* — — — — — (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 2 6

- 23519 *Syracuse under Roman Dominion*, after B.C. 210. *Æ.* Obv. Head of Zeus diademed. *R.*  $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{I}\Omega\Omega$ . City standing. *H.* 164. (*Patinated.*) F. D. C. » 4 »

###### Acarnania.

- 23520 *Æ.* (B.C. 250-167). Obv. Head of Zeus. *R.* Head of bearded Acheloüs. *H.* 283. V. F. » 2 6

- 23521 *Æ.* Obv. Head of Pallas, helmeted. *R.* Similar. *H.* 283. V. F. » 3 »

###### Pharos Illyriae.

- 23522 *Æ.* (2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.). Obv. Young head laureate. *R.*  $\Phi\Lambda$ . Kantharos. *H.* 268. V. F. » 3 6

###### Amisus Ponti.

- 23523 *Æ.* (B.C. 200-63). Obv. Head of Zeus, laur. to r. *R.*  $\text{AMISOY}$ . Eagle on fulmen. *H.* 425. F. D. C. » 4 6

###### Egypt.

- 23524 *Ptolemy II* (B.C. 261-247). Large. *Æ.* Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon to r., diademed. *R.*  $\text{PTOLEMAIOY BACI}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{S}$ . Eagle to l. on thunder-bolt, wings open, looking back; between legs  $\text{E}$ . *B. M. Cat.*, no 188. V. F. » 5 »

- 23525 *Ptolemy III* (B.C. 247-222). *Æ.* Obv. Similar. *R.* Same legend. Eagle to l. on thunder-bolt; in front, cornucopiae. (*Patinated.*) F. D. C. » 10 »

- 23526 — — — — — (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 6 6

- 23527 — — — — — Yorke-Moore Specimen. F. » 3 »

###### Alexandria.

##### LARGE BRASS

- 23528 *Hadrian.* *Æ*. Obv.  $\text{AVTKAI TPATIA}\Delta\text{PICEB}$ . Bust to r. *R.*  $\text{IS}$ . Nilus recumbent to l., rests on crocodile to r.; in ex.,  $\text{L}\Delta\Omega\Delta\text{EK}$ . *B. M. C.* 786. V. F. » 3 6

- 23529 *Antoninus Pius.* *Æ*. Obv.  $\text{AVTKTAI}\Lambda\Delta\text{P ANT}\Omega\text{N}\text{EINOC}\text{C EBEVC}$ . Bust to r. laur. *R.*  $\text{L}\Delta\text{EKATOV}$ . Zeus reclining to l., supported by eagle facing. *B. M. C.* 1015. (*Patinated.*) F. D. C. » 5 6

- 23530 *Æ*. *R.*  $\text{LIA}$ . Triptolemos in car drawn by two serpents, scatters seed with r. from seed-bag supported on l. arm. *B. M. C.* 1027. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 5 »

- 23531 *Æ*. *R.*  $\text{LENATOV}$ . Ares standing facing, head to r., wears helmet, cuirass and cothurni, holds spear, and rests l. on shield. *B. M. C.* 1036. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 4 6

- 23532 *Æ*. *R.*  $\text{L}\Delta\text{EKATOV}$ . Herakles to r., plucking apple from tree of the Hesperides, around the trunk of which is coiled the serpent Ladon dead, an arrow through his head. *B. M. C.* 1052. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 7 6

- 23533 *Æ*. *R.*  $\text{LEN}\Delta\text{EKATOV}$ . Elpis, standing to l., holds flower and raises skirt of chiton. *B. M. C.* 1065. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 4 »

- 23534 *Æ*. *R.*  $\text{LIZ}$ . Sarapis in quadriga to l., r. arm extended, in l. corn. *B. M. C.* 1100. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 6 »

- 23535 *Æ*. *R.*  $\text{L}\Delta\text{EKATOV}$ . Isis seated to r., suckling Harpokrates, and holding in l. lotus-bud. *B. M. C.* 1124. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 6 6

- 23536 *Æ*. *R.* Hermanubis standing to l., wears modius and himation over r. shoulder and lower limbs, holds palm-branch and caduceus; behind, jackal to r. *B. M. C.* 1138. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 6 »

- 23537 *Æ*. *R.* Trophy of helmet, cuirass, and crossed oval shields; at foot, bound captives with conical caps. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 5 »

- 23538 *Æ*. *R.*  $\text{EV}\Theta\text{HNIA}$ . Euthenia recumbent to l., holds ears of corn with poppies and end of peplos in r. *B. M. C.* 1162. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 5 »

- 23539 *Æ*. Similar. — — — — — F. » 4 6

- 23540 *Æ*. *R.* Egyptian shrine, having two columns; within, seated statue of Sarapis to l., his r. extended over Kerberos, who sits at his feet, in l. sceptre. *B. M. C.* 1193. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 5 »

- 23541 *Æ*. *R.* Asklepios standing to l., pours incense from patera on flaming altar and leans on serpent-staff. (*Patinated.*) V. F. » 5 »

- 23542  $\mathcal{A}^1$ .  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΩΔΕΚΑΤΟΝ. Tyche of City standing to l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. (Patinated.) V. F. » 5 »  
 23543  $\mathcal{A}^1$ .  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Galley to l. with oars; on deck Sarapis and Kerberos, between Demeter and Tyche. B. M. C. 1207. V. F. » 2 6  
 23544 *Diadumenianus*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Unpublished? Obv. Μ. ΟΠΙ ΑΝΤ Δ ΙΑ ΔΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΙΑΝΟ. Young bust to r., wearing paludamentum.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΑ. Euthenia recumbent to l. Tooled. V. F. » 7 6

## BILLON

- 23545 *Claudius and Messalina*. Obv. ΤΙΚΛΑΥΔΙΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΑΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑΥΤΟΚ. Head of Claudius to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒΑΣ. Messalina as Demeter to l. B. M. C. 69. V. F. » 3 »  
 23546 *Nero and Octavia*. Obv. ΝΕΡΚΛΑΥΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΓΕΡΑΥΤΟ. Head of Nero to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΟΚΤΑΟΥΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Bust of Octavia to r. B. M. C. 119. V. F. » 3 »  
 23547 *Nero and Poppaea*. Obv. ΝΕΡΩΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΓΕΡΑΥ. Radiate head of Nero to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Bust of Poppaea to r., hair in queue. B. M. C. 122. V. F. » 3 »  
 23548  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 6  
 23549 *Nero*. Obv. ΝΕΡΩΚΛΑΥΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΓΕΡ. Bust to r. radiate.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. Bust of Alexandria to r., head covered with elephant's skin. B. M. C. 163. V. F. » 2 6  
 23550 *Galba*. Obv. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΑ. Bust to r., head covered with elephant's skin. B. M. C. 199. V. F. » 4 6  
 23551 *Hadrian*. Obv. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣΤΡΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟCCΕΒ. Head to r. Laur.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Λ. ΚΑ. Demeter standing to l. B. M. C. 579. V. F. » 2 6  
 23552  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 6  
 23553  $\mathcal{A}^1$ .  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑ. Pronoia standing to l.; in field, ΛΚΒ. B. M. C. 598. V. F. » 2 »  
 23554  $\mathcal{A}^1$ .  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΚ. Nilus recumbent to l. B. M. C. 649. (Fine portrait.) V. F. » 3 »  
 23555 *Antoninus Pius*. Obv. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CΕΒΕΥCΕΒ. Bust to r. laureate.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Λ. ΩΩΔΕΚΑΤΟΝ. Dikaosyne seated to l., holds scales and cornucopiae. B. M. C. 955. V. F. » 2 »

## SMALL BRONZE

- 23556 *Severus Alexander*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΑΚΑΙΜΑΡΑΥΡCΕΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟCΕΒ. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΙΓ. Bust of Sarapis to r. B. M. C. 1657. V. F. » 1 »  
 23557 *Trajanus Decius*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΑΚΓΜΚΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΔΕΚΙΟCΕΒ. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Λ. Α. Eagle. B. M. C. 2083. V. F. » 1 »  
 23558 *Salonina*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑCΑΛ ΩΝΕΙΝΑCΕΒ. Bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΙΑ. Elpis standing to l., holds flower and raises skirt of chiton; in front, palm. B. M. C. 2252. V. F. » 2 6  
 23559  $\mathcal{A}^1$ .  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Eagle to l. ΛΙΒ. B. M. C. 2282. V. F. » 2 »  
 23560 *Claudius II*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΑΥΤΚΚΛΑΥ ΔΙΟCCΕΒ. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΒ. Bust of Anubis to r. wearing modius; in front, winged caduceus and palm combined. B. M. C. 2326. F. » » 6  
 23561  $\mathcal{A}^1$ .  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΑ. Eagle to r. looking back. B. M. C. 2331. V. F. » 1 »  
 23562 *Aurelian*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΑΥΤΚΛΑΔΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΝ ΟCCEB. Bust to r. Laur.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΓ. Athena seated to l. B. M. C. 2340. V. F. » 1 »  
 23563  $\mathcal{A}^1$ .  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΕΤΟΥC Ε within wreath B. M. C. 2342. V. F. » 1 »  
 23564  $\mathcal{A}^1$ .  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΕΤΟΥC Ε. Eagle to l. B. M. C. 2360. V. F. » 1 »  
 23565 *Severina*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΟΥΑΠ. CΕΥΗ ΡΙΝΑCΕΒ. Bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΕΤΟΥC Ζ. Eagle to l., looking back. B. M. C. 2381. V. F. » 3 6  
 23566 *Aurelian and Vaballathus*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΑΚΛΑΔΟΜΑΥΡΗ ΛΙΑΝΟCCΕΒ. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΙΑCΟ ΒΑΒΑΛΛΑ ΟΟC ΑΘΗΝΥΑCΡ. Bust Laur. to r. B. M. C. 2384. V. F. » 5 »  
 23567  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 2 »  
 23568 *Tacitus*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΑΚΚΑΤΑΚΙΤΟCCΕΒ. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΕΤΟΥC Α. Dikaosyne standing to l., holding scales and cornucopiae. B. M. C. 2403. V. F. » 2 »  
 23569 *Probus*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΑΚΜΑΥΡΠΡΟΒΟCC ΕΒ. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Elpis standing to l. holds flower and raises skirt of chiton. B. M. C. 2417. V. F. » » 6  
 23570 *Carinus*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΑΚΜΑΚΑΡΙΝΟCCΕΒ. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΕΤΟΥC F. Eirene standing to l. B. M. C. 2452. V. F. » 1 »  
 23571 *Numerianus*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΑΚΜΑΝΟΥΜ ΕΡΙΑΝ ΟCCEB. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Eagle facing, between two Vexilla. B. M. C. 2472. V. F. » 2 »  
 23572 *Diocletian*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙ ΑΝΟCC ΕΒ. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Λ. Η. Athena seated to l. B. M. C. 2487. V. F. » 2 »  
 23573  $\mathcal{A}^1$ .  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΑ. Tyche recumbent to l. B. M. C. 2527. V. F. » 1 6  
 23574 *Constantius I*.  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ΦΛΑΚΩCΤΑΝΤΙΟCΚ. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . ΛΒ. Elpis standing to l., holds flower and raises skirt of chiton. B. M. C. 2604. V. F. » 1 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 1148).

## SEMPRONIA

- 23575  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. PITIO. Head of Rome to r.; in front X.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . L. SEMP. ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback galloping to r. B. 2. V. F. » 3 »  
 23576  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 2 »

## SEPULLIA

- 23577  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. Bearded head of Marc Antony veiled, to r.; in front lituus; behind, praefriculum.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . P. SEPVLLIVS MACER. Horseman, wearing conical bonnet; in the field, a wreath. B. 8. R. F. » 5 »

## SERGIA

- 23578  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ROMA. EX. S. C. Head of Rome to r. M. SERGI. SILVS. Horseman galloping to l., holding sword and head of an enemy. B. 1. F. D. C. » 4 »  
 23579  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — V. F. » 2 6  
 23580  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 »

## SERVILIA

- 23581  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ROMA. Head of Rome to r.; behind, laurel-wreath.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . C. SERVEILI. M. F. The Dioscuri on horseback, back to back. B. 1. V. F. » 2 6  
 23582  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 6  
 23583  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — M. » 1 »  
 23584  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. ROMA. Head of Rome to r.; behind, lituus.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . C. SERVEIL M. Servilius Pulex on horseback to l. and piercing with his spear another horseman to r. B. 6. V. F. » 3 6  
 23585  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 6  
 23586  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. Head of Rome to r.; behind Ω.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . M. SERVEILI. C. F. Two horsemen fighting; in ex. A. B. 13. S. F. » 5 »  
 23587  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. RVLLI. Helmeted bust of Pallas to l.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . SERVEILI. M. F. Victory in biga to r. B. 14. F. D. C. » 3 6  
 23588  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — V. F. » 2 »  
 23589  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 »

## SPURILIA

- 23590  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. Head of Rome to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . A. SPVRI. ROMA. Diana in biga galloping to r. B. 1. V. F. » 2 6

## SULPICIA

- 23591  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. D. P. P. Jugate heads of the gods Penates, to l.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . C. SVLPICI. C. F. Two men holding spear; at their feet, a pig. B. 1. V. F. » 3 »  
 23592  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. S. C. Veiled head of Vesta to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . P. GALB. AED. CVR. Sacrificial implements. B. 6. V. F. » 2 6  
 23593  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 6  
 23594  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — M. » 9 »

## TERENTIA

- 23595  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. Head of Rome to r.; behind X.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . VAR. ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback to r. B. 1. V. F. » 2 6  
 23596  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. Head of Rome to r.; behind, Victory.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . C. TER. LVC. ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback to r. B. 10. V. F. » 2 6  
 23597  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 6

## THORIA

- 23598  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. I. S. M. R. Head of Juno Lanuvia to r., wearing goat's skin.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . L. THORIVS BALVVS. Bull butting to r. B. 1. F. D. C. » 3 »  
 23599  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — V. F. » 2 »  
 23600  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 »

## TITIA

- 23601  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. Head of god Mutinus Titinus bearded and diademed to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Q. TITI. Pegasus to r. B. 1. F. » 2 »  
 23602  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Head of Bacchus to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Q. TITI. Pegasus to r. B. 2. F. D. C. » 4 »  
 23603  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — V. F. » 2 6  
 23604  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 1 »  
 23605  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Quin. Obv. Winged bust of Victory to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . Q. TITI. Pegasus to r. B. 3. V. F. » 3 »  
 23606  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — F. » 2 »  
 23607  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . — — — — — M. » 1 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1152.)

## LATE GOLD ROMAN AND BYZANTINE COINS

## CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (A.D. 306-337)

- 23608  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Obv. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Bust diademed and draped to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . CONSTANTINVS AVG. Victory walking to l., holding palm-branch and wreath; in ex. CONS. C. 98. RR. V. F. 8 10 »  
 23609  $\mathcal{A}^1$ . Medallion. Obv. No legend. Diademed head to r.  $\mathcal{R}^1$ . GLORIA CONSTANTINI AVG. Constantine to r., holding

- trophy, between two captives at his feet; in ex. SIS. C. 237. RRR. F. D. C. 35 " "
- 23610 *A.* Obv. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* VIRTVS EXERCITVS GALL. Mars to r. between two captives at his feet; in ex. SM. TS. C. 702. RR. (Plugged.) V. F. 6 10 "
- 23611 *A.* Similar, but on *R.* no captives; in ex. PTR. C. 703. RR. V. F. 7 " "
- CONSTANS I (A.D. 337-350)
- 23612 *A.* Obv. FL. IVL. CONSTANS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *R.* VICTORIA DD NN AVGG. Victory walking to l. holding trophy and palm-branch; in ex. TSE. C. 153. R. F. D. C. 2 10 "
- CONSTANTIUS II (A.D. 337-361)
- 23613 *A.* Obv. FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Bust helmeted facing, with spear and shield. *R.* GLORIA REIPVBLICAE. Rome and Constantinople seated, holding a shield on which is the inscription: VOT. XXX. MVLTV. XXXX; in ex. RE. C. 117. V. F. 1 10 "
- 23614 *A.* Obv. CONSTANTIVS AVGVSTVS. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* VICTORIAE DD. NN. AVG. ET CAE. Two Victories holding wreath in which is the inscription: VOT. XX. MVLTV. XXX. C. 280. V. F. 1 10 "
- VALENTINIAN I (A.D. 364-375)
- 23615 *A.* Obv. D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE. The Emperor standing, holding labarum and Victory; in field to l., a cross; in ex. \*ANT. I. C. 26. F. " 16 "
- 23616 *A.* Similar; no cross in field of *R.*; in ex. SMNE. C. 28. F. D. C. 1 10 "
- 23617 *A.* Similar; in ex. KONSAN. C. 28. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. 1 5 "
- VALENS (A.D. 364-378)
- 23618 *A.* Obv. D. N. VALENS PER. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE. The Emperor standing, holding labarum and Victory; in field to l. a cross; in ex. \*ANTA. C. 31. F. 1 " "
- 23619 *A.* Similar; no cross in field of *R.*; in ex. ANTS. C. 31. V. F. 1 2 6
- 22620 *A.* Obv. D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG. Helmeted bust to l., with shield and spear. *R.* VICTORES AVGVSTI. Valens and Valentinian seated facing, holding a globe together; above, Victory crowning the two; between them a palm-branch; in ex. TR. OB. C. 51. R. V. R. 1 7 6
- GRATIAN (A.D. 379-383)
- 23621 *A.* Obv. D. N. GRATIANVS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *R.* VICTORIA AVGG. Gratian and Valentinian II seated facing, supporting a globe; behind, Victory; between them, palm-branch; in ex. TROBS. C. 38. F. D. C. 1 17 6
- VALENTINIAN II (A.D. 383-388)
- 23622 *A.* Obv. D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* VICTORIA AVGG. Valentinian and Gratian, as above; in ex. COM. C. 37. F. D. C. 1 15 "
- 23623 *A.* Similar. (*R.* F. D. C.) V. F. 1 10 "
- 23624 *A.* Similar. F. 1 " "
- THEODOSIUS I (A.D. 379-394)
- 23625 *A.* Obv. D. N. THEODOSIVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* CONCORDIA AVGGGS. Rome seated facing, holding globe and sceptre; in ex. CONOB. C. 8. F. 1 5 "
- MAXIMUS (A.D. 383-388)
- 23626 *A.* Obv. D. N. MAG. MAXIMUS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE. Maximus standing, holding labarum and globe on which Victory; in field to l., a star; in ex. SMTR. C. 4. R. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 23627 *A.* Obv. Similar. *R.* VICTORIA AVGG. Maximus and Victor seated facing, supporting a globe; behind and above, Victory; between them, a palm-branch; in ex. TROB. C. 9. R. F. 2 " "
- HONORIUS (A.D. 395-423)
- 23628 *A.* Obv. D. N. HONORIVS P. F. AVG. Helmeted bust facing, with spear and shield. *R.* CONCORDIA AVGGGS. Rome seated facing, holding spear and globe on which Victory; in ex. CONOB. C. 6. V. F. 1 " "
- 23629 *A.* Obv. Same legend. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Honorius standing to r., holding labarum and Victory on globe, and trampling upon captive at his feet; in the field MD; in ex. COMOB. C. 44. V. F. " 16 "
- 23630 *A.* Similar; letters in field of *R.* R M. F. D. C. 1 5 "
- CONSTANTINUS III (A.D. 407-411)
- 23631 *A.* Obv. D. N. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Same type as above; in ex. TROBS; no letters in field. C. 5. R. V. F. 2 5 "
- 23632 *A.* Similar. E. F. 2 10 "
- 23633 *A.* Similar. With loop and ring. M. " 15 "

## VALENTINIAN III (A.D. 425-455)

- 23634 *A.* Obv. D. N. PLA. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped to r. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Valentinian standing facing, his right foot on serpent's head with human form, and holding long cross and Victory; in the field, RV; in ex. COMOB. C. 19. (Pierced.) M. 1 " "
- 23635 *A.* Similar. F. 1 5 "
- 23636 *A.* Similar; in field of *R.* RA. Barbarous style of work. F. D. C. 1 10 "
- 23637 *A.* Similar; in field of *R.* RM. V. F. 1 5 "

## MAJORIANVS (A.D. 457-461)

- 23638 *A.* Obv. D. N. IVLIVS MAIORIANVS P. F. AVG. Bust helmeted and draped to r. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Same type as above. C. 1. R. P. 1 5 "

## ANTHEMIVS (A.D. 467-472)

- 23639 *A.* Obv. D. N. ANTHEMIVS P. F. AVG. Bust draped and helmeted facing, holding spear. *R.* SALVS REIPVBLICAE. Anthemius and Leo standing supporting a globe on which is a cross; between them M; in ex. COMOB. C. 6. R. V. F. 2 " "

## ARCADIUS (395-408)

- 23640 *A.* Obv. D. N. ARCADIUS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Arcadius standing to r. holding labarum and globe on which Victory tramples upon a captive prostrate at his feet; in the field MD; in ex. COMOB. Sabatier, Pl. iv, 2. V. F. 1 5 "

## THEODOSIUS II (408-550)

- 23641 *A.* Obv. D. N. THEODOSIUS P. F. AVG. Helmeted bust facing, with spear and shield. *R.* IMP. XXXII. COS. XVII. PP. Rome helmeted seated to l. holding cross-surmounted globe; in field to l. \*; in ex. COMOB. S. Pl. v, 1. F. 1 " "

## EUDOCIA, his wife (421-450)

- 23642 *A.* Triens. Obv. AEL. EUDOCIA. AVG. Bust diademed to r. *R.* Cross within wreath; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. v, 25. RR. F. 1 10 "

## MARCIANUS (450-457)

- 23643 *A.* Obv. D. N. MARCIANVS P. F. AVG. Helmeted bust facing. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory standing to l., holding long cross; in field, to r., a star; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. vi, 6. R. V. F. 1 10 "
- 23644 *A.* Similar. F. 1 5 "
- 23645 *A.* Similar. F. D. C. 1 15 "

## LEO I (457-473)

- 23646 *A.* Obv. D. N. LEO. PERPET. AVG. Helmeted bust facing. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory standing to l., holding long cross; in field, to r., a star; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. vi, 22. V. F. 1 10 "
- 23647 *A.* Similar. F. 1 " "

## ZENO (474-491)

- 23648 *A.* Obv. D. N. ZENO PERP. HVG. Helmeted bust facing. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGGS. Type as above. S. Pl. vii, 18. V. F. 1 5 "
- 23649 *A.* Similar, but AVGGGH. V. F. 1 5 "

## BASILISCUS (476-477)

- 23650 *A.* Obv. D. N. BASILISCVS PP. AVG. Helmeted bust facing. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Same type as above. S. Pl. viii, 14. R. V. F. 1 15 "

## ANASTASIUS (488-518)

- 23651 *A.* Obv. D. N. ANASTASIVS P. F. AVG. Helmeted bust facing. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGGA. Victory standing to l., holding long cross; in ex. COMOB. S. Pl. viii, 25. V. F. 1 7 6
- 23652 *A.* Similar, but AVGGGI. F. 1 2 "

## JUSTINUS I (518-527)

- 23653 *A.* Half Solidus. Obv. D. N. IVSTINVS PP. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory seated to r.; in the field, the Christian monogram; in ex. CONOB. S. 3. V. F. 1 10 "

## JUSTINIAN I (527-565)

- 23654 Obv. D. N. IVSTINIANVS PP. AVG. Helmeted bust facing. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGGT. Victory standing facing, and holds Christian monogram and cross-surmounted globe; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xii, 2. F. D. C. 1 7 6
- 23655 *A.* Similar. V. F. 1 5 "
- 23656 *A.* Similar. F. " 16 "

## JUSTINUS II (565-578)

- 23657 *A.* Obv. DN. IVSTINVS PP. AVG. Helmeted bust facing, holding Victory on globe. *R.* VICTORIA AVGGGA. Victory seated, holding spear and cross-surmounted globe; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxi, 1. R. V. F. 1 " "

## TIBERIUS II CONSTANTINVS (578-582)

- 23658 *AV*. Obv. DM. TIB. CONSTANT. PP. AVG. Helmeted bust facing. *RL*. VICTORIA AVGGH. Cross on four steps; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxii, 13. V. F. 1 5 »  
 23659 *AV*. Similar, *Φ* after the legend on *RL*. F. D. C. 1 10 »

## MAURITIUS TIBERIVS (582-602)

- 23660 Obv. DN. MAVRC. TIB. PP. AVGG. Helmeted bust facing. *RL*. VICTORIA AVGGΔ. Victory facing, holding Christian monogram and cross-surmounted globe; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxiv, 10. V. F. 1 5 »  
 23661 *AV*. Another, with S after legend of *RL*. V. F. 1 5 »  
 23662 *AV*. Another, with A after legend of *RL*. F. » 16 »

## FOCAS (602-610)

- 23663 Obv. DN. FOCAS PERP. AVG. Helmeted bust facing. *RL*. VICTORIA AVS4E. Type as above; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxvi, 27. V. F. 1 2 6  
 23664 *AV*. Similar. F. D. C. 1 5 »  
 23665 *AV*. Another, with S4Γ at the end of legend of *RL*. V. F. 1 2 6

## HERACLIVS I (610-631)

- 23666 *AV*. Obv. DN. HERACLIVS PP. AVG. Helmeted bust facing. *RL*. VICTORIA AVS4E. Cross on three steps. S. Pl. xxviii, 8. F. D. C. 1 » »

## HERACLIUS &amp; HERACLIVS-CONSTANTINUS (613-641)

- 23667 *AV*. Obv. ΔΔNN. HERACLIHS. EΓ. CONST. PP. AVS. Diademed busts facing of the two Augusti; between them, a small cross. *RL*. VICTORIA AVS4H. Cross on three steps; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxix, 18. M. » 14 »  
 23668 *AV*. Similar, with AVS4H. F. » 18 6  
 23669 *AV*. Similar, with AVS4E. F. D. C. 1 15 »  
 23670 *AV*. Similar, with AVS4A. F. D. C. 1 10 »  
 23671 *AV*. Another (Almost F. D. C.). V. F. » 18 6  
 23672 *AV*. Similar, with S4E. Not very well struck. F. D. C. 1 8 6  
 23673 *AV*. Similar, with AVS4Γ. Plugged. V. F. 1 » »

## HERACLIUS, HERACLIUS-CONSTANTINUS &amp; HERACLEONAS (638-641)

- 23674 *AV*. No legend. The three Augusti diademed facing and standing, each holding a cross-surmounted globe. *RL*. VICTORIA AVS4Γ. Cross on three steps; in field to l., the monogram of Heraclius; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxxi, 6. F. D. C. 1 17 6

## CONSTANS II &amp; CONSTANTINUS POGONATUS (654-659)

- 23675 *AV*. Obv. DN. CONSTANTINVS C. CONSTAN. Busts of the two Augusti facing. *RL*. VICTORIA AVS4H. Cross on three steps; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxxiv, 2. V. F. 1 5 »

## CONSTANS II, CONSTANTINUS POGONATUS, HERACLIUS AND TIBERIUS (659-668)

- 23676 *AV*. Obv. DN. CONSTANTINVS. ET. CONSTANS. PP. AVG. (The letters are replaced by ornaments in form of leaves in part of the legend.) Diademed busts facing of Constans II and his eldest son. *RL*. VICTORIA AVH. Cross on three steps between the figures of Heraclius and Tiberius standing, in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxxiv, 16. V. F. 1 » »  
 23677 *AV*. Similar, with AVS4S. Almost F. D. C. V. F. » 18 »

## CONSTANTINUS IV POGONATUS (669-685)

- 23678 *AV*. Half Solidus. Obv. ΔN. CONSTANINVS. PP. A. Diademed bust to r. *RL*. VICTORIA AVS4S. Cross on globe. S. Pl. xxxvi, 10. V. F. 1 2 »  
 23679 *AV*. Similar. F. » 18 »

## JUSTINIAN II (685-695 and 705-711)

- 23680 *AV*. Obv. D. IVSTINIANVS. SERV. CHRISΤΙ. Θ. Justinian II diademed and standing, holding long cross on two steps; in ex. CONOB. *RL*. ΔN. IHS. CRISTOS REX. RECNANTIM. Bust of Christ on the cross. S. Pl. xxxvii, 3. V. F. 1 5 »  
 23681 *AV*. Similar. F. 1 1 »  
 23682 *AV*. Similar. M. » 15 »  
 23683 *AV*. Obv. DN. IHSΤINIANVS PP. AV. Helmeted bust facing. *RL*. VICTORIA AVH4S. Cross on three steps; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxxvii, 6. V. F. 1 » »

## LEO III (716-741)

- 23684 *AV*. Obv. D. LEON. PE. AV. Helmeted bust facing. *RL*. VICTORIA AVSHA. Cross on three steps; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxxix, 7. V. F. 1 12 6

## LEO III AND CONSTANTINUS V

- 23685 *AV*. Obv. D. N. LEON. P. A. M4L. Diademed bust facing of Leo III. *RL*. DN. CONSTANINVS. N. Diademed bust facing of Constantine V. S. Pl. xxxix, 20. F. 1 » »

## THEOPHILUS, MICHAEL AND CONSTANTINUS VIII (829-842)

- 23686 *AV*. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟ. Diademed bust facing, holding volumen and Greek cross. *RL*. + MIXAHL. S. COHS-ΤΑΗΤΙΩ. Busts diademed of Michael and Constantine facing; between them, a cross. S. Pl. XLIII, 16. R. V. F. 1 7 6  
 23687 *AV*. Similar. F. 1 3 6

## BASILIUS I AND CONSTANTINUS IX (869-870)

- 23688 *AV*. Obv. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΟΣ. ΕΤ. COHSΤΑΗΤ. ΑΥΣΣ. Diademed busts facing of Basilius and Constantine IX, holding together a long Greek cross. *RL*. + IHS. XPS. REX. RECNANTIM. Christ on the cross seated, facing, with extended right hand and holding in the other the Book of the Gospels. S. Pl. XLIV, 22. V. F. 1 5 »

## ROMANUS I AND CHRISTOPHORUS (920-944)

- 23689 *AV*. Obv. ROMAH. EΓ. XPISΤΟΦΟ. AVSΣI. Diademed busts facing of the two Augusti; type as above. *RL*. + IHS. XPS. REX. RECNANTIM. Christ on the cross seated facing enthroned. S. Pl. XLVI, 12. V. F. 1 8 6

## CONSTANTINUS X AND ROMANUS II (948-959)

- 23690 *AV*. Obv. COHSΤΑΗΤ. CE. ROMAH. ΑΥΣΣ. Type as above. *RL*. Type and legend as above. S. Pl. XLVI, 18. V. F. 1 5 »  
 23691 *AV*. Similar. F. 1 » »

## CONSTANTINUS XIII DUCAS (1059-1067)

- 23692 *AV*. Obv. ΚΩΝ. ΒΑCΙΑ. Ο. ΔΥΚ. Bust facing of the Emperor, holding cross-surmounted globe. *RL*. ΜΡ ΘΥ. Bust of the Virgin, with her two hands raised. S. Pl. L, 5. V. F. 2 5 »

## ROMANUS IV, EUDOCIA AND HER THREE SONS (1067-1070)

- 23693 *AV*. Obv. ΡΩΜΑΝ — ΕΥΔΑΚΤΑ. Christ standing, crowning Romanus and Eudocia. *RL*. ΚΩΝ — ΜΧ — ΑΝΔ. The three sons of Eudocia standing. Concave Solidus. S. Pl. L, 11. V. F. 1 12 6

## MICHAEL VII DUCAS PARAPINACES (1071-1078)

- 23694 *AV*. Obv. + ΜΙΧΑΗΛ. ΒΑCΙΑ. Ο. Δ. Bust facing of Emperor, holding labarum and cross-surmounted globe. *RL*. IC — XC. Christ on the cross facing. Concave Solidus. S. Pl. LI, 4. Pierced. F. » 17 6

## NICEPHORUS BOTANIATES (1078-1081)

- 23695 *AV*. Obv. + ΝΙΚΗΦ. ΔΕCΠ. ΤΩ. ΒΟΤ. The Emperor standing facing, holding labarum and cross-surmounted globe. *RL*. IC — XC. Christ on the cross seated facing. Concave Solidus. S. Pl. LI, 12. RR. F. 1 7 6

## JOHN II (1118-1143)

- 23696 *AV*. Obv. ΙΩ. ΔΕCΠΟΤΗ. ΤΩ. ΠΟΡΦΥΡΟΓΕΝ... The Virgin crowning the Emperor, both standing. *RL*. IC — KC. Christ seated facing. Concave Solidus. S. Pl. LIII, 14. Pierced. M. » 15 »  
 23697 *AV*. Similar. V. F. 1 5 »

## MANUEL I (1143-1180)

- 23698 *AV*. Obv. Legend partly illegible. The Emperor standing facing. *RL*. + ΚΕΡΟΗΘΕΙ — IC — XC. Bust facing of Christ. S. Pl. LV, 4. (Pierced.) F. 1 » »

## ANDRONICUS I (1182-1185)

- 23699 *AV*. Concave Solidus. Pierced. Obv. ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟC. ΔΕCΠΟΤΗC. The Emperor standing facing, and Christ beside him. *RL*. The Virgin seated. S. II, 217, 1. F. » 15 »

## MICHAEL VIII (1261-1282)

- 23700 *AV*. Obv. Χ. Μ. ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΔΕCΠΟ Ο. ΠΑΛΕΟΒ. The Emperor kneeling at the feet of Christ on the Cross, and supported by the Archangel Michael. *RL*. Bust of the Virgin surrounded by the walls of the City of Constantinople. Concave Solidus. S. Pl. LIX, 3. R. V. F. 2 10 »  
 23701 *AV*. Similar. R. F. 2 » »

## BARBAROUS

- 23702 *AV*. Constans II. *RL*. VICTORIA AVS4E. Cross on three steps; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xxxii, 4. V. F. 1 » »  
 23703 *AV*. Justinian I. *RL*. VICTORIA AVGGGV. Victory holding long cross to l.; in ex. CONOB. S. Pl. xii, 2. V. F. » 12 6  
 23704 *AV*. Theodosius II(?) *RL*. VICTORIA AVGGVV; in ex. CONOB. The Emperor standing facing, holding labarum and Victory, his right foot on serpent's head. V. F. 1 5 »  
 23705 *AV*. ? Obv. ONI- -INVS PP. Helmeted bust facing, holding cross-surmounted globe. *RL*. VICTOR. ASVSTO. Cross on three steps; in field to l., a hand; in ex. CONOB. V. F. 1 » »  
 23706 *AV*. Grimvaldus. Triens. Obv. + GRIMVALD. Bust facing. *RL*. VITIRA PRINPI. Cross; in the field, letters S—R; in ex. CONOB. F. 1 10 »



- 23707 *Visigothic*. Suinthila (621-631). Obv. + SVINTHILA RE. Bust facing. *R.* + CORDOBA PIVS. Bust facing. *H.* Pl. v. 7. V. F. 1 " "
- 23708 *A.* Another of Barbi. *R.* + PIVS BARBII. Bust facing. *Hess.* Pl. v. 4. *RR.* V. F. 1 15 "
- 23709 *A.* Similar. Variety. V. F. 1 10 "

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1107.)

WILLIAM III (1694-1702)

## CROWNS

- 23710 1695. Bust to r., hair long. *R.* Arms, crosswise, with that of Nassau in centre. SEPTIMO. V. F. 1 " "
- 23711 — — — — — F. " 6 6
- 23712 — — — — — M. " 4 6
- 23713 — — — — — V. F. 1 " "
- 23714 — — — — — V. F. " 10 "
- 23715 — — — — — F. " 6 6
- 23716 — — — — — M. " 4 6
- 23717 1696. — — — — — F. D. C. 2 " "
- 23718 — — — — — V. F. " 10 "
- 23719 — — — — — F. " 5 6
- 23720 — — — — — E. F. 1 5 "
- 23721 — — — — — V. F. " 10 "
- 23722 — — — — — F. " 5 6
- 23723 — — — — — M. " 4 6
- 23724 1700. — — — — — V. F. 1 5 "
- 23725 — — — — — F. " 12 6
- 23726 — — — — — M. " 7 6

## HALF-CROWNS

- 23727 1696. Similar type to the crown piece. OCTAVO. Shields on *R.* small. *Rud.* XXXVI, 2. (*Scarce type.*) M. " 6 6
- 23728 — — — — — F. " 10 "
- 23729 — — — — — M. " 5 "
- 23730 — — — — — F. " 10 "
- 23731 1697. — — — — — V. F. " 5 "
- 23732 — — — — — F. " 3 6
- 23733 — — — — — M. " 2 6
- 23734 1698. Shields large and of squarer form. DECIMO. (*A brilliant specimen.*) F. D. C. " 15 "
- 23735 — — — — — F. D. C. " 10 "
- 23736 — — — — — V. F. " 5 "
- 23737 — — — — — F. " 3 6
- 23738 — — — — — M. " 2 6
- 23739 1699. — — — — — V. F. " 15 "
- 23740 — — — — — F. " 10 "
- 23741 — — — — — M. " 5 "
- 23742 1700. — — — — — F. D. C. " 15 "
- 23743 — — — — — V. F. " 7 6
- 23744 — — — — — V. F. " 7 6
- 23745 — — — — — F. " 3 6
- 23746 1701. — — — — — F. D. C. " 15 "
- 23747 — — — — — V. F. " 6 6
- 23748 — — — — — F. " 3 6
- 23749 1701. — — — — — DECIMO TERTIO. A plume in each angle of *R.* *Rud.* XXXVI, 27. *RR.* V. F. 1 10 "
- 23750 — — — — — *RR.* F. " 15 "
- 23751 — — — — — *RR.* M. " 10 "
- 23752 1701. With Elephant and castle beneath bust. (From the Montagu Sale 1886.) *RRR.* M. 4 10 "
- 23753 *Bristol.* 1696. B under the bust. OCTAVO. Large shields. (*Scarce.*) M. " 4 "
- 23754 — — — — — 1697. B under bust. NONO. (*Extremely rare in this splendid condition.*) F. D. C. 1 10 "
- 23755 — — — — — F. " 6 6
- 23756 — — — — — M. " 4 6
- 23757 *Chester.* 1696. C. under bust. OCTAVO. Small shields. (*Scarce.*) M. " 6 6
- 23758 — — — — — Large shields. M. " 4 6
- 23759 — — — — — 1697. C. under bust. NONO. Large shields. *Rud.* XXXVI, 10. (*Scarce.*) M. " 4 6
- 23760 *Exeter.* 1697. E. under bust. NONO. Large shields. (*Scarce.*) V. F. " 7 6
- 23761 — — — — — F. " 5 "
- 23762 — — — — — M. " 3 6
- 23763 *Norwich.* 1696. N. under bust. OCTAVO. Small shields. *Rud.* XXXVI, 12. (*Scarce.*) P. " 4 "
- 23764 — — — — — (*Scarce.*) V. F. " 12 6
- 23765 — — — — — 1697. N. under bust. NONO. Large shields. (*Scarce.*) V. F. " 15 "
- 23766 — — — — — M. " 4 6
- 23767 *York.* 1696. *Y* under bust. OCTAVO. Large shields. M. " 4 6
- 23768 — — — — — 1697. — — — — — NONO. F. " 7 6

## SHILLINGS

- 23769 1695. Similar type to the crowns and half-crowns. (*Scarce date.*) M. " 2 "
- 23770 1696. — — — — — F. D. C. " 5 "
- 23771 — — — — — Large flan. V. F. " 3 "
- 23772 — — — — — F. " 2 "
- 23773 1697. — — — — — F. D. C. " 7 6
- 23774 — — — — — V. F. " 3 6
- 23775 — — — — — F. " 1 6
- 23776 1699. Hair very high. (*Scarce.*) M. " 3 6
- 23777 1699. *R.* plumes. *R.* M. " 7 6
- 23778 1700. "Flaming" hair. (*A perfect specimen.*) *R.* F. D. C. " 15 "
- 23779 — — — — — *R.* E. F. " 10 "
- 23780 — — — — — *R.* V. F. " 7 6
- 23781 1701. *R.* plumes. *R.* V. F. " 12 6
- 23782 *Bristol.* 1697. B. under bust. *S.* F. " 3 6
- 23783 — — — — — *S.* M. " 2 "
- 23784 *Chester.* 1696. C. under bust. *S.* M. " 2 "
- 23785 — — — — — 1697. C. under bust. *S.* V. F. " 5 "
- 23786 — — — — — *S.* M. " 2 "
- 23787 *Exeter.* 1696. E. under bust. *S.* M. " 2 "
- 23788 — — — — — 1697. — — — — — *S.* M. " 2 "
- 23789 *Norwich.* 1696. N. beneath bust. *S.* F. " 5 "
- 23790 — — — — — *S.* M. " 2 "
- 23791 — — — — — 1697. — — — — — *S.* M. " 2 "
- 23792 *York.* 1697. *Y* under bust (*Unusually fine for this mint.*) *S.* V. F. " 7 6
- 23793 — — — — — 1696. — — — — — *S.* F. " 2 6

## SIXPENCES

- 23794 Same type as before. 1695. (*From the Rev. E. J. Shepherd's colln.*) (*Scarce date.*) *R.* F. D. C. " 10 "
- 23795 1696. — — — — — A brilliant specimen. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 23796 — — — — — V. F. " 3 6
- 23797 — — — — — F. " 2 "
- 23798 — — — — — M. " " 9
- 23799 1697. — — — — — *S.* V. F. " 5 "
- 23800 — — — — — (*Almost F. D. C.*) *S.* E. F. " 8 6
- 23801 — — — — — *S.* F. " 2 6
- 23802 — — — — — *S.* M. " " 9
- 23803 1698. — — — — — (*Scarce date.*) *S.* F. " 5 "
- 23804 — — — — — *S.* F. " 3 6
- 23805 1698. Plumes on *R.* *RR.* V. F. " 15 "
- 23806 1699. Plumes on *R.* *RR.* V. F. " 15 "
- 23807 1699. Roses on *R.* *RR.* F. " 10 "
- 23808 — — — — — *RR.* V. F. " 17 6
- 23809 1700. *R.* plain. (*Brilliant.*) *R.* F. D. C. " 6 6
- 23810 *Bristol.* 1696. B under the bust. *S.* F. " 4 "
- 23811 — — — — — 1697. B under bust. *S.* E. F. " 7 6
- 23812 — — — — — *S.* V. F. " 6 6
- 23813 — — — — — *S.* F. " 3 6
- 23814 *Chester.* 1696. C. under the bust. *S.* F. " 4 "
- 23815 — — — — — *S.* V. F. " 6 6
- 23816 — — — — — 1697. C. under the bust. *S.* V. F. " 6 6
- 23817 — — — — — *S.* F. " 4 "
- 23818 *Exeter.* 1696. E. under bust. *S.* F. " 4 "
- 23819 — — — — — 1697. — — — — — *S.* V. F. " 6 "
- 23820 — — — — — *S.* F. " 3 6
- 23821 *Norwich.* 1696. N. under the bust. *S.* V. F. " 6 6
- 23822 — — — — — *S.* F. " 3 "
- 23823 — — — — — 1697. — — — — — *S.* V. F. " 6 6
- 23824 *York.* 1696. *Y* under bust. *S.* V. F. " 6 6
- 23825 — — — — — 1696. *Y* under bust. *RR.* M. " 10 "

## MAUNDIES

## GROATS

- 23826 1699. — — — — — *R.* F. " 3 6
- 23827 — — — — — *R.* M. " 2 "
- 23828 1700. — — — — — *R.* M. " 2 "
- 23829 — — — — — (*Pierced.*) *R.* M. " 1 "
- 23830 1702. (*The only Maundy coin issued for this year.*) *R.* V. F. " 4 "
- 23831 — — — — — F. " 3 "
- 23832 — — — — — M. " 2 "

## THREEPENCES

- 23833 1698. — — — — — *R.* M. " 1 6
- 23834 — — — — — (*Pierced.*) *R.* F. " 1 6
- 23835 — — — — — (*Pierced.*) *R.* M. " 1 "
- 23836 1699. — — — — — (*Rare in this fine state.*) *R.* F. D. C. " 4 "
- 23837 — — — — — *R.* F. " 2 "
- 23838 — — — — — *R.* M. " 1 "
- 23839 1700. — — — — — (*Pierced.*) *R.* F. " 1 "
- 23840 1701. — — — — — *R.* F. " 2 "
- 23841 — — — — — *R.* M. " 1 "

## HALF-GROATS

- 23842 1699. — — — — — *R.* F. " 3 6
- 23843 — — — — — *R.* M. " 2 6

## PENNIES

- 23844 1701. — — — — — *RR.* V. F. " 6 6
- 23845 — — — — — *RR.* F. " 4 6

MAUNDY SETS

23846	1698. ( <i>All the same date.</i> )	<sup>D</sup> 1 & 2 (V. F.) <sup>D</sup> 3 & 4 (F.) R.	" 15 "
23847	—	<sup>D</sup> 1 (V. F.) <sup>D</sup> 2 & 3 (F.) <sup>D</sup> 4 ( <i>pierced</i> ). R.	" 11 "
23848	1700. —	<sup>D</sup> 1 (V. F.) <sup>D</sup> 2 & 4 (F.) <sup>D</sup> 3 (M.) R.	" 12 6
23849	1701. —	<sup>D</sup> 1 (V. F.) <sup>D</sup> 2 (E. F.) <sup>D</sup> 3 & 4 (M.) R.	" 12 6
23850	—	<sup>D</sup> 1 (V. F.) <sup>D</sup> 2 & 3 (F.) <sup>D</sup> 4 (M.) R.	" 13 6
23851	—	All (V. F.) R.	" 15 "

(To be continued.)

SOME REMARKABLY FINE ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(HAMMERED & MILLED)

Chiefly recent acquisitions and especially noteworthy for magnificence of preservation.

23852	<b>Henry VIII.</b> SHILLING of the fifth coinage. Mm. $\mathcal{Z}$ both sides. <b>HERIC8 DI GRAEOL FRATZ HIB REX.</b> Full-faced bust of the King. <b>R. DIVITAS LONDON.</b> Trefoils in legends. Large expanded rose, crowned, between <b>h</b> and <b>R</b> crowned.		
	<i>Of very good silver, scarcely debased at all, and in splendid condition, considering how seldom shillings of this fifth coinage are to be found even in tolerable state. See Hawkins, p. 287, who had not met with a really good specimen bearing this mint mark.</i>		
	<i>This example is round, particularly good on the obv., and the portrait of the King excellent. A very desirable coin. RR.</i>	V. F.	3 10 "
23853	<b>Edward VI.</b> CROWN, 1552. Mm. ton. <b>EDWARD VI: D: G: AGL:</b> &c. In condition much above the average, the caparisoning of the horse very clear. Date rare. RR.	E. F.	4 10 "
23854	— SHILLING. Mm. ton. The King, full-faced, in rich ermine robe. A pellet each side of the mint mark. <b>R. POSVI,</b> &c. A charming portrait of the youthful monarch, quite unimpaired by wear. A very pretty coin. R.	V. F.	1 5 "
23855	— ANOTHER, similar, but the lettering somewhat neater and two pellets one side of the mint mark (ton). The portrait not quite equal perhaps to the last-named coin, but still very excellent, and the piece itself better toned. Unusually fine. R.	V. F.	1 5 "
23856	— SIXPENCE. Mm. $\mathcal{Y}$ . Type as the above-named shillings. A round coin, in beautiful preservation. R.	V. F.	1 " "
23857	— GROAT. London mint. Mm. Arrow. First coinage. Bust, crowned, in profile. <b>EDWARD 6' D' G' AGL' FRA' Z' HI' REX.</b> <b>R. POSVI,</b> &c. Hks. 412, Rud. IX, 1. An unusually fine specimen of this base but very rare coinage; round, and the portrait exceedingly good. RR.	V. F.	5 " "
23858	<b>Philip &amp; Mary.</b> SHILLING, 1554. Busts vis à vis. <b>PHILIP ET MARIA D G [R.ANG] FR NEAP PR HISP.</b> <b>R. POSVIMVS,</b> &c. <b>ADIVTOREM</b> (sic). Rud. XI, 9, Hks. 436. A beautiful coin, fine portraits of the two sovereigns, practically as fine as when struck; the only defect being a slight flaw in the flan, on each side of which the legend is weak. A very round and pretty piece. R.	F. D. C.	3 5 "
23859	<b>Mary</b> (only). GROAT. <b>MARIA D. G.,</b> &c. Bust of the queen l. <b>R. VERITAS,</b> &c. Hks. 429. Rud. XI, 1. A fine portrait, very round coin and nicely toned. Difficult to obtain in this desirable condition. R.	V. F.	" 15 "
23860	<b>Elizabeth.</b> MILLED SHILLING. Mm. star. <b>ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HIB REGINA.</b> <b>R. POSVI,</b> &c. A perfect and magnificent piece. Superb portrait of the queen. Both obverse and reverse in absolutely mint state; the coin perfectly circular and toned just the colour so much prized by collectors. The finest we have ever seen.	F. D. C.	3 15 "
23861	— HALF-CROWN. Mm. 1. A splendid specimen. RR.	F. D. C.	5 5 "
23862	— Milled sixpence. Mm. mullet, 1562. <b>R. F. D. C.</b> Obv. almost so. An excellent coin. (Scarce.)	V. F.	" 8 6
23863	<b>James I.</b> HALF-CROWN. Second coinage. Mm. thistle. <b>R. QVÆ DEVS,</b> &c. Round for this denomination and decidedly above the average. Rud. XVII, 4. R.	V. F.	1 10 "
23864	— ANOTHER. Mm. lis. Same type and legends. Somewhat finer than the last-named coin, larger flan. Unusually good. R.	V. F.	1 10 "
23865	— SHILLING. Mm. trefoil. <b>QVÆ DEVS,</b> &c. A very good portrait, and altogether a very fine piece, Round. R.	V. F.	1 5 "
23866	— SIXPENCE. First coinage. Mm. thistle, 1603. <b>R. EXVRGAT,</b> &c. A beautiful and unusually fine specimen; almost F. D. C. Extremely rare in this preservation. R.	V. F.	1 10 "
23867	— SIXPENCE. Second coinage. Mm. lis, 1604. <b>R. QVÆ DEVS,</b> &c. A splendid portrait, and finely preserved piece; in fact just as struck. Also very rare in this state. R.	F. D. C.	1 10 "
23868	<b>Charles I.</b> BRIOT'S CROWN. Mm. B. and a small flower. The King represented on horseback; fine neat work. <b>R. Mm. B. only.</b> Oval crowned shield, between C. R. crowned. <b>CHRISTO.</b> &c. Rud. XXI, 10. A most charming specimen, brilliant mint state, and unquestionably one of the finest ever submitted to collectors. RR.	F. D. C.	9 " "

23869	— HALF-CROWN. Bristol mint. Mm. (obv. only) plume. Monogram (B.) beneath horse. <b>R. EXVRGAT,</b> &c. Declaration reads <b>REL: PROT: LE: AN: LI: PA:</b> The Bristol monogram beneath the date 1644. Hks. p. 326, type 6. Rud. XXIV, 2. A beautiful piece; large, round and in condition practically as struck. Quite a specimen half-crown of this interesting mint. RR.	F. D. C.	3 " "
23870	— SHILLING. Briot's. Mm. prostrate anchor. A splendid coin. <b>R. mint condition, obv. almost so.</b> Most desirable. R. E. F.	1 5 "	
23870a	— ANOTHER, similar mm., but the bust of the King and the shield of <b>R.</b> Smaller than on the preceding coin. A perfectly brilliant proof specimen. R.	F. D. C.	2 10 "
23871	— ANOTHER. Tower mint. Mm. bell. No inner circle on either side. <b>R.</b> Oval (nearly circular) shield, not crowned. A variety of Hks. type 3.a (p. 342) as this coin reads <b>MAG</b> instead of <b>MA</b> and <b>HIB</b> for <b>HI.</b> Hks. 516 var. A perfectly round coin, which is excessively rare for the Tower shillings, and perfectly preserved. Of the highest rarity like this.	F. D. C.	7 10 "
23872	— SIXPENCE. Tower mint. Mm. harp. <b>R.</b> Large, oval shield between C.R. A fine portrait of the King. Very rarely seen in this fine condition, Tower sixpences being notoriously poor as a rule. Slightly rough, as usual.	F. D. C.	" 15 "
23873	— HALF-GROAT. Briot's. In the most perfect condition possible. R.	F. D. C.	" 17 6
23874	<b>Commonwealth.</b> CROWN, 1653. Obv. F. D. C. <b>R. V. F.</b> A round, well-struck piece. R.	V. F.	4 " "
23875	— HALF-CROWN, 1652. As these go, a fine coin. Very scarce date.	V. F.	1 15 "
23876	— ANOTHER, 1656. Extremely fine, though not very round. R.	E. F.	2 " "
23877	— SHILLING, 1651. A beautiful coin, round, in brilliant preservation and finely toned. Hardly possible to obtain a more perfect and beautiful specimen. R.	F. D. C.	2 " "
23878	— ANOTHER. Same date. Nearly as fine. R.	E. F.	1 7 6
23879	— SIXPENCE, 1651. Also beautifully preserved and quite circular — just a match for the shilling no 23877. Extremely rare in this perfect state. RR.	F. D. C.	2 2 "
23880	<b>Oliver Cromwell.</b> HALF-CROWN, 1658. Absolutely perfect and a splendid dark tone. One of the finest specimens ever through our hands. RR.	F. D. C.	4 " "
23881	— SHILLING, 1658. Equally brilliant as regards preservation, but without any tone. RR.	F. D. C.	2 5 "
23882	<b>Charles II.</b> HAMMERED HALF-CROWN. Third coinage. Inner circle and numerals. Somewhat indifferently struck as usual but this specimen is almost round and just as fine as when minted. Very unusual in this preservation. RR.	F. D. C.	5 10 "
23883	— HAMMERED SHILLING. First coinage. Neither inner circle nor numerals. A perfectly round and brilliant specimen. A most choice example. RR.	F. D. C.	5 " "
23884	— MILLED SHILLING, 1663. In brilliant state, almost equal to a proof. R.	F. D. C.	" 10 "
23885	— ANOTHER, 1684 with the large head. Extremely fine: rare in this condition. R.	E. F.	2 5 "
23886	— SIXPENCE, 1674. <b>R. F. D. C. Obv. nearly so.</b> S.	V. F.	" 8 6
23887	— ANOTHER 1677. Quite as fine as the last piece. S.	E. F.	" 9 6
23888	— ANOTHER, 1683. Brilliant. S.	F. D. C.	" 12 6
23889	<b>James II.</b> CROWN, 1688. ANNO REGNI QVARTO. A most perfect example, and extremely difficult to meet with, as the eye, hair and wreath, usually blurred even on so-called mint-state specimens, are clearly defined on this beautiful piece. It is also well toned. R.	F. D. C.	3 " "
23890	— SIXPENCE, 1686. R.	V. F.	" 15 "
23891	— ANOTHER, 1687. R.	E. F.	" 17 6
23892	<b>William and Mary.</b> CROWN, 1691. ANNO REGNI TERTIO. A charming specimen, in low relief as usual, but unimpaired and might almost be termed "brilliant". R.	E. F.	4 10 "
23893	— HALF-CROWN, 1689. Shields of England and France in first and fourth quarters. Beautifully toned. S.	F. D. C.	" 15 "
23894	— ANOTHER, 1693. The four shields placed crosswise. Brilliantly preserved. S.	F. D. C.	" 16 6
23895	— SIXPENCE, 1693. The finest sixpence of this reign we have ever seen, quite brilliant, well-struck and darkly toned. R.	F. D. C.	1 10 "
23896	<b>William III.</b> HALF-CROWN, 1698. <b>R.</b> plain. In the most brilliant possible condition. S.	F. D. C.	" 15 "
23897	— ANOTHER, 1697. Bristol mint. Exceedingly rare in this splendid preservation. R.	F. D. C.	1 10 "
23898	<b>Anne.</b> CROWN, 1703. VIGO beneath bust. <b>R.</b> plain. ANNO REGNI TERTIO. Almost F. D. C. R.	E. F.	1 5 "
23899	— ANOTHER, 1705. <b>R.</b> plumes. Rev. brilliant. Obv. E. F. A beautiful coin. R.	E. F.	2 5 "
23900	— ANOTHER, 1708. Rev. E. F. Obv. V. F. Low relief as usual with this type. R.	V. F.	" 15 "
23901	— HALF-CROWN, 1707. Plain. Most exquisitely preserved and brilliant. R.	F. D. C.	" 15 "
23902	— ANOTHER, 1708. Plain. Equally brilliant and desirable. R.	F. D. C.	" 15 "
23903	— ANOTHER, 1713. Roses and plumes. Also in perfect and brilliant preservation. R.	F. D. C.	" 17 6
23904	— SHILLING, 1708. Plain. Quite perfect. S.	F. D. C.	" 10 "

- 23905 **George I.** CROWN, 1723. SSC. ANNO REGNI DECIMO. Beautifully toned, in perfect preservation and extremely rare when found in such condition. R. F. D. C. 4 10 "
- 23906 **George II.** CROWN, 1735. OCTAVO. R. plumes and roses. Condition brilliant: rare in this choice state. R. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 23907 — **ANOTHER**, 1741. DECIMO QVARTO. R. roses only. Equal to the last-named piece and as desirable and scarce. R. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 23908 — **HALF-CROWN**, 1741. Young head of the King. DECIMO QVARTO. R. roses only. Unusually circular, and most brilliant; ordinarily a common coin, but extremely rare in this perfect condition. From a fine old collection. R. F. D. C. 1 5 "
- 23909 **George III.** CROWN, 1818. Brilliant. F. D. C. " 12 6
- 23910 — **ANOTHER**, 1819. Brilliant. F. D. C. " 12 6
- 23911 — **ANOTHER**, 1820. Brilliant. F. D. C. " 12 6
- 23912 — **SHILLING**. The "Northumberland" 1763. A very few of these shillings were struck, and they are consequently scarce. Perfect condition. S. F. D. C. " 12 6
- 23913 **George IV.** CROWN, 1821. Brilliant. F. D. C. 1 " "
- 23914 — **ANOTHER**, 1822. Brilliant. F. D. C. 1 " "
- 23915 — **SIXPENCE**, 1825. "Lion" type. Almost perfect. R. E. F. " 10 "
- 23916 — **ANOTHER**, 1828. Most brilliant. R. F. D. C. " 15 "
- 23917 — **ANOTHER**, 1829. Rare date, brilliant. R. F. D. C. " 15 "
- 23918 **William IV.** HALF-CROWN, 1834. Brilliant. S. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 23919 — **ANOTHER**, 1836. Brilliant. S. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 23920 **Victoria.** CROWN. First type, 1845. Brilliant condition. S. E. F. " 12 6
- 23921 — **ANOTHER**. Second type, 1847. Edge inscribed. Usually termed the "Gothic" crown. UNDECIMO. Most brilliant state. S. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23922 — **ANOTHER**. Nearly as fine. S. E. F. " 18 "
- 23923 — **ANOTHER**. Very fine. S. V. F. " 15 "
- 23924 — **ANOTHER**, 1853. Same type. In perfect preservation. Very few struck in this year. Edge. DECIMO SEPTIMO. R. F. D. C. 6 6 "
- 23925 — **ANOTHER**. Not quite so fine. R. F. 2 10 "

# ENGLISH REGAL COPPER, TIN AND BRONZE COINS

(Continued from page 1155.)

## VICTORIA

### PROOFS

- 23927 *Quarter farthing*. A copper proof dated 1839. R. F. D. C. " 7 6
- 23928 — A bronzed proof dated 1852. R. V. F. " 5 "
- 23929 *One Third of a farthing*. A copper proof dated 1844. R. V. F. " 4 6
- 23930 — A bronze proof dated 1868. R. V. F. " 4 6
- 23931 *Half farthing*. A brilliant copper proof dated 1859. (Montagu.) RR. F. D. C. " 7 6
- 23932 — Another with a fine tone. RR. F. D. C. " 7 6
- 23933 — A brilliant copper proof dated 1853. F. D. C. " 7 6
- 23934 *Farthing*. A brilliant bronzed proof, dated 1839. S. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 23935 — A brilliant proof of the same in copper. *Wigan & Montagu*. RR. F. D. C. 1 15 "
- 23936 — A brilliant light bronze proof dated 1861. This extremely rare and beautiful piece is in the most perfect condition, and came from the collections of the late Mr Wakeford and Mr Montagu. RR. F. D. C. 1 15 "
- 23937 — A COPPER proof of the farthing of 1868 in brilliant condition and unique. (Montagu.) Specially struck for Mr Geo. Wakeford. Mont. p. 131. F. D. C. 2 5 "
- 23938 *Halfpenny*. A bronzed proof dated 1839. R. F. D. C. " 10 "
- 23939 — A copper proof dated 1853. RR. F. D. C. " 15 "
- 23940 — A bright bronze proof dated 1861 in brilliant state. RR. (Wakeford & Montagu.) F. D. C. 1 15 "
- 23941 — A fine bronze proof dated 1862 (Montagu). RR. F. D. C. 1 15 "
- 23942 — A bright bronze proof dated 1868, (Wakeford & Montagu.) RR. F. D. C. 1 5 "
- 23943 — A proof of the same in Nickel. Brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23944 — A COPPER proof dated 1868, unique and brilliant. (Montagu.) Specially struck for G. Wakeford. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 23945 *Penny*. A brilliant bronzed proof dated 1839. R. F. D. C. " 15 "
- 23946 — A very fine light bronzed proof (?) dated 1841. RR. F. D. C. " 10 "
- 23947 — A brilliant copper proof dated 1853. R. F. D. C. " 15 "
- 23948 — A dark bronze proof dated 1860. R. V. F. " 15 "
- 23949 — A brilliant bronzed proof dated 1860. R. F. D. C. 1 10 "
- 23950 — A brilliant bright bronze proof dated 1861. *Wakeford & Montagu*. RR. F. D. C. 2 " "
- 23951 — Another with a deeper tone and from another die. (Montagu.) F. D. C. " 10 "
- 23952 — A COPPER proof dated 1868. Unique and brilliant. Specially struck for Mr Geo Wakeford. (Montagu.) F. D. C. 4 " "
- NOTE. This last piece together with the Halfpenny and Farthing above described, form a set of which, probably, there is not another in existence.
- 23953 *Set*. Penny, halfpenny, and farthing of 1839, dark bronze and in brilliant condition. R. F. D. C. 1 10 "
- 23954 — Penny, halfpenny, and farthing of 1853 in bright copper; brilliant. R. F. D. C. 2 10 "
- 23955 — Penny, halfpenny, and farthing of 1868 in NICKEL; brilliant. (The Penny and Farthing extra rare.) RR. F. D. C. 6 10 "
- PATTERNS
- 23956 1857. Bust of the Queen I. within a beaded circle. VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIA: REGINA F: D: 1857. R. Britannia helmeted and seated to r. within a beaded circle. FIVE FAR-THINGS above, and 10 CENTIMES below. Copper. Montagu, p. 134, No 5. RRR. V. F. 5 10 "
- 23957 — Bust and legend as last, but a small rose instead of date, under the bust. R. Britannia as last. DECIMAL HALF-PENNY above, and MDCCCLVII below divided by Rose, Thistle and Shamrock. Bright bronze. (Montagu collection.) Montagu, p. 135, No 7. RRR. F. D. C. 4 " "
- 23958 1857. As the last. R. Britannia as before, FIVE CENTS above, and MDCCCLVII below, divided by Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock (differently disposed to the last). Bright bronze. Montagu, p. 135, No 9. RRR. (Montagu coll.) F. D. C. 5 " "
- 23959 — As the last but smaller. R. Britannia, &c. Above TWO CENTS, and MDCCCLVII below, divided by Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. Bright bronze. Montagu, p. 135, No 10. RRR. (Montagu coll.) F. D. C. 3 " "
- 23960 — As last but smaller. R. Britannia, &c. ONE CENT above, and MDCCCLVII below, divided by small ornaments. Bright bronze. Montagu, p. 135, No 11. RRR. F. D. C. 2 " "
- 23961 1859. Bust I. within a beaded circle. VICTORIA D: G: BRITANNIA: REGINA F: D: 1859, an ornament each side of date. R. Britannia seated r. within a beaded circle. DECIMAL PENNY above, and ONE TENTH OF A SHILLING below, divided by Roses. Copper. (Brice and Montagu.) (Not in the B. M. or mint collection.) Montagu, p. 134, No 4. RRR. F. D. C. 10 " "
- 23962 — Pattern halfpenny with no value indicated. Bust I. (as on the current copper halfpenny) within a beaded circle. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA 1859, an ornament each side of date. R. Britannia seated r. as before within a beaded circle. BRITANNIA: REG: FID: DEF: above, and below Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. Bright bronze. Montagu, p. 141, No 41. RRR. F. D. C. 4 " "
- 23963 — A crown. VICTORIA D: G: BRIT: REGINA F: D: R. A large 2 within a square compartment with concave corners. PENCE above, and 1859 below. Nickel. Brilliant. (Brice and Montagu.) Montagu, p. 143, No 53. RRR. F. D. C. 7 " "
- 23964 — As last. R. A large 1 in similar compartment to last. PENNY above, and 1859 below. Nickel. Brilliant. (Brice and Montagu.) Montagu, p. 143, No 54. RRR. F. D. C. 4 10 "
- 23965 1859. As last. R.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in centre. PENNY above, and 1859 below. Nickel. Brilliant. (Brice and Montagu.) Montagu, p. 143, No 52. RRR. F. D. C. 3 10 "
- 23966 1860. Laureated bust of the Queen to l. hair in curls, within a beaded circle. VICTORIA QUEEN 1860. R. Britannia seated to r. helmeted, holding trident in her right hand, and supporting her shield in front of her with the left in which she also holds an olive branch: an anchor and the prow of a vessel behind. The whole within a beaded circle. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 1<sup>st</sup> Copper. Montagu, p. 132, No 1. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23967 — Another. RR. V. F. " 15 "
- 23968 — Another (Montagu). Bronzed. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23969 — Another in TIN. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23970 — Another in SILVER. (Montagu.) RR. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 23971 — As last. R. Britannia seated to l. the positions of the shield and trident also different. GREAT BRITAIN ONE PENNY. Copper. RR. M. " 15 "
- 23972 — Another, copper bronzed, brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23973 — Another, lighter bronzed, brilliant. (Montagu.) Montagu, p. 132, No 2. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23974 — Another, in bright copper, brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 1 15 "
- 23975 — Another, in copper gilt, brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 1 7 6
- 23976 — Another, in TIN, brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23977 — Another, in SILVER, brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 23978 — As last. R. As last, but without any beaded circle or legend. Copper bronzed, brilliant. Montagu, p. 133. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23979 — Another, brilliant. (Montagu.) RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23980 — Another, bright copper, brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23981 — Another, in SILVER, brilliant. (Montagu.) RR. F. D. C. 3 15 "
- 23982 1860. As last. R. Britannia seated to r. as before, within a beaded circle. On a broad raised rim, in incuse letters ONE PENNY 1860. Copper bronzed, brilliant. Montagu, p. 133, No 3 B. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23983 — Another, brilliant. (Montagu.) RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23984 — Another, in bright copper, brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23985 — Another. (Montagu.) RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23986 — Another in TIN, brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 1 1 "
- 23987 — Bust of the Queen similar to the last but wearing a coronet instead of a wreath. The legend is incuse on a broad raised rim. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITT: REG: F: D: R. As last. Bronze. Montagu, p. 133, No 3. RRR. F. D. C. 2 " "
- 23988 1865. Bust of the Queen I. wearing richly ornamented diadem;

hair formed into a knot at the back of the head. The robe ornamented with Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. The order of the Garter appears upon the shoulder. VICTORIA D : G : BRITT : REG : F : D : R. As the ordinary penny. Bronze. (*Brice and Montagu.*) Montagu, p. 144. (*Not in the B. M. or Mint.*) RRR. F. D. C. 12 10 "

- 23989 Undated. Bust l. VICTORIA REG : within a linear and a beaded circle. ONE PENNY-MODEL. R. A large figure 1 within circles as on the obverse ONE PENNY-MODEL. Silver. Montagu, p. 132. RR. F. D. C. " 7 6
- 23990 — Similar to the last but instead of a legend round the bust a V. to the left, and an R. to the right of the neck. HALFPENNY-MODEL. R. The figures  $\frac{1}{2}$  in centre. HALFPENNY-MODEL. Silver. Montagu, p. 133. RR. F. D. C. " 6 6

## THE END

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

## 18th Century.

(Continued from p. 1156.)

## NORFOLK

## THREEPENCE

- 23991 WROXHAM. Spade and pick upon a barrow, below MARL-PIT TOKEN. Legend TO-PAY-WORKMEN-AND-PROMOTE-AGRICULTURE. R. D. COLLYER-PROPRIETOR-1797. 3 PENCE PAYABLE AT WROXHAM. R. (1) M. " 2 "
- 23992 — Another. R. (1) F. " 3 "
- 23993 — A bronzed proof. RR. (1) F. D. C. " 5 "

## HALFPENNIES

- 23994 AYLHAM. Grocer's Arms, &c. R. Prince of Wales' crest 1795. (*S. & I. Ashley.*) (6a) V. F. " " 6
- 23995 BLOFIELD. Group of Arms and musical instruments, &c. R. A mounted dragoon. R. (7) F. D. C. " 3 "
- 23996 — Similar, but with plain edge. R. (7b) V. F. " 2 "
- 23997 NORWICH. Castle. &c. R. A fleece. 1794. (*Richard Bacon.*) (13) F. D. C. " " 9
- 23998 — Another. (13) F. " " 3
- 23999 — A bright copper proof, brilliant. (13) F. D. C. " 2 6
- 24000 — Similar, but from other dies. (14) F. " " 3
- 24001 — Another. (14) V. F. " " 6
- 24002 — Town Arms. R. County Arms. 1792. (*Boling-broke's.*) (15) F. " " 3
- 24003 — Another. (15) V. F. " " 6
- 24004 — Similar, but with an annulet, as a stop at end of legend. (16) F. " " 3
- 24005 — Another. (16) V. F. " " 6
- 24006 — Another. (16) F. D. C. " 1 "
- 24007 — Similar, but without a stop. (17) F. " " 3
- 24008 — Another. (17) V. F. " " 6
- 24009 — A bright copper proof, brilliant. (17) F. D. C. " 2 6
- 24010 — R. Plough and Shuttle. (18) F. D. C. " 1 "
- 24011 — A key suspended from an iron archway. R. A plough and shuttle. (*Bullen and Martin's.*) (20) F. " " 3
- 24012 — Another. (20) V. F. " " 6
- 24013 — A bright copper proof. (20) V. F. " 1 "
- 24014 — Stocking, glove, knife and fork. R. Hope seated l. 1793. (*R. Campin.*) Edge. BIRMINGHAM LIVERPOOL OR LONDON. Scarce. (21a) M. " " 6
- 24015 — Similar, but the stocking is folded, and the positions of the knife and fork are reversed. R. Similar, but dated 1794. (22) F. " " 3
- 24016 — Muff and Boa. R. Umbrella, stocking, glove, and hat. 1794. (*J. Clarke's.*) (23) F. " " 3
- 24017 — Another. (23) V. F. " " 6
- 24018 — A bronzed proof. R. (23) V. F. " 2 "
- 24019 — PAYABLE IN LANCASHIRE LONDON OR BRISTOL. Scarce. (23b) F. D. C. " 1 6
- 24020 — A bottle. R. Hope. (*Dinmore & Son's.*) (24) F. " " 6
- 24021 — As last, but edge plain. (24a) F. " " 6
- 24022 — Another. (24a) V. F. " " 9
- 24023 — Similar, but R. from different die. (25) V. F. " " 9
- 24024 — PAYABLE IN LONDON BRISTOL & LANCASTER. (25a) F. " " 3
- 24025 — Another. (25a) F. D. C. " " 9
- 24026 — Hope, as last. R. Dove and cornucopia. (27) V. F. " " 9
- 24027 — EMSWORTH HALF-PENNY PAYABLE BY JOHN STRIDE. (27c) F. " " 6
- 24028 — Another. (27c) V. F. " " 9
- 24029 — Edge plain. (27e) F. " " 6
- 24030 — Another. (27e) V. F. " " 9
- 24031 — Shield of Arms. A shop. 1792. (*Dunham and Yallop.*) (29) F. " " 3
- 24032 — Another. (29) V. F. " " 6
- 24033 — Another. (29) F. D. C. " " 9
- 24034 — Similar to last, but the shield is flat. R. An eagle. (32) F. " " 3

1793.

- 24035 — Another. (32) V. F. " " 6
- 24036 — Similar, but the shield is emblazoned. (33) F. " " 3
- 24037 — Another. (33) V. F. " " 6
- 24038 — Hope with shield and anchor. R. Shop. 1796. (34) F. " " 3
- 24039 — Another. (34) F. D. C. " " 9
- 24040 — Shield of Arms. 1792. R. Weaver and loom. (*John Harvey.*) (39) F. " " 3
- 24041 — Another. (39) V. F. " " 6
- 24042 — Similar, but from other dies. (40) F. " " 6
- 24043 — Another variety. (43) V. F. " " 6
- 24044 — Another variety. Copper proof. (44) F. D. C. " 1 6
- 24045 — Similar to the last but the shield emblazoned. Bright copper proof. Brilliant. (46) F. D. C. " 1 6
- 24046 — As last. R. From different die. R. (45) V. F. " 1 6
- 24047 — Another. (45) F. D. C. " 2 6
- 24048 — A mounted dragoon. R. Barracks. (*John Rooks.*) (47) F. " " 3
- 24049 — Another. (47) V. F. " " 6
- 24050 — Edge plain. (47a) V. F. " " 9
- 24051 — Different obverse die. Inscribed edge. (48) F. " " 3
- 24052 — Another. (48) V. F. " " 6
- 24053 — Plain edge. (48a) F. " " 3
- 24054 — Another. (48a) V. F. " " 6
- 24055 — Another. (48a) F. D. C. " 1 3
- 24056 — R. Britannia. Edge PAYABLE IN LONDON. (50) F. " " 9
- 24057 YARMOUTH. A ship. 1792. R. Arms. (*Absolon's.*) Without countermark. (52) V. F. " " 9
- 24058 — With countermark on right side. (52) F. D. C. " " 9
- 24059 — Female seated. R. Britannia, Asia, Africa and America. 1796. (*Boulter's.*) (54) F. " " 6
- 24060 — Edge plain. (54a) F. D. C. " 1 6

(To be continued.)

## COLONIAL

(Continued from p. 990.)

## BRITISH GUIANA

## SILVER

- 24061 Three Guilders. Laureated and armoured bust r. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. R. A large 3, crowned within an oak wreath. COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY TOKEN. 1809. RR. M. " 7 6
- 24062 — Another, in better preservation. RR. F. " 15 "
- 24063 Two Guilders. Similar, but a large 2 on the reverse. RR. M. " 5 "
- 24064 — Another in brilliant condition and much better struck than usual, the hair and wreath showing very clearly. RRR. F. D. C. 2 5 0
- 24065 One Guilder. Same type, but a large 1 on the reverse. Scarce. M. " 1 3
- 24066 — Another. Scarce. F. " 2 "
- 24067 — Another. Scarce. V. F. " 2 6
- 24068 — Another. R. F. D. C. " 3 6
- 24069 Half Guilder. Same type, but 1/2 on reverse. M. " " 9
- 24070 — Another. F. " 1 "
- 24071 — Another. F. D. C. " 8 6
- 24072 Quarter Guilder. Same type, but 1/4 on reverse. M. " " 6
- 24073 — Another. F. " 1 "
- 24074 — Another. V. F. " 1 6
- 24075 — Another. F. D. C. " 2 6
- 24076 Three Guilders. Laureated and draped bust r. GEORGIUS III. D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX. R. A large 3 crowned within an oak wreath. UNITED COLONY OF DEMERARY & ESSEQUIBO 1816. R. V. F. " 9 "
- 24077 — Another. R. E. F. " 12 "
- 24078 Two Guilders. Same type, but a large 2 on the reverse. R. V. F. " 6 "
- 24079 — Another. R. E. F. " 7 6
- 24080 — Another. R. F. D. C. " 12 6
- 24081 One Guilder. Same type, but with a large 1 on the reverse. R. V. F. " 3 6
- 24082 — Another. R. E. F. " 3 6
- 24083 Half Guilder. Same type, but with 1/2 on the reverse. R. M. " " 9
- 24084 — Another. R. F. " 1 "
- 24085 — Another. R. V. F. " 1 6
- 24086 — Another. R. E. F. " 2 "
- 24087 — Another. R. F. D. C. " 2 6
- 24088 Quarter Guilder. Same type, but with 1/4 on the reverse. R. V. F. " 1 "
- 24089 — Another. E. F. " 1 6
- 24090 — Another. F. D. C. " 2 "
- 24091 Two Guilders. Plain bust r. GULIELMUS III D : G : BRITANNIARUM REX. F : D : R. A large 2 crowned within an oak wreath. UNITED COLONY OF DEMERARY & ESSEQUIBO. 1832. R. F. " 10 "
- 24092 One Guilder. Same type, but with a large 1 on the reverse. R. M. " 1 6
- 24093 — Similar, but dated 1835. R. V. F. " 2 6
- 24094 — Another. R. E. F. " 4 6



24095	—	A brilliant proof. RR.	F. —. C.	» 10 »
24096	—	Similar, but dated 1836.	F.	» 1 6
24097	—	Another.	V. F.	» 2 »
24098	—	Another.	E. F.	» 3 6
24099	Half Guilder.	Same type, but with $\frac{1}{2}$ on reverse. Dated 1832.	F.	» 1 »
24100	—	Another.	V. F.	» 1 6
24101	—	Another.	E. F.	» 2 »
24102	—	Similar, but dated 1835.	F.	» 1 »
24103	—	Another.	V. F.	» 1 6
24104	—	A brilliant proof. RR.	F. D. C.	» 10 »
24105	—	Similar, but dated 1836.	F.	» 1 »
24106	—	Another.	E. F.	» 2 »
24107	—	A brilliant proof. RR.	F. D. C.	» 10 »
24108	Quarter Guilder.	Same type, but with $\frac{1}{4}$ on reverse. Dated 1832.	V. F.	» » 6
24109	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 1 »
24110	—	Similar, but dated 1833.	F.	» » 6
24111	—	Another.	V. F.	» 1 »
24112	—	Another.	E. F.	» 1 6
24113	—	Similar, but dated 1835.	M.	» » 6
24114	—	Another.	V. F.	» 1 6
24115	—	Similar, but dated 1836.	F.	» » 6
24116	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 2 »
24117	Eighth Guilder.	Same type, but with $\frac{1}{8}$ on reverse. Dated 1832.	F.	» » 9
24118	—	Another.	V. F.	» 1 »
24119	—	Similar, but dated 1835.	V. F.	» 1 »
24120	—	Another.	E. F.	» 1 6
24121	Groat.	Crowned and draped bust of the Queen I. VICTORIA D:G:BRITANNIAR:REGINA F:D:R. Britannia seated r. FOUR PENCE 1888.	F. D. C.	» 1 »
24122	—	Diademed bust of the Queen I. VICTORIA QUEEN. R. FOUR PENCE in two lines with crown above, within an oak wreath. BRITISH GUIANA AND WEST INDIES 1891.	F. D. C.	» » 9

## COPPER

24123	One Stiver.	Laureated and draped bust r. GEORGIUS III. D:G:REX. R. ONE STIVER in two lines under a crown, within an oak wreath. COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY TOKEN 1813.	F.	» 1 6
24124	—	Another.	V. F.	» 2 »
24125	—	Another.	E. F.	» 2 6
25126	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 3 6
24127	—	A copper proof, brilliant.	F. D. C.	» 10 »
24128	Half Stiver.	Same type but reading HALF STIVER in two lines.	F.	» » 6
24129	—	Another.	V. F.	» 1 »
24130	—	Another.	E. F.	» 2 »
24131	—	A gilt proof brilliant. RR.	F. D. C.	» 1 »

## COPPER TOKEN

24132	Commerce seated l. TRADE & NAVIGATION. Exergue 1838.	R. ONE STIVER in two lines within a circle. PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER.	F.	» 2 6
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(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

(Continued from p. 1157).

## MISCELLANEOUS

24133	R. CHARLES III (PRETENDER) AND HIS WIFE. 1772. Armoured and draped bust l. CAROLVS-III-N:1720-M-B-F-ET-H-REX. 1766. R. Draped female bust l. LVDOVICA-M-B-F-ET-H-REGINA-1772. A fine medal, probably executed by the partisans of the Stuart family for the purpose of keeping it before the public. Size 1.25. R.	F. D. C.	» 15 »
24134	R. COL. WASHINGTON'S VICTORY AT COWPENS 1781. Colonel Washington on horseback leading a cavalry charge in pursuit of the enemy's cavalry which is in full retreat. R. Inscription within a wreath. Vide "American Colonial History illustrated by contemporary medals" by G. Wyllys Betts. No 594. RR. Size 1.8.	F. D. C.	» 2 5 »
24135	R. LORD THURLOW AND W. PITT. 1789. Bust of EDW. LORD THURLOW in three-cornered hat and wig to l. R. Bust of THE RIGHT HON. W. PITT. Without hat, hair in queue, to r. A fine medal of two well-known British statesmen. Size 1.3.	F. D. C.	» 10 »
24136	E. GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES 1792. Armoured and draped bust of the Prince to l. R. A king crowned, and wearing Royal robes giving alms to a beggar. The obverse is signed BARNETT-F and the reverse Barnett Jn. in script. A fine piece of work. Size 1.9. R.	F. D. C.	» 5 »
24137	E. GENERAL SUWOROW 1799. Bust r. in richly ornamented armour and bear-skin cloak. R. A Roman soldier delivering Italy from a French Republican soldier. This medal is by C. H. Kuchler and in his usual perfect style. Size 1.9.	F. D. C.	» 6 6
24138	E. ECCLESTON'S MEDAL OF WASHINGTON 1805. Bust to left in		

24139	E. SLAVE TRADE ABOLISHED 1807. A white man and a black man shaking hands. In the back ground a row of huts in an enclosure outside which two men are hoeing the ground. To the right are five men dancing round a tree. R. An inscription in Persian. Beautifully executed by G.E.P. and J.P. Size 1.4. (Most brilliant.)	F. D. C.	» 4 6
24140	E. VISIT OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE GUILDHALL, 1837. Bust of the Queen wearing tiara to l. R. Front of the Guildhall surmounted by the Royal Standard. A well executed medal, by W. Wyon, for the Corporation of the City of London. Vide "Numismata Londinensia" by C. Welch, plate II, No 5. Size 2.15.	F. D. C.	» 4 6
24141	E. CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA 1838. Bust of the Queen l. wearing plain tiara with veil behind the head. R. Her Majesty seated to l. receiving a crown from the hands of England, Scotland and Ireland. By B. Pistrucci. Size 1.45.	V. F.	» 3 6
24142	E. PRINCE ALBERT 1842. Bust of the Prince to r. ALBERTVS VBIQVE HONORATVS. R. Front view of a large building. By A. L. Stothard. Size 1.75.	F. D. C.	» 5 »
24143	E. SIR ISAMBARD MARC BRUNEL 1843. Opening of the Thames Tunnel. Bust of the engineer l. R. Inscription with names of the Directors, &c. By Taylor (F.) and Warrington (D). Size 1.65.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
24144	E. R. LAMBERT JONES. 1849. Bust to r. R. PRESENTED BY HIS GRATEFUL FELLOW CITIZENS TO COMMEMORATE EXERTIONS BY WHICH THE CITY OF LONDON WAS IMPROVED ART ENCOURAGED HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE PROMOTED. Within a wreath of oak. Splendid work by W. Wyon. Size 2.5.	F. D. C.	» 4 6
24145	E. PRIZE MEDAL OF THE EXHIBITION 1851. Busts of the Queen and Prince Consort l. below two dolphins, and behind a trident. R. Britannia placing a wreath upon the head of Industry, in the presence of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. By Leonard C. Wyon of the Royal Mint. Size 3.	F. D. C.	» 5 »
24146	E. J. W. GILBERT THE FIRST MANAGER OF THE FIRST JOINT STOCK BANK ESTABLISHED IN LONDON. 1853. Bust to l. R. Inscription. By W. T. Taylor. Size 2.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
24147	E. THE CHARGE AT BALAKLAVA OCT 25 <sup>TH</sup> 1854. A body of light cavalry charging the enemy's guns. R. Details of the regiments taking part in the battle. A spirited medal by Pinches. Size 1.65.	V. F.	» 2 6
24148	E. FALL OF SEBASTOPOL SEP 8 <sup>TH</sup> 1855. An eagle upon a thunderbolt resting on the top of a ruined tower, in front of which are embattlements with guns. THE MALAKOFF TAKEN BY THE FRENCH SEP 8 <sup>TH</sup> 1855. R. A pair of equally poised balances within an olive wreath, upon a cluster of pellets emanating rays; below, and in front, the flags of France, Sardinia, Turkey, and England, and a tablet giving a view of the city under bombardment from the sea. FALL OF SEBASTOPOL SEP 8 <sup>TH</sup> 1855. In the exergue, a serpent in the grass with its body cut in two. By Pinches. Size 2. R.	V. F.	» 5 »
24149	E. OPENING OF ASTON HALL AND PARK 1858. Bust l. wearing tiara. VICTORIA REGINA. R. Inscription within a wreath of Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. By Pinches. Size 1.65.	V. F.	» 1 6
24150	E. VISIT OF GARIBALDI TO ENGLAND. 1861. Bust r. R. Inscription within a wreath. ENGLAND WELCOMES THE LIBERATOR OF ITALY. Legend TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF GARIBALDI. APRIL 3 <sup>RD</sup> 1864. By Pinches. Size 1.65.	V. F.	» 1 »
24151	E. SHAKSPEARE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION 1864. Half length figure of the poet in an alcove. R. Inscription within a wreath. By Pinches. Size 2.	V. F.	» 2 »
24152	E. TERCENTENARY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH ARMADA 1888. Busts of Queen Elizabeth three-quarters r. and of Queen Victoria three-quarters l. within oval compartments. R. Fame seated to l. is inscribing on a pedestal the names of HOWARD, SEYMOUR, DRAKE, HAWKINS, WYNTER, FROBISER. Size 1.75.	F. D. C.	» 3 6

## UNDATED MEDALS

24153	R. MASONIC(?). The sun within a triangle, the whole within a circle. OMNIBUS UNUS. R. A bundle of rods tied with a ribbon, within a circle. JUNCTI ROBORANTUR G. O. F. Size 1.15. R.	V. F.	» 2 »
24154	Steel. MICHAEL ANGELO. A steel punch, for the obverse of a medal, bearing a finely executed head of the artist to l. Signed on the shoulder H. GUBE. Probably unique. RRR.	F. D. C.	» 15 »
24155	E. DANIEL O'CONNELL. Draped bust to l. R. The Irish harp crowned: above ERIN GO BRAGH in a semicircle, and below OF RATIONAL FREEDOM, &c., &c. in six lines; the whole within a wreath of Shamrock. A very fine medal. Size 1.6.	F. D. C.	» 10 »
24156	E. LORD TENNYSON. Draped bust of the poet l. R. A wreath. By J. W. Minton; a good and well finished portrait. Size 1.85.	F. D. C.	» 3 5
24157	E. JENNY LIND. Draped bust l. JENNY LIND. R. Upon a pedestal a female figure seated playing upon a lyre. In front		

of the pedestal another female is kneeling in the act of inscribing the panel. On the right a female figure supports a child, and on the left another holds an olive branch with the right hand and with the left supports the shield of Sweden. Surrounding the whole on a raised brodd rim is a border composed of alternate lyres and wreaths; each wreath encloses a Christian name. *This is a very handsome medal of large size and is beautifully finished.* Under the bust is C. G. QVARNSTRÖM INV. and P. H. LUNDGREN FEC. RR. Size 3'1. F. D. C. 1 5 »

THE END.

### CONTINENTAL

(Continued from p. 1159.)

#### PORTUGAL

24158	Maria I. R.	400 Reis.	1795.	F.	»	3	»
24159	John V. R.	960 Reis.	1810.	V. F.	»	4	»
24160	R.	1814.	—	V. F.	»	5	»
24161	R.	1815.	—	F. D. C.	»	6	»
24162	R.	1816.	—	F. D. C.	»	6	»
24163	R.	1818.	—	F.	»	3	6
24164	R.	1821.	—	F. D. C.	»	5	»
24165	R.	—	—	V. F.	»	4	»
24166	R.	80 Reis.	No date.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
24167	R.	40 Reis.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	»
24168	Michael I. R.	400 Reis.	1828. R.	V. F.	»	4	»
24169	Maria II. R.	400 Reis.	1834.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
24170	R.	200 Reis.	1842. With bust.	V. F.	»	1	6
24171	Peter V. R.	100 Reis.	1854.	V. F.	»	9	»
24172	R.	500 Reis.	1855.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
24173	R.	1856.	—	F. D. C.	»	3	»
24174	R.	1858.	—	F. D. C.	»	3	6
24175	R.	100 Reis.	1861.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
24176	R.	50 Reis.	1862.	V. F.	»	6	»
24177	Louis I. R.	500 Reis.	1863.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
24178	R.	200 Reis.	—	F. D. C.	»	2	»
24179	R.	50 Reis.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	»
24180	R.	200 Reis.	1865.	F. D. C.	»	1	6
24181	R.	500 Reis.	1871.	V. F.	»	2	6
24182	R.	200 Reis.	1875.	F. D. C.	»	1	6
24183	R.	100 Reis.	1876.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
24184	R.	50 Reis.	—	F. D. C.	»	9	»
24185	R.	2000 Reis.	1882.	F. D. C.	»	8	6
24186	R.	10000 Reis.	1882.	F. D. C.	»	2	7
24187	R.	Indo-Portuguese Rupee.	1882.	F. D. C.	»	5	6

#### HOLLAND

24188	William I. R.	One Gulden.	1819.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
24189	R.	—	1824.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
24190	R.	Half Gulden of the Dutch Indies.	1826.	V. F.	»	1	6
24191	R.	Half Gulden.	1829.	V. F.	»	1	6
24192	R.	Gulden.	1840.	V. F.	»	2	»
24193	R.	Quarter Gulden of the Dutch Indies.	1840.	V. F.	»	1	6
24194	William II. R.	2 ½ Gulden.	1845.	F. D. C.	»	5	6
24195	R.	Half Gulden.	1848.	F. D. C.	»	1	6
24196	William III. R.	Proof 2 ½ Gulden.	1849.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
24197	R.	Gulden.	1851.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
24198	R.	2 ½ Gulden.	1859.	F. D. C.	»	5	6
24199	R.	Gulden.	1861, 1863 and 1864.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
24200	Wilhelmina. R.	Proof Set of 1892 (One Gulden, 25 and 10 cents).	—	F. D. C.	»	5	»
24201	R.	Ordinary Set.	1892.	V. F.	»	2	6
24202	R.	Gulden.	1892.	F. D. C.	»	2	6

#### BELGIUM

24203	Leopold I. R.	½ Franc.	1835.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
24204	R.	5 Francs.	1847.	F. D. C.	»	6	6
24205	R.	2 ½ Francs.	1848.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
24206	R.	5 Francs.	On the Marriage of the Duke of Brabant. 1853.	F.	»	4	6
24207	R.	Medalet. XXV. ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'INAVGVATION DV ROI.	—	V. F.	»	2	»
24208	R.	2 ½ Francs.	1849.	F.	»	2	3
24209	R.	Essai 2 Franc piece.	1859.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
24210	R.	Essai ½ Franc.	1859.	F. D. C.	»	1	6
24211	Leopold II. R.	50 Centimes.	1866.	F. D. C.	»	9	»
24212	R.	2 Francs.	1867.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
24213	R.	50 Centimes.	1867.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
24214	R.	Jubilee Franc.	1880.	V. F.	»	1	»
24214 <sup>a</sup>	R.	1887. Congo Set of 5, 2, 1 and ½ Franc pieces.	—	F. D. C.	»	12	6
24215	R.	1887. Congo 5 Franc piece.	—	F. D. C.	»	6	6
24216	R.	— Congo 50 Centimes.	—	F. D. C.	»	1	»

#### SMALL ITALIAN EARLY SILVER COINS

24217	Ancona. R.	Grosso. (XIVth cent.)	Obv. PP. S. QVIRIACVS. The Saint standing, holding crozier. R. + DE ANCONA. A cross. Thomsen 2269.	V. F.	»	3	»
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24218	R.	Half Grosso.	Obv. + PP. S. Q'RIACVS. DE; in the field, the letter A. R. + DE ANCONA. Horseman to r. Th. 2276.	V. F.	»	3	6
24219	Aquileia. Raimond de la Tour (1273-1298).	R.	Obv. RAIMV NDV PAX. The Saint seated, facing. R. AQVILEGENSIS. A cross formed by two sceptres ending in fleurs de lys. Th. 1961.	V. F.	»	5	»
24220	Louis I de la Tour (1359-1365).	R.	Obv. LVDOVICI PA. The Saint seated facing. R. AQVILEGIA. Turreted tower behind which two sceptres. Th. 1974.	V. F.	»	4	»
24221	Bologna. Pope Eugenius IV. R.	Bolognino.	Obv. + EVGENIVS + PAPA + QVARTVS. Crowned shield. R. SPES PA BONONIA. The Lord and St Peter standing, facing.	V. F.	»	10	»
24222	Camerino. R.	Half Grosso.	Obv. CAMMERINA VRBS. A cross. R. s. ARSOVINVS. The Saint standing, holding long cross.	V. F.	»	5	»
24223	Cremona. R.	Cremonense.	Obv. + FREDERICVS; in the field	Ω			
	P. R.	R.	+ CREMONA. Cross. Th. 2000.	V. F.	»	3	6
24224	Florence. R.	Fiorino d'argento of the year 1182.	Obv. + s'IO-HANNE : B : Bust of saint facing. R. + FLORENTIA. Fleur de lys. Th. 2037.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
24225	Lucca. Otho IV. R.	Grosso.	Obv. + s. VVLT'. DE LVCA. Crowned head of Emperor facing. R. + OTTO REX. Monogram of Otho IV. Th. 2325.	V. F.	»	3	6
24226	R.	Testone.	Obv. SANTVS TEONESTVS MA' Horseman to r. R. s. FLISCV. L. M. C. PETRVS LVCA. Shield of arms.	V. F.	»	4	6
24227	Milan. Bernabos and Galeas II (1354-1378).	R.	Ambrosino. Obv. + BERNABOS. 3. GALEAZ. VICECOMITES. The Visconti serpent between B and G within tressure. R. AMBROSI. MEDIOL. The Saint seated facing.	V. F.	»	3	6
24228	Franciscus II. R.	Obv. FRANCISCVS SECVDVS.	A garden. R. DVX MEDIOLANI ETC. Crowned shield.	V. F.	»	3	6
24229	Pisa. R.	Half Grosso.	Obv. SF. B. CONSTANTIVS. Shield. R. DOMINVS PIS; in the field, > —	V. F.	»	4	»
24230	Ragusa. R.	Tollar.	Obv. MONETA RAGVSII. Diademed head to l. R. CIVITAS RAGVSII. Castle with three towers. Th. 1614.	V. F.	»	5	»
24231	Rome. R.	Denaro.	Obv. ROMA + VR. Cross, and inner legend CIVI CIVI. R. CIVI + CIVI + Cross, inner legend : ROMA V :	V. F.	»	5	»
24232	The Senate of Rome (1278-1347).	R.	Grosso. Obv. + ROMA : CAPVT : MVNDI : Saint seated facing, holding cross-surmounted globe and palm-branch. R. SENATVS POPVLVSQ. R. Crowned shield, on which S.P.Q.R.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
24233	Pius II (1458-1464).	R.	Giulio. Obv. PIVS. PAPA. SECVDVS. Crowned shield. R. s. PETRVS S. PAVLVS. The two saints standing. Th. 2200.	V. F.	»	5	»
24234	Trivulzio. R.	Grosso.	Obv. IO. IA. TRIVL. MAR ET F. MARE. Shield. R. SANCTVS GEORGIUS. St George killing the Dragon.	V. F.	»	7	6
24235	Venice. R.	Matapan of Andreas Contarini.	Obv. IA. 9TARINI. S. M. VENETI. The Doge holding long cross, and Christ beside of him. R. IC—XC. The Lord seated facing.	F. D. C.	»	8	6

(To be continued.)

### QUERIES

Coatbridge, 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1895.

Messrs Spink and Son, Numismatics &c., London.

Gentlemen,

I would feel obliged if you could kindly let me know, through your valuable Numismatic Monthly or otherwise, what following Coins are, what they were struck for and value, also value of Three Tokens, see appended list.

I trust I am not encroaching too much on your valuable time, or space in Monthly.

Yours respectfully,  
A. D. GARDNER.

Copper Coin, size George III Halfpenny.

Obv. Head facing right, letters round edge AMOR PATRIAE. R. Britannia facing left, seated, olive branch in right hand, trident &c. left arm.

What it represents and value?

Three Tokens, size of a Halfpenny.

(1) Obv. Head of Isaac Newton.

R. Flowers &c., no date.

What value?

(2) Obv. Washington and Independence 1785.

R. Britannia sitting with olive branch in right hand, trident, etc., left; round edge UNITED STATES.

What value?

(3) Obv. Profile of Wellington and Hispania, his collar shows him to be in uniform.

R. All great Victories and dates.

*Silver.*

Obv. George III.

R. Bank Token, Three Shillings, 1813.

*What value?*

(1) Small Copper coin, good preservation.

Obv. Head of female, hair on neck, letters OUVSDEASO.

R. In centre three prince of Wales' feathers; round edge, 1651 + Dover.

(2) Small Copper Coin or Token.

Obv. A rose surmounted by a crown; letters round edge, SIPHORVS \* LVFFF.

R. (DL) in centre with star above and one beneath; round edge, 1666 \* IN CARASCO BE.

A. D. G.

### NOTICES

**Vol. I (Bound) of the Numismatic Circular (a very few copies only left) can be obtained from us at the following prices:—**

**Cloth, gilt letters at back, 10/. complete; or in Paste grain roan 12/6.**

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**Do (Abroad) 1/9. "**

\*\*

Advertisements will be inserted in the "Monthly Numismatic Circular" at a charge of 3<sup>d</sup> per line for each issue, and should reach us (addressed, with remittance, to *Gracechurch St., London, E. C.*) not later than the fifth of the month for insertion in the following month's publication.

Queries and Answers inserted gratis.

Original Articles or Notes of interest to our Numismatic readers, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted if possible as space permits.

Chez ROLLIN & FEUARDENT à Paris et en même temps chez ADOLPHE HOLZHAUSEN à Vienne vient de paraître le Catalogue des Médailles grecques de M. L. WALCHER-MOLTHEIN, ancien Consul général d'Autriche-Hongrie, sous le titre :

### CATALOGUE

#### DE LA COLLECTION DES MÉDAILLES GRECQUES

un volume grand in-8° de 294 pages avec 31 planches en phototypie contenant les types de 530 médailles et le portrait du numismatiste WELZL DE WELLENHEIM.

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We have in stock and for sale a very fine Collection of Canadian &c. Bills and Paper Money. It is we believe the finest in existence, and no public institution either here or abroad, can boast of another approaching to it, as regards completeness and the number of rarities.

Among these, we need only mention examples of the rare French colonial card and paper currency prior to 1760, the first issue of the Bank of Canada 1792, unknown to most collectors, the 1837-38 Rebellion money, of which only very few specimens are now to be found. Of no less interest is a fine series of English Colonial bills for North American provinces and the almost unbroken set of the numerous issues of the various Canadian banks.

Any collector seriously interested in this collection is respectfully invited to write for full catalogue, which will be forwarded with pleasure, for further details and quotation of price required.

Owing to increase of business and for the greater convenience of our Customers, we have transferred our entire Stock of Coins and Medals (with exception of a few, which are still on sale at our City house) to our West-end Establishment, 17 & 18 Piccadilly.

We shall therefore esteem it a favour if our friends and patrons will be kind enough to address all communications to the West-end.

The Numismatic Circular is now edited at 17 & 18 Piccadilly, where the Numismatic Department is under the immediate supervision of our Messrs. S. M. and C. F. SPINK, assisted by an experienced Staff.

For the convenience of those of our clients who may prefer to call in the City, we shall be happy, as heretofore, to deliver their esteemed orders at our Gracechurch Street house.

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*Wanted, Tokens issued in Bister, or Bicester, Oxon. Address "X.N.," c/o Editors.*

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*Duplicate proof English Tokens for exchange. R. A. c/o Editors.*

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*Wanted, Somersetshire Coins, Tokens, Medals, Trade Checks, and old Bank Notes. Will exchange duplicates; or will purchase single specimens or a collection. Please send lists. Private collection. Somerset only. C. T., c/o Editors.*

*Wanted Franks and Gruebers Medallion Illustrations, Hawkins Silver Coins, Montagu's Copper Coins. H. A. c/o Editors.*

*Wanted Buckinghamshire 17<sup>th</sup> century Tokens. Cash, or Duplicates exchanged. O. R. c/o Editors.*

*Wanted Portrait medal of Jérôme Napoleon, King of Westphalia, size 50<sup>mm</sup> belonging to the series of the Great dignitaries of the first Empire — also a Portrait medal of Queen Catherine, wife of Jérôme Napoleon, struck either on one or on both sides. C. M. de N. c/o Editors.*

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The monthly Numismatic Circular will be forwarded post free on receipt of half-a-crown (= 3 francs, = 2½ marks, = 60 U. S. A. cents, in P. O. O. or stamps of any country) for one year's subscription.

Should any applicant not receive it regularly by post, please notify the omission to us, when it shall be at once rectified. All communications respecting the Numismatic Circular (either referring to its literary portion or to its catalogue of coins, &c. for sale) should be made to our West-End house, 17 and 18 Piccadilly, London, W., where all letters and orders will receive immediate attention.

Cheques crossed National Provincial Bank of England, Piccadilly Branch.

Any coins or medals can be had on approval if the applicant is known to us, or, if not, on receipt of references. Postage or carriage is paid out, but all return parcels should be prepaid.

Orders for coins from the within list will be executed in rotation, but preference will be given to clients who are willing to purchase outright, providing the coins answer to the description.

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La Circulaire mensuelle de Numismatique sera adressée franco à toutes les personnes qui voudront bien en faire la demande en nous faisant parvenir 3 francs, en timbres poste pour un abonnement annuel.

Nous prions nos correspondants d'adresser toutes lettres et communications relatives à la partie littéraire du journal ou au catalogue des monnaies et médailles, à notre établissement, 17 et 18, Piccadilly, Londres, W.; nous y répondrons immédiatement.

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Das Numismatische Circular wird Portofrei, nach Empfang 2½ Mark (1½ Florin) in Briefmarken, als Jahresbeitrag, geschickt.

Sollte jedoch ein Abonnent dasselbe nicht regelmässig erhalten, so bitten wir, uns gefälligst Anzeige davon zu machen, um weitere Unregelmässigkeiten zu verhüten.

Alle Mittheilungen, welche dieses "Numismatische Circular" betreffen (gleichviel ob sich dieselben auf den literarischen Teil oder auf das Verzeichnis der Münzen, &c. zum Verkauf beziehen), sollten an unser West-End Etablissement, 17 und 18 Piccadilly, London, W., gerichtet werden, von wo aus Briefe und Aufträge sofortige Erledigung finden.

Jede Münze oder Medaille wird zur Ansicht gesandt.

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Porto rückwärts zu lasten der Herren Besteller.

Uns unbekannte Herren Sammler werden um Gestattung Postnachnahme oder um Aufgabe genügender Referenzen ersucht.

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UEBERSETZUNGEN AUS ECKHELS PROLEGOMENA GENERALIA ZUR  
DOCTRINA NUMORUM VETERUM<sup>1</sup>.

KAPITEL I.

Benennungen für die Münze im allgemeinen  
und ihre bildliche Darstellung<sup>2</sup>.

Die aus dem Altertume erhaltenen verschiedenartigen Metallstücke, die unter staatlicher Gewährleistung mit mannigfachen Geprägen oder Wert- und Gewichtsmarken versehen wurden, damit sie damals zum Warenkauf und zur Erleichterung des Handels dienten, jetzt aber, in zahlloser Menge aus dem Schosse der Erde wieder zu Tage gefördert, zum Studium der Altertumskunde, — diese nannten die Griechen im allgemeinen ἀργύριον, χρήματα und νομίσματα, die Römer pecunia, moneta, numi und numismata.

Ἀργύριον, von ἀργυρος « Silber », bezeichnet zwar der Bedeutung des Wortes nach nur das Silbergeld, aber es diente auch zur Bezeichnung des Geldes aus beliebigem andern Metall, ohne Zweifel weil die älteste Münze bei den Griechen aus Silber war; und wenn wir auch die goldene für ebenso alt halten wollten wie die silberne, so war erstere doch, weil wertvoller, auch seltener und wurde nur von wenigen Städten geprägt. In der That nannten die Athener, die ja gleichsam Gesetzgeber für die griechische Sprache waren, alles Geld passend ἀργύριον, weil in der Blütezeit ihres Staates gewöhnlich nur Silbermünzen geschlagen wurden, wie bei den Münzen dieses Volkes gesagt werden wird<sup>3</sup>. So sagt Isokrates, indem er über die bei einem Diebstahl ertappten spartanischen Knaben spricht, sie hätten alsdann Geld bezahlen müssen und noch Schläge bekommen (ἀργύριον ἀποτίναι καὶ πληγὰς λαμβάνειν). An dieser Stelle konnte er unter ἀργύριον schlechterdings kein Silbergeld verstehen, das ja nach einstimmiger Ueberlieferung der Alten und besonders noch zu Isokrates Zeit bei den Spartanern verboten war, sondern er verstand darunter Geld im allgemeinen ohne Rücksicht auf das Metall<sup>4</sup>. In gleicher Weise sagten auch die Römer oft argentum « Silber » für Geld<sup>5</sup>; ja sogar χρυσίον und aurum « Gold » gebrauchten Griechen und Römer nicht selten zur Bezeichnung desselben.

Χρήματα sind eigentlich alle Güter und Mittel, die das Leben des Menschen glücklich machen. Nach Aufkommen des Geldes wurde dieses Wort auch auf die Münzen übertragen, weil sie alle Güter in sich schliessen; oder wie Horaz sagt<sup>6</sup>:

« Siehe, begüterte Gattin und Treu und Glauben und Freunde,  
Schönheit selbst und Geschlecht gibt alles der grosse Monarch Geld.  
Wer brav Pfennige hat, den verherrlichen Venus und Suada. »

Oder wie Pindar seinen Argiver ausrufen lässt<sup>7</sup>:

« Geld (χρήματα) ach, ja Geld ist der Mann. » So sagte verlassen von Gut und Freunden Er.

Νόμισμα ist eine beliebige Einrichtung. Dieses zeigt Demosthenes, indem er die Worte Solons anführt<sup>8</sup>: « Er — Solon — glaube, das Geld (ἀργύριον) sei eine von Privatpersonen wegen Privatgeschäfte ausfindig gemachte Einrichtung (νόμισμα), die Gesetze aber seien, wie er glaube, eine staatliche Einrichtung (νόμισμα τῆς πόλεως). » Gewöhnlich bezeichnet jedoch νόμισμα « Geld », wie dieses auch in derselben Rede der attische Redner zur Genüge darthut. Auch Aristophanes hebt den doppelten Sinn dieses Wortes hervor. Sokrates sagt nämlich:

a) Panathenaios [§ 212]. b) L. I. epist. VI. v. 36 [Voss. vgl. epist. 1, 1, 53]. c) Isthm. B. v. 17. [Mommsen]. d) adv. Timocrat. S. 805 [§ 213]. e) Nub. 246.

1. Trotz der allgemein anerkannten Gedicgenheit dieser Prolegomena ist, soviel ich weiss, noch nie der Versuch gemacht sie in eine lebende Sprache zu übersetzen. Um dem Mangel abzuhelfen, habe ich einen Versuch mit der Uebersetzung gemacht. Die Uebersetzung ist, soweit es stilistisch möglich war, wörtlich gehalten. Da das Original vor mehr als hundert Jahren verfasst wurde, so waren Berichtigungen und Nachträge unerlässlich. Doch sind sie vom Texte und von Eckhels Citaten streng geschieden worden und entweder in eckigen Klammern hinter die Citate des Verfassers gesetzt oder in Anmerkungen, die mit Zahlen versehen sind, niedergelegt. Auf möglichste Kürze wurde besonders gesehen.

2. Vgl. Lenormant, la monnaie dans l'antiquité 1 S. 72-87: noms génériques de la monnaie chez les anciens.

3. S. Doctr. 2, 206 und dazu Head, British Museum Catalogue. Attica S. XXVI.

4. Dies wird ausdrücklich bezeugt im Etym. mag. unter ἀργυρόηλον (Metrol. script. 1, 347 Hultsch): « Man muss wissen, dass jede Münze, ob aus Kupfer, Silber oder Gold, ἀργύριον zu heissen pflegt. »

5. Besonders Plautus gebraucht das Wort häufig in diesem Sinne; s. Georges, Fleckeisens Jahrb. 83 (1861) S. 859.

« Zunächst haben wir ja gesetzlich keine Götter » (θεοὶ ἡμῶν νόμισμα ὄντι ἔστι), und der alberne Strepsiades versteht, wie es sogleich weiter heisst, unter dem Worte νόμισμα « Geld ». Darum bemerkt der Scholiast mit Recht zu diesem Verse: « Da νόμισμα zweierlei bezeichnet, einerseits eine gesetzliche Einrichtung, anderseits ein gemünztes Stück Bronze oder Gold » u. s. w. Man leitet das Wort von νόμος « Gesetz » ab, weil der Wert des Geldes gesetzlich festgesetzt wurde, wie man aus den Worten des Aristoteles ersieht: Zum Tauschmittel des Bedürfnisses ist aber durch Uebereinkunft das Geld geworden, und darum heisst es νόμισμα, weil es nicht von Natur vorhanden ist, sondern durch das Gesetz (νόμος)<sup>9</sup>. Hierher rührt auch der lateinische Ausdruck numisma in dem bekannten Verse des Horaz: regale numisma Philippi (die königliche Münze des Philippos); auch numus findet sich häufig bei den Schriftstellern<sup>10</sup>. Indes haben einige behauptet, die numi hätten ihren Namen von König Numa, dem Erfinder der Münzen. Julius Pollux sagt<sup>11</sup>, der Ausdruck νομῆος gelte für einen römischen Münznamen, er sei aber den dorischen Griechen eigen, die in Italien und Sicilien gewohnt haben; er beweist dieses durch Belege aus Epicharmos von Sicilien, und aus Aristoteles. — Soviel von den Griechen. Lateinische Benennungen sind:

Pecunia. Plinius erzählt<sup>12</sup>, König Servius habe zuerst Kupfer mit dem Bilde von Schafen und Rindern versehen; ferner<sup>13</sup>, das Kupfer sei mit den Zeichen von Herdenvieh gemarkt worden, daher heisse es auch pecunia. Da indes die Münzen dieser Angabe des Plinius nicht entsprechen, so erlaube ich mir die Richtigkeit dieser Ableitung in Zweifel zu ziehen. Ausführlicher werde ich hierüber in der Abhandlung über die römischen Consularmünzen sprechen<sup>14</sup>. Uebrigens ist es eine bekannte Thatsache, dass man unter dem Ausdruck pecunia gemünztes Gold, Silver und Kupfer verstanden hat. Zur Zeit des Verfalls des Reiches scheint man mit diesem Worte oft nur Kupfermünze bezeichnet zu haben, wie aus der Stelle des Lampridius hervorgeht<sup>15</sup>: Den Schauspielern schenkte er niemals Gold- oder Silbermünzen, höchstens (Kupfer-)Münze (pecunia).

Moneta. Es war ehemals ein Beiname der Juno, wie sowohl die Schriftsteller, als auch Denare der Carisichen Familie bezeugen, auf denen sie MONETA. SALVTARIS genannt wird und die man vergleiche<sup>16</sup>. Als dann beschlossen war, Geld im Tempel der Juno Moneta zu prägen, begann man nicht nur die Münzstätte, sondern auch das Geld selbst moneta zu nennen. Livius<sup>17</sup>: Wo jetzt der Tempel und die Werkstätte der moneta steht. Und Cicero<sup>18</sup>: Wenn sie eine Göttin ist (er spricht über die Geburtsgöttin Natio), dann ist es auch Spes, Moneta und alles u. s. w. Später wurde der Gebrauch des Wortes häufiger. Abgesehen von den Zeugnissen bei den Autoren, die man aus den Wörterbüchern ersehen kann, findet sich auf Münzen von Domitian und Hadrian MONETA. AVGVSTI, auf Münzen von Commodus APOLLO. MONETA ohne ersichtlichen Grund, warum ein Beiname der Juno mit Apollo gleichfalls in Verbindung gebracht worden ist<sup>19</sup>. Auf Münzen von Alexander Severus MONETA RESTITVTOR oder RESTITVTOR MONetae. Von Trebonianus an ist

f) Ethic. L. V. c. 8 [1133a]. g) Suidas unter ἀσάφεια. Isidor. de Origin. L. XVI. c. 17 [16, 18, 10 Arev.]. h) Onom. L. IX § 79. i) XVIII § 3 [=§ 12]. k) L. XXXIII § 13 [=§ 43]. l) in Alex. Sev. [33, 3]. m) L. VI. c. 20 [Moneta steht hier für Juno Moneta und heisst darum allein nicht Münzstätte; der Begriff ist allerdings in officina Monetariae ausgedrückt]. n) de Nat. deor. L. III. c. 18 [§ 47. Auch diese Stelle ist schlecht gewählt, da der Name Moneta hier wahrscheinlich eine Uebersetzung von Mnemosyne ist; s. Schoemann z. d. Stelle. Vgl. dagegen Cic. Phil. 7, 1. ad Attic. 8, 7, 3].

6. Weitere Belegstellen gibt Eisenbeck, observationes in monetam Graecam, Berl. 1884 S. 6.

7. Nomisma und nummus ist die bessere Schreibweise; doch findet sich numus auch in guten Handschriften und auf Inschriften.

8. Vgl. Doctr. 5, 10. Man hat diese Bemerkung des Plinius auf die bekannten Bronzestücken bezogen (Mommsen, röm. Münzw. S. 172. Marquardt, röm. Staatsverwaltung Bd. 2. S. 6. 2. Aufl.); doch stammen die bisher bekanntgewordenen Exemplare sicher nicht aus dem sechsten Jahrhundert, sondern nach ihrem Stil und ihren Bildern zu urteilen etwa aus der zweiten Hälfte des vierten Jahrhunderts; vgl. Dressel im Katalog der Berl. Sammlung Bd. 3, 1 S. IX. Dass pecunia von pecus abzuleiten ist, kann nicht bezweifelt werden.

9. Der Denar der Carisia hat T. CARISIVS auf der Rückseite (Babelon 1, 314). Ein Exemplar der Pariser Sammlung, worauf sich Eckhel hier bezieht, hat dafür SALVTARIS. Aber dieser Denar gehört zu den Münzen mit republikanischen Typen aus der Zeit nach Neros Tode (de Blacas, Rev. numism. 1862 S. 211. Cohen, méd. imp. 2. Aufl. Bd. 1, 347, 402).

10. Vgl. Doctr. 7, 122 und die Erklärungsversuche von Cavedoni, Bull. arch. napolet. 1858 S. 44 u. Hobler, Records of Roman history S. 596.

auf Silber- und Bronzemedallions häufig MONETA.AVG. Endlich tragen Kupfermünzen aus der Zeit Diocletians sehr häufig die Legende SACRA MON. AVGG. ET CAESS. NOSTR. Das Wort kommt auch auf Münzen vor, die nicht in Rom geprägt sind. Bekannt ist das Stück von Paträ mit INDVLGENTIAE. AVG. MONETA IMPETRATA und die Münzen von Antiochia in Syrien mit MONETA VRBIS. Auch bei den Griechen hat dieses Wort, wie wir sehen, Bürgerrecht erlangt. So liest man auf einer alexandrinischen Münze von Commodus in der Borgiaschen Sammlung MONETA<sup>11</sup>. Sogar bei den Talmudisten wurde, wie ich sehe, der Ausdruck ziemlich früh gebräuchlich. Es findet sich nämlich מוֹנֵטָא moneta im Traktat Sanhedrin des jerusalemischen Talmuds, der ums Jahr 300 n. Chr. verfasst ist<sup>12</sup>. Die Namen pecunia, numus<sup>13</sup> und numisma sind bisher auf Münzen nicht vorgefunden. Uebrigens wurde das Geld, wie Isidor sagt<sup>14</sup>, deshalb moneta genannt, weil es vor Betrug in Metall oder Gewicht warnt (monet).

Numus, numisma. Hierüber haben wir oben beim νόμισμα der Griechen gehandelt. Ich bemerke noch, dass man in der späteren Zeit unter numismata anscheinend Münzen aus alter Zeit und besonders ausländische verstand, die in Rom bereits mehr als Ware denn als Geld galten<sup>15</sup>. Ulpianus<sup>16</sup>: Ist aber gemünztes Gold oder Silber vermacht worden, so wird angenommen, der Hausvater habe in seinem Testamente dasjenige gemeint, worauf irgend ein Stempel geprägt ist, zum Beispiel die Philippi sowie nomismata und ähnliche.

\*  
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Wie die Alten auch leblosen Dingen Leben und menschliche Gestalt gegeben haben, so haben sie auch der Münze Menschengestalt und bestimmte Attribute verliehen. Sie wurde dargestellt als eine stehende Frau, die in der Rechten eine Wage, in der Linken ein Füllhorn hält. Dieses bezeichnete nämlich den reichlichen Vorrat an Metall, jene das genaue Gewicht und die Reinheit des Metalls. Darum lesen wir auf Münzen mit dieser Darstellung ohne Unterschied die Beischrift MONETA. AVG. oder AEQVITAS AVGVSTI oder AEQVITAS PVBLICA. Sehr häufig sind auf Medallions von Maximinus Pius an drei stehende Frauen in obiger Weise und mit den genannten Attributen dargestellt, so jedoch, dass die mittlere von ihnen ihre Wage etwas höher hält als die beiden andern. Zu Füßen einer jeden bemerkt man einen Haufen Metall, woraus Münzen geprägt werden sollen. Die Frau in der Mitte deutet ohne Zweifel auf das Gold hin, weil sie die Ehrenstelle einnimmt, und sie drückt dadurch, dass sie ihre Wage höher hebt, ihre hohe Würde und ihren Vorrang vor dem Silber und Kupfer offen aus<sup>17</sup>.

W.

o) de Orig. L. XVI. c. 17 [16, 18, 8 Arev.]. p) Dig. L. XXXIV. tit. II. § 27 [4].

11. MONETA ist Druckfehler für MONHTA, wie Doctr. 4.77 u. 5, 163 richtig steht; abgebildet bei Zoega, numi Aegyptii imperatorii Taf. 15, 6.

12. Weitere Belege gibt Levv, neuhebräisches u. chald. Wörterbuch Bd. 3 S. 52.

13. Auf Kupfermünzen von Venusia finden sich die Abkürzungen N-II und N-I, die wohl mit Mommsen (S. 205) und Dressel (Berl. Kat. 3, 1, S. 209) nummii II und nummus I zu lesen sind.

14. Auch kupferne Marken wurden darunter verstanden; vgl. Martial 1, 11, 1 u. 1, 26, 3: «Aber du erbittest nicht nur die Marken (nomismata) der Nachbarn, sondern langst dir das Kupfer auch von fernsitzenden Reihen.» S. auch die Bemerkung bei Mommsen S. 782 Anm. 135.

15. Kenner hat dieses Gepräge und seine verschiedenen Beischriften eingehend behandelt Numismat. Zeitschrift 18 (1886) S. 7-42: *Moneta Augusti*. Ich glaube indes nicht, dass die Moneta augusti der Kaiserzeit irgendwelche Beziehungen zu der alten Juno Moneta hat; sie scheint vielmehr eine abstrakte Personifikation zu sein wie Aequitas, Abundantia u. ä. — In den Indigitamenten wurden auch einige auf die Münzen bezügliche Gottheiten angerufen, die wir durch Augustinus (de civit. dei 4, 21) kennen. Er sagt: «Wozu war eine Empfehlung nötig... an die Göttin Pecunia («Geld»), um reich zu sein; an den Gott Aescolanus («Kupfergott») und seinen Sohn Argentinus («Silbergott»), um kupfernes und silbernes Geld zu haben? Denn darum gab man dem Argentinus den Aescolanus zum Vater, weil zuerst das Kupfergeld in Gebrauch kam, dann das Silbergeld. Es wundert mich nur, dass Argentinus keinen Sohn Aurinus («Goldgott») bekommen hat, da doch später auch das Goldgeld folgte. Hätte man diesen Gott, so würde man, wie man den Juppiter über Saturnus stellt, so den Aurinus über seinen Vater Argentinus und seinen Grossvater Aescolanus stellen.»

## CHAT ON ROMAN COINS WITH YOUNG COLLECTORS

By the Rev. W. A. HANDS.

(FIFTH ARTICLE)

(Continued from p. 1167).

PLAGUES AND ARMIES

### Plagues.

There are many witnesses among our coins to the terrible sufferings from pestilence of the whole Empire during the reigns of Gallus and Gallienus. Gibbon, in the XI<sup>th</sup> Chapter of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" describes the pestilence and famine which devastated Europe for about fifteen years, i. e. from 250 to 265 A.D.

We may read a most beautiful treatise or letter written in the midst of these troubles by St Cyprian, called "De Mortalitate", in which a very vivid description of the sickness is given; he tells us some of the Christians looked upon death by the pest, as a freedom from death by torture under the persecutors, others looked upon such a death as a sad alternative to their attaining the glory of Martyrdom.

The effect of this plague upon the heathen is spoken of by Eusebius in his seventh book, cap. 22. He says they cast the sick into the roads half dead and shunned their dearest friends when these were stricken. His description is very vivid and interesting.

The evidence of the coins shows that the heathen called upon Apollo chiefly, and then on Juno, Æsculapius and Salus; although what Eusebius says was probably true of the many, there were noble exceptions, for the old historian Aur. Victor says Gallus and Volusianus won the favour of the god Apollo by the anxious and sedulous attention they paid to the burials of the most humble individuals (de Cæs: c. xxx). In the year 254, the year Volusianus died, coins with the image of Apollo Salutaris were struck. We are told by Victor that Hostilianus, the son of Decius, some of whose coins are not very rare, died of this plague. Gallus and Volusianus also caused coins to be struck to Juno, the ruler of the air between the sea and the clouds, from which they thought the pestilence came, but perhaps only because Tully derives the name Juno "a juvando" (from helping), and they hoped for her assistance.

Trebellius Pollio, in his lives of the Gallieni, § V, says that in one day 5000 people died and that on consulting the sibyl they were told to sacrifice to Jupiter Soter.

On some coins of Gallienus the figure of a centaur appears and reminds us of their superstitious hopes of help from Apollo. They thought this god had been taught the art of healing by the centaur Chiron.

A still more remote allusion to Apollo, as the healer, is seen in the griffins which appear on some base silver coins of Gallienus, and which were emblems of the sun-god. The Roman gods Hercules and Bacchus were worshipped as the givers of health; hence we see on coins of Septimus Severus, struck about 194 A.D. these two gods called the Dii-Auspices (the gods protectors). This he may have done in the hope of being saved from the deadly plagues which so often sprang up in time of war in the East.

Gallienus not only appealed to Apollo, in the time of the plagues, but also to Æsculapius, as we may see by his silver and third brass.

Claudius Gothicus who began to reign in 268 A.D. and who had lived through the 15 years of pestilence coined brass coins with the legend SALVS AVGVSTA. A gold coin of Postumus having the legend SALVS EXERCITI around the figure of Æsculapius, is evidence of the anxiety of the Gallic commander for the health of his army in the days of pestilence. The appearance of the goddess Salus does not always denote a pestilence, for she was often invoked when an emperor was sick; cf. notes on this goddess (to be given).

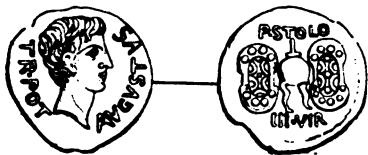
But the devotion to Apollo lasted much longer than the reign of Gallienus; we find Aurelian especially devoted to this god, as we may see from his coins, and from the Temple he built at Rome to Apollo, the sender of both health and pestilence.

Forty eight years after that great plague had passed away, another began, and in the ninth book of Eusebius (cap. 8), we may read the letter of Maximinus Daza, in which he boasts that the

gods had so favoured him that no plague or famine had befallen the Romans since he and his friends had ruled in reverence to the gods of the Empire; but in the tenth chapter we read of his sickness in 313 A.D. from the plague and his fear of the God of the Christians. Apollo seems to have been still looked to for help in this plague also, as we may see from his frequent appearance on the coins of Constantine the Great, which were coined before his conversion, probably between 306-311 A.D.

The Plagues or Pestilences were often the result of war, the unburied bodies of the slain tainted the air, the fields were not tilled and famine arose causing weakness and liability to infection.

In the reign of Numa, during a plague probably caused in this manner, a shield was presented to the people as a gift fallen from heaven and they were told whoever possessed that shield should rule the world. Numa ordered other shields to be made exactly like the original and that they should all be kept in the Temple of Mars. They were called *Ancilia* and are represented on denarii of P. Stolo, one of the moneyers of Augustus belonging to the Licinia



Denarius of P. Licinius Stolo (B. II, 138-28).

family; on the reverse, we see the *ancilia* and the Apex or cap of one of the *Salii* or priests of Mars, who guarded the sacred shields; the obverse bears a figure of Augustus on horseback.

These shields also appear on a second brass of Antoninus Pius struck in the year A.D. 140; the type may have been chosen to gratify his adopted son Aurelius who was one of the *Salii* from his eighth year.

#### The Army.

When we notice how the reverses of the Roman coins reflect the history of their times and are influenced by the faith and emotions of the people we shall not be surprised to find a great number of coins containing reference to the armies by which the Romans built up their empire. The very word for army "*exercitus*" appears very frequently, and on the coins of Hadrian we find commemorated the eleven armies of Britannia, Cappadocia, Dacia, Hispania, Judaea, Germania, Mauretania, Norica, Parthia, Rhaetia and Syria. The later Emperors were made by the armies and were sometimes soldiers who had risen from the ranks. The concord of the various armies was very important to the safety of the Emperors, hence we find coins such as those of Nerva with the legend *CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM*.

And as the fidelity or loyalty of the army was greatly desired, we find coins of Commodus with the legend *FIDES EXERCIT*. *P.M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P.* and on a silver medallion of Gordianus Pius *FIDES EXERCITVS*.

On coins of Gallienus we find *FIDES EXERC. FIDEI EQVITVM. FID. PRÆTORIANORVM*.

From the times of Macrinus to the reign of Maxentius we may find the legend *FIDES MIL. or MILIT. or MILITVM*, i. e. the fidelity of the soldiers.

The type is often a draped woman holding two ensigns.

When we think of the violent deaths many of the Roman emperors met with at the hands of these soldiers who had sworn fidelity, we can realize how untrustworthy this loyalty was.

Another common legend is *GLORIA EXERCITVS* on the coinage of Constantine and his family.

The legend *VIRTVS EXERCIT.* is common especially on the coins of the Constantines and those who followed them.

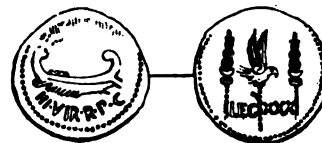
The legend on some large brass of Severus *FIDES* or *FIDEI LEG.* reminds us of the "legions", a word which we naturally look upon as a synonym for the Roman armies.

A legion was a body of soldiers consisting of infantry and cavalry, differing in regard to number at different periods. Under the Republic a consul was their head, but under the Empire a *Praefectus Exercituum*.

At first a legion was composed of 3000 footmen with three

Tribunes; they were divided into manipuli of 200 men under a *ducenarius* and these subdivided into two parts under two centurions. Each legion had for its ensign an eagle with wings outspread and when a victory had been gained these eagles were decked with laurel.

Marc Antony was the first to mention the legions on his coins; we may find a series of denarii with *LEG I, II, III*, up to *XXX* complete. Legions *XXVI, XXVII, XVIII* and *XXIX* are very rare and only known by unique specimens in the collection which Baron d'Ailly bequeathed to the French Cabinet.



Denarius of Marc Antony (B. I, 204-145).

The Legions are also mentioned on the coins of Severus, Gallienus, Victorinus, Carausius, &c., as well as on colonial coins, when the colonists were drawn from the legions.

After the time of Augustus different legions sometimes were called by the same number; there were three "third legions" called respectively *Gallica, Cyrenaica* and *Augusta*. There were also two "sixth legions", the one called "*Victrix*", the other "*Ferrata*".

Galba raised a second first legion surnamed "*Adjutrix*", to aid Nero's first legion called the "*Italica*".

During the days of the Republic the legions were only known by their numbers. The Valerian was the earliest instance of a named legion, so called after Caius Valerius Flaccus who gave the name of Valeria to the XX legion.

On denarii of M. Antony we have legions called "*Antiqua*", "*Classica*", "*Lybica*".

Under the emperors family names were given as *Augusta, Flavia, Trajana, Ulpia*.

Some legions were named from Deities as "*Minervia*", or from countries as "*Parthica*", or from an event as "*Victrix*", or "*Liberatrix*", but the most common are those of *Pia* and *Fidelis*. Tiberius Claudius caused the VII and XI legions, who in the sedition of Camillus were faithful to him to be so called.

These coins bearing reference to the legions often give very important evidence to Historians as to the location of the legions at various dates and the coins should be studied in connection with monumental inscriptions; for instance in regard to England we may refer to Hursley's "*Britannia Romana*" which gives the inscriptions relating to this island found up to 1732. We often see on coins an eagle on a standard between two other standards; this may refer to the threefold composition of a legion, which contained *hastati* or those in the first line carrying spears, the *principes* or more experienced troops forming the second line, and the *legionarii* who guarded the eagle in the centre.

On a second brass of Galba we see these three standards mounted on the prows of galleys, symbolizing the united services of Army and Navy.

The hand, "*manus*", on so many of these standards is the symbol of the manipule, a division of 200 men; "*manipulus*", a bunch of flowers or herbs was the name applied to a standard from Romulus having tied bundles of hay on poles as standards for the first Roman army.

A colonial medal of Caesar Augusta (Sarragoza) bears a standard of this primitive type, viz. a fasciculus of hay or straw.

Pliny (H. N. X 4 § 5) tells us that at one time the armies bore five kinds of creatures as symbols on their standards, viz. the eagle, the wolf, the minotaur, the horse and the boar. The minotaur does not appear on any Roman coin, as far as the writer knows.

It was a fabulous creature like a man with a bull's head, mentioned in the fables about Minos and Theseus. In the year 104 B.C. in the second consulship of Marius the eagle alone was ordered to be retained.

These eagles were made either of silver or bronze with their wings expanded; they were of such small size that a soldier could in time of danger hide them in his dress. From these standards the legions were sometimes called *Aquila* and the man who carried the



eagle *Aquilifer*. Next to the eagle in importance came the Dragon standard which was carried at the head of the Cohorts by the *Draconarius*. These standards were imitated from the eastern armies in later times.

Sometimes the dragons were woven on a square of cloth hung on a crossbar and elevated on a gilt staff.

On many standards we see a ball emblematic of the dominion of Rome over the whole world. Sometimes on the standards the ball was surmounted by a figure of Victory. On many of the standards especially those bearing the eagle was a portrait of the emperor which was worshipped by the soldiers. The base of the standard was armed with an iron spike which is distinctly visible on many coins; it was used to fix the standard in the ground and sometimes even to repel an attack; an instance of such an action is mentioned by Suetonius in his life of J. Caesar, cap. LXII.

The letters H and P on some family coins refer to the soldiers called *Hastati* and *Principes*. Varro says they were called *Hastati* because they fought with *hastae* or spears at first, but afterwards the name was retained though they fought with swords and a dart, the *pilum*.

On Roman colonial coins we find sometimes one on others two or three ensigns which are thought to show the number of legions from which the colony has been established.

The *signa militaria* form a frequent type on colonial coins, and occasionally the names of the legions are given.

Camps are mentioned and represented on the coins especially the well built camps called "*castra praetoria*" or "*hyberna*", as on the silver of Constantius Chlorus and of Diocletian and on small brass of Constantine the Great and his family.



Large Brass of Faustina II (C. III, 149-62).

When the wives of Emperors were popular among the soldiers from having attended to their comforts, coins were struck in their honour with the inscription *MATER CASTRORVM* or *CASTRORVM*, as in the case of Faustina, the wife of M. Aurelius and Julia Domna, the wife of S. Severus. On some of Julia Domna's coins she is represented standing before an altar with the ensigns before her and the legend *MATER CASTRORVM*. The same legend is found on coins of Julia Soaemias also.

### Triumphs.

The magnificence of a Roman Triumph was greater than that displayed in any other public procession, hence we may expect to see memorials of those festivals on the coins of this great military people. Perhaps the most common emblems of a triumph are the Triumphal quadriga with the Emperor as the charioteer, as on coins of Scipio Africanus of the Cornelia family, and on coins of most of the Emperors. The Emperor holds either an ivory sceptre or a laurel wreath, occasionally both one and the other.

On some of the family coins and on many of the imperial series the empty quadriga appears, as on those of the Pompeia, Æmilia and Aquillia families. Tiberius coined a first brass with no charioteer, probably because he had a triumph voted by the Senate but which he did not celebrate. On silver coins of Titus the quadriga bears flowers instead of a driver, probably as emblems of *Spes*, the goddess of hope, as a sign that the Roman placed their hope of better times in his victorious power. On many coins of both the Family and Imperial series figures are seen in the quadriga.

The following list of Triumphs mentioned in History and commemorated on coins will be interesting to students of history, and help us to realize how useful the coins may be as evidences of the truth of the historians:

The Victory of Manlius Acilius Glabrio over King Antiochus,  
The Victory of L. Scipio over the same king,

The Victory of P. Scipio, the brother of Africanus, over the Carthaginians and Hannibal. and over the Numidians,

The Victory of L. Sulla over King Mithridates and that of L. Lucullus over the same king and over Tigranes,

The Victories of Pompey over the same two monarchs.

When we come to the Imperial series, the coins commemorating Triumphs are so numerous that there are not only representations of all the great triumphs mentioned in history, but of some concerning which the historians are silent, perhaps sometimes wisely.

A silver coin of Augustus bears on the obverse a quadriga and the legend *PAREN. CONSER. SVO.* and on the reverse *S.P.Q.R.* and the ornaments of the Emperor on the day of Triumph.

Among these historical triumphs of the Imperial series, that of Germanicus is beautifully represented on a coin struck under Tiberius with the legend *SIGNIS RECEPT. DEVICTIS GERM.* S.C., which refers to his having found and brought back to Rome the ensigns lost by Varus in A.D. 10, when fighting Arminius who had buried them in a grove.



Sec. brass of Germanicus (C. I, 225-7).

The legend *SIGNIS RECEPTIS* also occurs on gold and silver coins of Augustus which commemorate the joy with which that emperor in the year B.C. 20 received the ensigns which had been lost B.C. 53 by M. Crassus and M. Antony in the Parthian Wars. The same event is commemorated on coins of the Aquillia Caninia and Durmia families. Among the Imperial triumphs there are two of great interest to the biblical student, viz. those of Vespasian and Titus over the Jews.

Among the triumphs to which coins bear witness are some which commemorate pretended or very doubtful victories, as that of Domitian over the Germans.

The following are some of the legends on these triumphal types: *TRIVMPHVS* on denarii of the Papia gens, *TRIVMPH. AVG.* on gold of Vespasian re. Jewish triumph, *TRIVMPHVS PARTHICVS* on gold of Trajan, *TRIVMPHATOR GENTIVM BARBARVM* appears for the first time on gold and silver of Constant I, but again on coins of Constantinus II, of Valentinianus I, of Valens, of Theodosius the Great and of his sons.

The large sum of money distributed to the Roman soldiers by the emperors at their accession or after victories was called "*Donativum*", this word does not occur on coins: the word used being at first "*Congiarium*" and after the days of M. Aurelius, "*Liberalitas*".

But the writer thinks the word "*congiarium*" on coins does not always refer to gifts to the army, but rather to gifts to the civilians, cf. Suetonius Nero 7. *Populo congiarium, militi donativum proposuit*, but we find the word used of gifts to the army in Cicero Attic. 16. 8. *Legiones Macedonicae congiarium ab Antonio accipere noluerunt*.

The congius was a measure for liquids originally used in giving distributions of wine and oil, afterwards used of the money given instead.

There are some beautiful coins with many figures on and near raised platforms with the legends *CONGIAR. PR.* (for *primum*) *CONG. DAT. POP. S. C.* *CONG. II. DAT. POP. S. C.*



Large Brass of C. III, 10-75.



On a gold coin of Gordianus Pius we read LIBERALITAS AVG., sometimes also II or III or IIII, and we see the Genius Liberalitas with a tessera in her right hand and two cornucopiae in her left. This double cornucopiae may refer to the double gifts i. e. the congiarium to the people and the donativum to the army. The coin of Marcus Aurelius with LIBERALITAS VII IMP. VIII COS. III is thought to refer to a donation to the soldiers in Germany.

On the coins of Nero we find several types of horsemen with spears and the legend DECVRIO. The decursio was a manoeuvre either as a military evolution at a review or a hostile incursion of the cavalry. Some of these coins are very beautiful.

The *spolia bellica*, spoils of war, are represented on many family coins, especially on those of the Cornelia, Claudia and Furia gens; they also appear on very many of the Imperial series.

The *spolia opima* taken by the general of one army from the general of the enemy in single combat are alluded to on a denarius of Lentulus Marcellinus, whose ancestor Cl. Marcellus V.C. 532 slew in single combat Viridomarus, general of the Gallic army. Allusion to the consecration of opima spolia is also found on a coin of Cossus Lentulus struck in memory of his ancestor Cornelius Cossus who in V.C. 326 killed in battle Lartius Tolumnius, king of the Veientes.

The custom of dedicating shields is represented on silver coins of Augustus; on another struck by Mescinius, one of the moneyers of Augustus, we see a shield between two olive-branches, with CL.V. on the shield meaning *clipeus votivus*, S.P.Q.R. around.

(To be continued.)

### THE CROSS ON BRITISH COINS

I have often found difficulty in recognising by description the various forms of Heraldic Crosses, and to lessen my ignorance have lately referred to the articles on Heraldry and on the separate forms of crosses used therein, which are contained in Chambers' Encyclopaedia. The symbol under consideration is one of the most frequently occurring, as well as one of the most varied in form (for one Heraldic authority counts 72 varieties), of the designs found on Christian Coins. I hope the summary tabulated below may be of service especially to those who, like myself, are collectors, in a small way, of the British series. I propose now to collect some of the most usual forms of crosses, classing them under two heads — 1<sup>st</sup>, those which occur as mintmarks, 2<sup>nd</sup>, those which form the design, or part of the design, of the reverse, giving examples in each case of coins on which the cross named occurs. The crosses used as mintmarks are usually plainer than those used as reverse designs, probably owing to want of space. The latter class are generally either elaborated with ornamentation, a trait most conspicuous on the coins of the Anglo-Gallic series, combined one with another, as on some types of William I, &c., or even mixed together, as on a coin of Eanred (Hks. 116) where two limbs are moline, and two are crossed, and another specimen of Ethelwlf (Hks. 163) where two limbs are plain and two moline. The table is as follows : —

Number.	Cross.	Name.	Coin, where used as M.M.	Coin where used as R. type.
1	+	Plain <sup>1</sup> .	Elizabeth's coinage 1577-81.	Elizabeth Pattern 6 <sup>d</sup> (Hks. 452).
2	✚	Pierced <sup>2</sup> .	Coins of Hy. VI.	[Hy. VII. 2 <sup>nd</sup> iss ½ groat Hks. 374.]
3	✚	Moline.	Bp. Becks coins (Ed. I. Durham)	Berhtulf penny (Rud. 27. 4).
4	✚	Fleury <sup>3</sup> (many forms).	Canterbury ½ grts. Hy. VIII.	Hy. V. Anglo Gallic "Gross" (Rud. S. II. xi. 22).
5	✚	Patonce.	Hy. VI groats.	Eanred styca (R. 102)? Hy. V. A.G. Denier (R. S. II. xi. 19.)
6	⚦	Potent.		Egbert penny (Rud. XXX. 7).
7	✚	Pattée.	Ed. I. II pence, &c.	Ed. Confessor pence, Edw. III, Hy. VI, Ed. IV.

8	✚	Pattée-fitchée.	Edw. IV. groat.	
9	✚	Crosslet.	Hy. VII, Eliz. groats.	Edmund, Ethelstan, &c., pennies (Hks. 191-188).
10	✚	Saltire <sup>4</sup> ("St. Andrew's")	James I, Hy. III (Rud.).	Scotch coins e.g. "St. Andrews"
11	✚	Pommettée.	Short cross pence.	Short cross pence (?) <sup>5</sup> .
12	✚	Passion.		"Gross" (A.G. Hy. V. (R. Supp. II. xi. 23).
13	✚	Calvary.	Early pieces of Ch. I.	
14	✚	Fourchy (many forms)		Frequently with shield Hy. VII. Eliz.
15	✚	Voided.	Wolsey's Groat (Hy. VIII).	Long cross pence Hy. III. Pence of Edw. Confessor, &c.

(A rare cross ("Glandé") with acorns on the ends of limbs occurs on Anglo-Gallic coins of Richard II, &c. Rud. Suppl. II. 13. 6.)

1. The plain cross occurs as m.m. in conjunction with : (I) 4 pellets. (Edw. IV. Rud.) and (II) VV. Hy. VIII. (Rud.)
2. The pierced cross occurs as mm. in conjunction with pellet (Ed. IV. Rud.).
3. The saltire cross occurs as MM. with (I) Lozenge (Jas. I, Irish ½) Rud. (II) Pall. Ed. IV. Hks. 349.
4. The cross pommettée in angles ("4 pellets conjoined") is generally described as "botone".
5. Cross fleury occurs voided on some Anglo-Gallic pieces e.g. Rud. Suppl. II. 13. 9.

F. HASLUCK.

### AN UNPUBLISHED SILVER MEDAL, GRANTED FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON IN THE YEAR 1818



The following copies of documents having reference to the unique medal now illustrated for the first time have been generously placed at our disposal by Mr R. Day, whose letter we also append.

As the whole of the papers appear to be of general interest to medal collectors we gladly re-print them unabridged.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Spink & Son, London.

Dear Sirs,

I have obtained the permission of Captain Henslowe to send you the enclosed papers for publication.

You can decide *which* to publish. The information contained in them is all new to me, and as far as I am able to ascertain the medal is not represented in any known collection. They will make an unpublished and most valuable paper for your journal and but for extreme pressure upon my time I would copy them for you.

Yours, &c.  
Robert Day.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colombo, 10 May 1890.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7<sup>th</sup> March last requesting information regarding certain medals struck by the Ceylon Government in 1818 to commemorate the gallant conduct of a party of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Regiment during the Kandian Rebellion in that year, and to transmit to you the enclosed copies

of General orders bearing on the matter issued by the Military authorities dated 7<sup>th</sup> July 1818 and 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1819.

I regret that I have not yet been able to trace the medals beyond a rumour that there was one in the Madras Museum, respecting which further enquiry is being made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
Robert BROHIER,  
pro Colonial Secretary.

Capt<sup>n</sup> S. W. Henslowe.

Colonial Secretary's Office.  
Colombo, 16 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1890.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> June last, I am directed to transmit to you herewith a copy of the medal granted by the Ceylon Government in 1819 to certain men of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Regiment and to state that the copy was made from an original which was found in the possession of the descendants of Native Captain Onnam and that the name was sunk in the blank centre.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
L. R. CRAWFORD,  
for Colonial Secretary.

Head Quarters.

Kandy, 7<sup>th</sup> July 1818.

#### General Orders.

In concluding these orders it is with feelings no less gratifying that the Commander of the Forces places on record a display of Heroism most Honourable to the Individuals who achieved it, in the instance of *Lance Corp<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup> Laughlin of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and a detachment of four Rank and File of that Regiment, Six Rank and File of the 1<sup>st</sup>, and six Rank and File of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ceylon when on their march on the 16<sup>th</sup> ult. from Passera to Badulla.*

This small party was beset about mid-way by a Horde of rebels in a thick Jungle, who fired on the detachment from their concealment, killing *two Soldiers of the Light Infantry of the 73<sup>rd</sup> (Jas Southerland and W<sup>m</sup> Chanler)* on the spot, and immediately showing themselves in numbers around this little band of brave soldiers, whom they no doubt considered a certain Prey, but regardless of their menaces and faithful to their fallen comrades, Ten of these gallant men encompassed the dead bodies of their Brother soldiers, while *Corp<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup> Laughlin with the remaining five* fought their way to Badulla, at 2 miles distance, through some Hundred Kandyans, to report the situation of the detachment they left, surrounded by so immense and disproportionate a force, in conflict with which they continued for two hours, when being relieved by a Party detached by Major Mac Donald under the command of L<sup>t</sup> Burns of the 83<sup>rd</sup> Regiment from Badulla, they had the Triumph of seeing the insurgents fly before them, and of bringing in the dead bodies of their comrades to be honorably interred.

The Commander of the Forces has not language sufficient to extol this noble trait of Generous feeling, to save from barbarous insult and mutilation the bodies of their dead Comrades, which he ventures to believe is without a parallel, and to mark his admiration of such an act, the L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> is pleased to promote *Lance Corp<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup> Laughlin*, to be a Supernumerary Serjeant in the 73<sup>rd</sup> to bear date on the 16<sup>th</sup> ult., and to succeed to the 1<sup>st</sup> effective vacancy that occurs in the Regiment, and with respect to the detachment that he commanded. The Commander of the Forces desires that Major Mac Donald will report their names, that the L<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> may consider how it may be in his power adequately to distinguish them.

J. B. GASCOYNE,  
Dep. Asst. Adjutant General.

Head Quarters.

Colombo, 2. June 1819.

#### General Orders.

In reference to those parts of the General Orders of the 1<sup>st</sup> May

and 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1818, which record the gallant, and well executed enterprise of a Detachment of His Majesty's 1<sup>st</sup> Ceylon Regiment under the command of Native Lieutenant Huaan in the Capture of the Rebel Mohattale Koho-Hoombera, on the 18<sup>th</sup> April and the heroic intrepidity of a party under *Lance Corporal Mac-Laughlin of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Regiment* in the generous defence of the dead bodies of their fallen comrades on the march from Papera to Badulla on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June. The Commander of the Forces in fulfilment of his intention, as set forth in the orders of the 1<sup>st</sup> May and 7<sup>th</sup> of July, that some adequate mark of distinction should be conferred on all those who were engaged in the above services, has been pleased to direct that *appropriate Silver medals* should be struck corresponding in number with that of the individuals concerned on whom they are exclusively to be bestowed, and to be worn, suspended by a strong blue ribband on the left breast, in a manner of the Waterloo medals.

These medals being now completed will be transmitted by the Deputy Adjutant General to the Officers Commanding the 73<sup>rd</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Ceylon Regiments who will cause a correct distribution of them to be made to the Officers and Soldiers, belonging to the Battalions under their respective commands, who bore a part in the occasions referred to and whose names are as follows, and which are engraved on the medal for each person.

It is a subject of high gratification to the Lieutenant General to have occasion to commemorate and reward actions so creditable to the gallant and generous spirit of the British Soldier, and to the Bravery and devoted fidelity of His Majesty's native Troops of this Establishment, and he trusts that they on whom these testimonials of merit are now conferred, will fully appreciate and deserve by their future good conduct the distinctions they have so honorably and so justly obtained, and that they will remain with them and their posterity for years to come.

#### Names of the men to whom Medals are to be distributed.

73 <sup>rd</sup> Regiment	1 <sup>st</sup> Ceylon continued
Lance Corp <sup>t</sup> R. M <sup>c</sup> Laughlin.	Private Samediu.
Private W. Conner.	— Mena Vejoya.
— C. Sheppard.	— Sinaeu.
— J. Wilson.	— Noyeodonyso.
1 <sup>st</sup> Ceylon Regiment.	— Camerodeen.
Native Capt <sup>n</sup> , Huuan.	— Killm Maudac.
Serg <sup>t</sup> , O. Ismael.	— Lealt.
Lance Serg <sup>t</sup> , Samsodeen.	— Parkeertainty.
Corporal, Abbossallity.	— Mertan.
Lance Corp <sup>t</sup> , Jamat 2 <sup>nd</sup> .	— Palaven.
Private Parkeertan.	— Sananham.
— Jamat 1 <sup>st</sup> .	— Soobia.
— Soolo.	— Cader.
— Martan Java.	— Abodin.
— Rady Ceylon.	— Chuita.
— Deeto.	— Sattoo.
— Havian.	— Sootia.
— Hleman.	— Veera Sooleho.
— Sooa Dewangsa.	— Hmal Colombo.
— Cooterie.	— Vira Joyn.
— Abdalcader.	— Babona.
— Doll Tallebon.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Ceylon Regiment.
— Currim.	Private Thomas.
	— Ambar.

#### LA NOUVELLE MONNAIE D'ÉTHIOPIE



Depuis plus d'un siècle, l'écu à l'effigie de Marie-Thérèse, dit

*talari*, que l'on frappe encore aujourd'hui à Vienne au millésime de 1780, est la monnaie qui a cours sur toute la côte orientale d'Afrique baignée par la mer Rouge et acceptée à l'exclusion d'aucune autre par les indigènes. En 1890, après l'occupation de Massaouah et la fondation de leur colonie de l'Erythrée, les Italiens, pour consacrer la prise de possession du pays, frappèrent à l'effigie du roi Humbert et aux armes de Savoie, un *tallero* qui, avec ses divisions, n'a guère cours que dans les limites de la sphère d'influence italienne. La nouvelle monnaie que l'empereur d'Abyssinie vient d'introduire dans ses états, sur l'initiative d'un Français, M. Chefneu, *persona gratissima* à la cour du Negous, qui en eut l'entreprise, a été frappée à Paris dans le courant de l'année dernière. Elle comporte 4 pièces d'argent dont la gravure, œuvre de M. Lagrange, témoigne de la haute capacité de l'artiste.

La fabrication de cette monnaie en France n'a pas été vue sans ombrage par les Italiens qui ont la prétention d'imposer leur protectorat à l'Abyssinie. En voici la description :

**Talari.** — Lég. circ. en guèez ou éthiopien (langue sacrée) : *Dagmavi Menelik nagusba nagasht za Ithiopya* (Menelik II roi des rois d'Ethiopie). Buste habillé avec collier à 4 rangées de perles, terminé par une croix, tourné à droite et couronné d'une tiare à 3 rangs d'ornements, sommée d'une croix recroisettée et prolongée par un voile tombant sur le cou. Ex. (en lettres-chiffres) 1894.

**R.** Lég. circ. : *Moā anbasā za emmangada yehud* (A vaincu (est vainqueur) le lion de la tribu de Juda). Un lion léopardé et mitré passant à g., portant une croix avec banderole (type de l'agneau des anciens rois de France); au dessous LAGRANGE entre une corne d'abondance et un faisceau. Ex. en amharique (langue vulgaire) *amd ber* (un argenteus), au dessus A (marque de l'atelier de Paris).

Sur la tranche, en relief : *Ithiopya tabaçeh edawiha haba egziabher* (l'Ethiopie tend sa main vers le Seigneur).

Poids 28 gr. 075, titre 833  $\frac{1}{3}$ , diam. 40 m/m. La valeur de cette pièce est la même que celle du talari de Marie-Thérèse, 4 francs ou 16 guerches. Il en a été frappé 20.000.

$\frac{1}{2}$  talari. — Comme la pièce précédente, mais avec *yaber agod* (demi-argenteus).

Tranche cannelée, 14 gr. 037.5 — 30 m/m — 10.000 pièces.

$\frac{1}{4}$  talari. — *Yaber rub* (quart-argenteus), 7 gr. 018.7 — 25 m/m — 15.000 pièces.

$\frac{1}{8}$  talari. — *Yaber tenan* (huitième argenteus), 3 gr. 509.3 — 20 m/m — 25.000 pièces.

E. Z.

#### LIST OF STANDARD WORKS

TO BE CONSULTED

On the different series of numismatics.

(Continued from p. 1170).

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B. REBER.

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the  
 "Numismatic Circular"  
 "The War Medal"

Sir.

As your readers are already aware only 2 Medals with 15 Bars were issued (*Tancred*, p. 98); but the services of one other survivor would have entitled him to the same honour had he not already received the Gold Decoration for the Battle of the Nivelle.

Sir James SCHOEDDE K.C.B.

received the Medal with the following 14 Bars viz. Egypt, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive-Orthes, & Toulouse.

Sir James Schoedde also received the Sultan's Gold Medal for Egypt, and the China 1842, medal in which latter campaign he commanded a Brigade.

I am

Yours faithfully

Robert RAYNER.

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**Monnaies françaises et étrangères, monnaies arabes**. R. Serrure, Paris. Vente les 2 et 3 mai 1895.

**Collection Tilliet. Monnaies romaines et françaises**. R. Serrure, Paris. Vente les 30 avril et 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1895.

**Collezione di monete appartenenti al Signor R. Lippi di Biccari**. Aes grave, Monete greche e romane, consolari e imperiali, byzantine, del Medio Evo e moderne. Vendita dal 29 aprile. Roma.

**La Circulaire numismatique universelle**, Avril 1895. Paul Strochlin & Cie, Genève.

*Monnaies d'or de la Confédération suisse*. — *Thaler de Genève 1635*. — *Une médaille de tir neuchâteloise*. — *Monnaies de Venise frappées pour les possessions du Levant*. — *Monnaies et Médailles à vente prix marqués*.

**XI. Verzeichniss von Münzen und Medaillen**, O. Helbing, Munich. 4084 nos.

## FINDS

## RÖMISCHE FUNDE IN HANAU

Während der Bauten zur Anlage einer Werft am Mainkanal in Hanau wurde das Nordende der schon seit lange entdeckten Römischen Mainbrücke festgelegt und bei weiteren Nachgrabungen die Existenz römischer Niederlassungen auf dem Gebiet der Stadt Hanau unleugbar nachgewiesen. Ueber die an dem Brückenende gefundenen Gegenstände berichtet Professor Dr. Wolff. Es war überraschend, aus dem von dem ehemaligen Uferschlamm schwarzgefärbten Kies, welchen die Arbeiter in den Baggerkähnen sorgfältig durchsuchten, Nadeln, Schnallen, kleine Kettenringe, die bekannten Löffelchen mit nadelförmigen Griff und andere Gegenstände hervorschiessern zu sehen, goldglänzend, ohne den geringsten Ansatz von Patina. Man konnte Feinheiten der Technik und der Ornamentierung erkennen, die sonst durch die Patina verdeckt zu sein pflegen. Die Griffe der Löffelchen sind durch Riefen rauh gemacht, offenbar um eine sichere Handhabung trotz der geringen Dicke des Griffs zu



ermöglichen. Besonderes Interesse erregten auch eine noch federnde Pincette und zwei grössere Steck- oder Haarnadeln, die mit den Spitzen in einer aus Bronzeblech hergestellten dütenförmigen Schutzhülle steckten, aus der man sie, wie zur Zeit der Verwendung, herausnehmen konnte. Das Interessanteste unter den Fundstücken bilden die Münzen. Sie stellen eine, abgesehen von den Gegenkai- sern des Jahres 69 bis 70, ununterbrochene Serie aller Kaiser von Claudius bis Antoninus Pius und seiner Gemahlin Faustina I. dar, gehören also der Zeit von 41—161 n. Chr. an. Die grösste Anzahl der gefundenen Münzen stammt aus den Jahren 81—117. Das liesse den Schluss zu, dass die meisten Münzen zu jener Zeit in den Fluss gekommen sind. Es ist aber aus allgemein historischen Gründen mit Bestimmtheit anzunehmen, dass die Münzen zum grossen Theil zu Hadrians Zeit (117—135) ins Wasser gekommen sind, und dafür bietet die durch die vortreffliche Erhaltung der Münzen ermöglichte Vergleichung ihrer Abnutzung vor der Zeit des Verlustes einen neuen Beweis. Der Hanauer Münzfund ist einer der interessantesten von denen der letzten Jahre. Die übrigen Funde gestatten einen tiefen Einblick in das Leben der römischen Grenzer. Man fühlt sich eigenthümlich berührt, wenn man Gegenstände fast unmittelbar, wie sie vor fast 2000 Jahren aus der Hand gelegt wurden, aus dem Strom zieht. Unwillkürlich fühlen wir uns der IV. vindelikischen Kohorte angenähert, die als Hauptwache den Mainübergang sicherte und von jedem Civilisten, der die Brücke passirte, den Obolus für den Stromgott erhob.

(Numismatische Correspondenz.)

## SALES

### THE ASHBURNHAM GREEK COINS

The collection made by the late Earl of Ashburnham, which was brought to sale at Sotheby's, consisted of 253 coins, and, for its extent, was a singularly fine and most representative series. There is a romantic legend attached to the subject, that Lord Ashburnham, who was an enthusiastic collector in his younger days, carried his cabinet of coins about with him in his yacht; that some pirates amongst the Greek Islands captured them, and in consequence he gave up his hobby. But afterwards, accidentally seeing one of them exposed for sale at a dealer's, he bought it, and subsequently from time to time made fresh additions to this small nucleus. The present collection consisted mainly of the series acquired by Mr Samuel Addington, a well-known collector, most of them coming from Lord Northwick's sale in 1859. Others were obtained from Mr. Wigan. Amongst the most valuable items the following may be specially noted:— The three gold staters of Tarentum, the silver distater of Thurium, gold drachm of Bruttii, remarkable tetradrachm of Agrigentum impressed with the figures of two eagles tearing a hare (415 B.C.), and showing on the reverse the monster Scylla; an archaic tetradrachm of Catana, struck before 476 B.C.; a tetradrachm of Segesta, with reverse figure of nude hunter accompanied by two hounds; two very fine medallions of Syracuse, one by Kimon, bearing his signature in full, the other by an unknown artist, of whose workmanship only a second instance is known to exist; gold stater of Chalcidice, with head of Apollo, coined about 392 B.C.; a most beautiful tetradrachm of Amphipolis; a tetradrachm with remarkable portrait of Perseus; gold staters of Philip of Macedon, one being a unique variety coined at Rhodes, and bearing the Rhodian Magistrate's name; a gold stater of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, with the head of Pallas, and on reverse a figure of Victory carrying a trophy; a remarkable silver stater of Delphi, believed to be unique, having a ram's head with dolphin under it on the obverse; a tetradrachm of Lacedæmon, with portrait head, attributed to Areus, King of Sparta; silver stater of Stymphalus, a town of Arcadia, with Hercules striking with his club (a very fine example of die-work); a series of the Kings of Syria; a number of staters in electrum (an alloy of gold and silver, occurring naturally as well as artificially produced); gold tetradrachms and a gold octadrachm of Egyptian monarchs; and a silver tetradrachm, bearing the portraits of Mark Antony and the celebrated Cleopatra.

(Standard.)

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES

### NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFT ZU BERLIN

In der Sitzung vom 7. Januar 1895 besprach Herr Regierungsrath Friedensburg einen im vergangenen September in Russisch-Polen gemachten Fund aus dem ersten Drittel des 15. Jahrhunderts, der hauptsächlich aus böhmischen Groschen und polnischen Münzen verschiedener Art bestand, aber auch zwei der seltensten schlesischen Heller in je einem Exemplar enthielt. Der erste dieser Heller ist der zuerst vom Vortragenden bekannt gemachte Ratiborer mit dem kleinen gothischen *a* und dem Adler, dessen Umschriften durch das vorliegende Exemplar wesentlich ergänzt werden, so dass jetzt Ratybo sicher ist, während für die Adlerseite Moneta mit grosser Wahrscheinlichkeit angenommen werden kann. Das zweite Stück ist der bisher nur in einem Exemplar vorhandene Heller Herzog Przemislaw von Troppau, dessen Umschriften hier zu beiderseits Moneta ducis O(paviae) vervollständigt werden. Sodann legte der Vortragende eine jüngst von ihm erworbene, aus altem französischen Besitz stammende Goldmedaille des Breslauer Abtes zu St. Vincent, Johann (IX.) Queschwitz (1586 bis 96), vor. Das Stück ist gegossen, von schönem, kräftigem Stil und wiegt fünf Dukaten. Bei Kundmann (Silesii in nummis No. 26) ist dieselbe Medaille, jedoch sehr schlecht abgebildet und das Gewicht auf acht Dukaten angegeben. Da die Arbeit an keinen der sonst bekannten Künstler dieser Zeit erinnert, so liegt die Annahme nahe, dass wir es mit dem Werke eines Breslauer Goldschmieds zu thun haben, von dem, nach der Behandlung insbesondere des Haupthaars zu schliessen, anscheinend auch die Medaille auf den Breslauer Patrizier Andreas Pucher von der Puchen (Kundmann No. 37) herrührt, die sich in einem bleiernen Exemplar im städtischen Kabinet zu Breslau befindet. Die schlesischen Renaissancemedallien gehören fast durchweg zu den grössten numismatischen Seltenheiten; es scheint, als ob in den Kriegsnöthen, unter welchen dieses Land im 17., 18. und 19. Jahrhundert gelitten, die meisten dieser reizenden Denkmäler der Kleinkunst in den Schmelztiegel gewandert sind. — Herr Hauptmann Brause sprach über das Münzwesen der Familie Fugger unter Vorzeigung eines im Jahre 1623 geprägten Thalers dieser Familie. Als dann legte er einen jener Thaler vor, welche unter Friedrich II. während der preussischen Besetzung Sachsens in der Münzstätte Dresden mit den sächsischen Stempeln, aber unter Beifügung des königlichen Monogramms durch den Münzmeister Joh. David Billert geprägt worden sind. In der sich anschliessenden Besprechung wurde der Wunsch laut, es möge bald einmal eine auf die Akten sich stützende Darstellung dieser in vieler Beziehung interessanten Episode der preussischen Münzgeschichte veröffentlicht werden. — Herr Landgerichtsrath Dannenberg besprach unter Vorlegung der Tafeln zu einem in Vorbereitung befindlichen Aufsatz in der Zeitschrift für Numismatik fünfzig bisher noch nicht veröffentlichte Mittelaltermünzen, welche mit seiner Sammlung in den Besitz des königlichen Kabinetts übergegangen sind. Meistens entstammen diese Stücke deutschen Prägestätten, unter denen fünf hier zum ersten Male genannt werden, nämlich Orsoy und Schwerte in der Grafschaft Mark, Bösingfelde im heutigen Lippe-Deimold, und Aken und Zerbst in Anhalt. Wichtige Bereicherungen erhalten namentlich die westfälischen Reihen in einem zu Brilon geprägten Denar Wigbolds von Köln, zwei Pfennigen von Marsberg, ferner solchen der Grafen von Arnsberg und Hoya und der Edelherrn von Diepholz und endlich einer Reihe von lippischen Münzen, meist nach dem Muster der gleichzeitigen Engländer geprägt. Unter den übrigen deutschen Geprägten ist von besonderem Interesse ein Konstanzer, durch die Inschrift der Rückseite für diese Münzstätte gesichert, aus dem Ende des 12. oder dem Anfange des 13. Jahrhunderts, ein Stück, das sich unter den Erzeugnissen derselben Zeit und Gegend völlig fremd ausnimmt und zunächst noch in vieler Beziehung ein Räthsel bleibt. Von den nichtdeutschen Münzen sind am bemerkenswerthesten eine wahrscheinlich süditalische Kupfermünze mit der noch unerklärten Aufschrift „Mense Octubr“ und eine kleine maurische Goldmünze der bekannten Art mit entstelltem Kreuz und lateinischen Aufschriften, die die Datirung nicht wie sonst meistens nach der Indiktion, sondern nach Jahren der Hedschra giebt.

In der Sitzung vom 4. Februar widmete der Vorsitzende, Herr Regierungsrath Friedensburg, dem jüngst verstorbenen ehemaligen

Mitglieder der Gesellschaft, Herrn Regierungsrath von Brakenhausen einen Nachruf, im Anschluss an den Herr Landgerichtsrath Dannenberg über die von dem Verstorbenen erfundenen und modellirten Gussmedaillen unter Vorlegung einer grösseren Anzahl von Belegstücken sprach. Herr v. B. hat eine stattliche Reihe, gegen 60 Stück, solcher Medaillen theils zur Verherrlichung Seiner Majestät des Kaisers, des Fürsten Bismarck und anderer Fürstlichkeiten, namentlich aber zur Erinnerung an Personen seines Bekanntenkreises, z. B. des Vortragenden, des Generals von Winterfeldt, des Obersten von der Mülbe u. a., angefertigt, von denen nicht wenige künstlerische Auffassung und vornehmen Geschmack verrathen. — Herr von der Heyden besprach die ältesten sächsischen Thaler („Guldengroschen“), welche von Friedrich III., dem Weisen, in Gemeinschaft mit seinem Oheim Albert, später mit seinem Bruder Johann und seinem Vetter Georg geprägt worden sind, sowie die Münzen und Medaillen desselben Fürsten auf seine Würde als Reichsritter, unter Vorlegung einer ansehnlichen Reihe dieser jetzt wieder gebührend geschätzten Gepräge. — Herr Regierungsrath von Kühlewein zeigte einen überaus seltenen, nur von v. Schulthess in einer Anmerkung erwähnten Doppelthaler des grossen Kurfürsten von 1648 mit dem Brustbild im Kurornat und dem behelmten Wappen, daneben die Buchstaben C. T. — Herr Stadtbaurath Bratring setzte seine Vorträge über die pommerschen Münzen durch Besprechung der kleinen Sorten Herzog Bogislaus XIV. fort. Es sind dies ausser einem höchst seltenen halben Reichsort mit dem Brustbilde namentlich lübische und sundische Doppelschillinge, erstere als  $\frac{1}{16}$  Thaler bezeichnet, letztere von dem bekannten Gepräge mit verschlungenem D S, ferner Groschen (Dreipöcker), ein Dreier von 1622, Sechslinge und ein halber Groschen. Ausser diesen Münzen zeigte der Vortragende auch noch ein Medaillon von Hohn auf den 1660 erfolgten Tod der Schwester dieses Herzogs, Anna von Croy (s. den Vortrag in der Sitzung vom 8. Januar 1894) mit einer Art heraldischer Allegorie und Schrift. — Herr Kontreadmiral Strauch zeigte die von der Republik San Marino auf Grund eines Vertrages mit dem Königreich Italien geprägten, aber gänzlich aus dem Verkehr verschwundenen Kupfermünzen zu 5 und 10 Centesimi, erstere von 1864 und 1869, letztere von 1879. Dann besprach er die Münzen des Königreichs Hawaii, bestehend aus einer sehr selten gewordenen Kupfermünze („hapa haneri“) mit dem Bilde Kamehamehas III. von 1847 und den Geprägten Kalakauas I. zu 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Dollar und 1 Dime, sämmtlich vom Jahre 1883. Endlich legte Herr Strauch noch die Münzen der argentinischen Republik, bestehend in Stücken zu 1 Peso, 50, 25, 10 und 5 Centavos in Silber und zu 2 und 1 Centavo von Bronze vor, welche neben ihren Nachbarn insofern eine Merkwürdigkeit bilden, als sie seit 1881 dasselbe Gepräge zeigen, während die südamerikanischen Staaten sonst mit den Münzen fast ebenso schnell wechseln wie mit den Briefmarken. — Herr Regierungsrath Friedensburg setzte seine Mittheilungen über schlesische Renaissancemedailen unter Vorlegung zweier von Breslauer Bischöfen herrührenden Schaustücke fort. Das erste zeigt den Bischof Martin Gerstmann, einen geborenen Schlesier, der den Breslauer Bischofsitz von 1574 bis 85 inne hatte, und ist von dem Nürnberger Valentin Maler geprägt, während das zweite, auf Andreas Jerin, den Nachfolger Martin Gerstmanns bezügliche, gegossen ist und die Namensbuchstaben eines noch unermittelten — wohl schwäbischen Künstlers H W trägt. Die Medaille des Martin Gerstmann ist auch deswegen interessant, weil sie offenbar das Vorbild für das von Deverdeck erwähnte grosse Goldstück dieses Bischofs ist, das sich im städtischen Münzkabinet zu Breslau befindet und keinen Künstlernamen zeigt. — Herr Landgerichtsrath Dannenberg besprach unter Vorlegung der Tafeln zu einem demnächst im Archiv für Brakteatenkunde erscheinenden Aufsatz eine grössere Anzahl bisher noch nicht veröffentlichter Brakteaten, die mit seiner Sammlung in das königliche Münzkabinet gelangt sind. Es befinden sich darunter überaus interessante und wichtige Stücke: ein vermutlich in Erfurt geprägter Barbarossa mit FRIDERICVS CESAR, ein auch urkundlich noch nicht nachgewiesener Dynast Eginhard von Kamburg (etwa 1175), ein in der Numismatik bisher nicht vertretener Bischof Rudolf von Merseburg (1240 bis 44), ein Graf Heinrich von Schwarzbürg, ferner Brakteaten der Edelherren von Zerst, von Hallermund u. a. m. — Herr Hauptmann Brause legte eine grössere Anzahl von sog. Schiessklippen vor, grösstentheils von den sächsischen Kurfürsten herrührend,

darunter auch die sehr seltene sechseckige Klippe von 1719, geprägt zum Hauptschiessen der Schnepfergesellschaft, und das nicht minder seltene 1724 bei Gelegenheit des Büchschenschiessens zu Bayreuth ausgegebene Stück, unter Hinzufügung der erforderlichen geschichtlichen Mittheilungen. In der Besprechung des Vortrages wurde darauf hingewiesen, dass die heute verbreitete Klage über den durch die Schützen- und ähnlichen Feste verursachten unnützen Aufwand auch für die vergangenen Zeiten durchaus zutrefte. Fürsten und Städte wetteiferten seit dem 16. Jahrhundert in der glänzenden Ausstattung solcher Feste, bei denen in der Regel auch ein besonders für diese Gelegenheit geprägtes „Kleinot“ nicht fehlen durfte, und steckten sich damit oft in drückende Schulden. Von besonderer Pracht waren natürlich die Feste, welche die hohen Herren unter sich veranstalteten, z. B. ein Schiessen zu Dresden im Jahre 1630, bei welchem unter den 44 Schützen sich 19 Fürstlichkeiten befanden. Nicht ohne Interesse ist es, wie der bekannte Münzschriftsteller Tentzel den bei diesen Gelegenheiten getriebenen Aufwand gleichsam zu entschuldigen sucht: je schwerer die Regierungslasten hoher Regenten, schreibt er, je grösser scheint die Billigkeit, dass sich selbige durch fürstliche Vergnügungen und vergönnte Lustbarkeiten zuweilen refraichiren. So verdienen denn auch diese, von den Sammlern nicht eben hoch geschätzten Stücke unter dem kulturgeschichtlichen Gesichtspunkt unsere Beachtung.

(Numismatische Correspondenz.)

## CATALOGUE

OF

### COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR WEST END HOUSE, 17 & 18 Piccadilly, LONDON, W.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — E. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. — Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor. — S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M. I. = *Medalllic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzkabinet*. — S. R. = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet*. — Rm. = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = *British Museum Catalogue*.

#### GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1181.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS COPPER

- |       |   |          |   |   |   |
|-------|---|----------|---|---|---|
| 24236 | <b>Campania.</b> <i>Cales.</i> Æ3. Obv. Head of Pallas. R. <b>CALENO</b><br>Cock and Star. H. 27.                         | V. F.    | " | 1 | 6 |
| 24237 | Æ3. — — — — —   | F.       | " | 1 | " |
| 24238 | Æ3. Obv. Head of Apollo. R. Same legend. Campanian bull,<br>crowned by Nike. H. 27.                                       | F.       | " | 1 | " |
| 24239 | <b>Apulia.</b> <i>Luceria.</i> Æ3. Obv. Head of Pallas. R. <b>LOVCERI</b> .<br>Wheel. H. 40.                              | M.       | " | " | 9 |
| 24240 | <b>Calabria.</b> <i>Brundisium.</i> Æ3. Obv. Head of Poseidon. R.<br><b>BRVN.</b> Taras on dolphin. H. 43.                | F.       | " | 1 | " |
| 24241 | <i>Tarentum.</i> Æ3. Obv. Shell.  | V. F.    | " | 1 | " |
| 24242 | <b>Bruttium.</b> <i>Bruttii.</i> Æ3. Obv. Head of bearded Ares helmeted.<br>R. <b>BPETTION.</b> Pallas fighting. H. 78.   | V. F.    | " | 2 | " |
| 24243 | Æ3. R. Nike crowning trophy. H. 78.   | V. F.    | " | 2 | " |
| 24244 | Æ3. Obv. Head of Zeus. R. Eagle. H. 78.   | F.       | " | 1 | " |
| 24245 | Æ3. Obv. Head of Persephone. R. Same legend. Crab. H. 78.<br>(Patinated.)   | F. D. C. | " | 2 | 6 |
| 24246 | <i>Rhegium.</i> Æ3. Obv. Heads of Dioskuri. R. <b>PHGINQN.</b> Hermes<br>standing. H. 95.                                 | V. F.    | " | 1 | 6 |
| 24247 | <b>Sicily.</b> <i>Agrirentum.</i> Phintias. Æ3. Obv. Head of Artemis.<br>R. <b>BAΣIAEΩΣ ΦINTIA.</b> Wild boar. H. 108.    | M.       | " | " | 9 |
| 24248 | <i>Agyrium.</i> Æ3. Obv. Eagle with closed wings. R. <b>AGYPINAI.</b><br>Wheel. H. 109.                                   | M.       | " | 1 | " |
| 24249 | <i>Leontini.</i> Æ3. Obv. Head of Apollo, with quiver at shoulder.<br>R. <b>AEONTINQN.</b> Demeter standing to l. H. 131. | F.       | " | 1 | 6 |
| 24250 | <i>Syracuse.</i> Æ3. Obv. Head of Pallas in Corinthian helmet. R.<br>Star fish between two dolphins. H. 157.              | V. F.    | " | 2 | 6 |
| 24251 | Æ3. — — — — —   | F.       | " | 1 | 6 |
| 24252 | Æ3. Obv. Head of Persephone. R. Pegasus. H. 157.  | F.       | " | 1 | 6 |

- 24253 *Æ1*. Obv. **ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ**. Head of Zeus. *℞*. Free horse. *H.* 157. F. » 1 »
- 24254 *Æ1*. Obv. **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ**. Head of Persephone. *℞*. Bull butting. *H.* 158. V. F. » 2 »
- 24255 *Æ1*. Obv. Same legend. Young male head diademed. *℞*. Lion. *H.* 159. M. » » 9
- 24256 *Æ1*. Obv. **ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ**. Head of Artemis. *℞*. **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ**. Fulmen. *H.* 159. V. F. » 2 6
- 24257 *Æ1*. Obv. **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ**. Head of Pallas. *℞*. Pegasus. *H.* 159. F. » 1 »
- 24258 *Æ1*. Obv. **ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΥ**. Head of Zeus. *℞*. **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ**. Fulmen. *H.* 160. M. » 1 »
- 24259 *Æ1*. Obv. **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ**. Head of Persephone. *℞*. Biga. *H.* 160. F. » 1 »
- 24260 *Æ1*. Obv. Same legend. Head of young Herakles. *℞*. Pallas in fighting attitude. *H.* 161. F. » 1 »
- 24261 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Hieron. *℞*. Armed horseman. *H.* 162. V. F. » 2 »
- 24262 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Poseidon. *℞*. Trident. *H.* 163. F. » 1 »
- 24263 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Persephone. *℞*. **ΙΕ**. Bull. *H.* 163. V. F. » 2 6
- 24264 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Apollo. *℞*. **ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ**. Tripod. *H.* 164. F. » 1 6
- 24265 **Macedon**. *Amyntas III.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of young Herakles. *℞*. **ΑΜΥΝΤΑ**. Eagle devouring serpent. *H.* 195. F. » 1 »
- 24266 *Philip II.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Apollo. *℞*. **ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ**. Naked horseman. *H.* 197. F. » 1 »
- 24267 *Alexander the Great.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Herakles. *℞*. **Β.Α.** Horseman. *H.* 199. F. » 1 »
- 24268 *Æ1*. Obv. Similar. *℞*. **ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ**. Club and bow in case. *H.* 199. F. » 1 »
- 24269 *Philip V.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Poseidon. *℞*. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ**. Athena Alkis hurling fulmen to r. *H.* 205. F. » 1 »
- 24270 *Roman Dominion.* *Æ1*. Head of Zeus. *℞*. **ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ**. Fulmen. *H.* 209. F. » 1 »
- 24271 **Thrace.** *Lysimachus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of young Herakles. *℞*. **ΒΑΣΙ ΛΥΣΙ**. Within wreath; above, ears of corn. *H.* 242. F. » 1 »
- 24272 *Æ1*. — — — — — M. » » 6
- 24273 **Thessaly.** *Heracleia Trachinia.* *Æ1*. Obv. Lion's head. *℞*. **ΗΡΑ**. Club within laurel wreath. *H.* 252. F. » 1 »
- 24274 **Argolis.** *Argos.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Hera. *℞*. Quiver. *H.* 368. F. » » 9
- 24275 **Crète.** *Hadrian.* *Æ1*. Obv. **ΑΥΤΟΚ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC**. Laur. bust of Hadrian to r. *℞*. **Κ Κ**. Altar. *H.* 384. V. F. » 1 6
- 24276 *Æ1*. — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 24277 *Antonius Pius.* *Æ1*. Obv. **ΑΥΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC**. Bust laur. of Antoninus. *℞*. **Κ Κ**. Flaming altar, garlanded, on stand. *H.* 384. F. » 1 »
- 24278 *Aptera.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Zeus. *℞*. Fulmen. *See B. M. Cat. Pl. III, 18.* F. » 1 »
- 24279 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Artemis. *℞*. **Α Π**. Lyre. *H.* 387. F. » 1 »
- 24280 *Cnossus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Star. *℞*. Square labyrinth. *H.* 389. F. » 1 6
- 24281 *Æ1*. Obv. Europa, with inflated veil, riding on bull. *℞*. **ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ**. Square labyrinth. *H.* 390. F. » 1 6
- 24282 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Artemis. *℞*. Square labyrinth. *H.* 391. M. » 1 6
- 24283 *Augustus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Bare head of emperor to r. *℞*. Labyrinth. *H.* 391. F. » 2 »
- 24284 *Æ1*. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 24285 *Cydonia.* *Æ1*. Obv. Young male head. *℞*. **ΚΥΔΩ**. Bitch seated. *H.* 392. F. » 1 6
- 24286 *Æ1*. Similar, but smaller. — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 24287 *Æ1*. Obv. Obv. Female head. *℞*. Three crescents. *H.* 392. Patinated. F. » » 9
- 24288 *Æ1*. Obv. Owl. *℞*. **ΚΥ**. Crescent moon and star. *H.* 392. F. » 1 6
- 24289 *Eleutherna.* *Æ1*. Obv. Bunch of grapes. *℞*. **ΕΛΕΥ**. Apollo standing. *H.* 393. F. » 1 6
- 24290 *Elyrus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Bee. *℞*. Goat's head. — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 24291 *Gortyna.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Artemis. *℞*. Europa riding on bull. — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 24292 *Hierapytna.* *Æ1*. Obv. Female head turreted. *℞*. Palm tree and eagle; in field to l., monogram. *H.* 397. M. » 1 »
- 24293 *Lappa.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Apollo. *℞*. **ΛΑΡΓΑΙΩΝ**. Lyre. *H.* 399. M. » 1 »
- 24294 *Lyttus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Male head to r. *℞*. **ΛΥΤ**. Prow. — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 24295 *Æ1*. Obv. Boar's head within lineated square. *℞*. Eagle. *H.* 400. F. » 1 »
- 24296 *Æ1*. — — — — — V. F. » 2 »
- 24297 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Zeus. *℞*. **ΛΥΤΤΙΩΝ**. Eagle, with open wings. *H.* 400. F. » 1 »
- 24298 *Æ1*. — — — — — M. » » 6
- 24299 *Polyrhenum.* *Æ1*. Obv. Round shield, on which bull's head. *℞*. **ΠΟΛΥΡΗ**. Spear head. *H.* 403. V. F. » 1 6
- 24300 *Æ1*. — — — — — F. » » 9
- 24301 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Pallas. *℞*. **ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙ**. Bull's head facing. *H.* 403. F. » 1 »
- 24302 *Æ1*. Obv. Bull's head facing. *℞*. **ΠΟΛΥ**. Spear head. *H.* 403. F. » 1 6

- 24303 *Praesus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Apollo. *℞*. Forepart of goat. *H.* 404. M. » » 6
- 24304 *Rhaucus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Two dolphins. *℞*. Incuse square. — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 24305 **Troas.** *Birytus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Bearded head in conical pilos. *℞*. **ΒΙΡΥ**. Club in wreath. *H.* 470. F. » 1 »
- 24306 *Tenedos.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Zeus. *℞*. Double-axe. *H.* 476. F. » 1 6
- 24307 **Aeolis.** *Myrina.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Helios. *℞*. **ΜΥ**. Amphora. — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 24308 **Ionla.** *Erythrae.* Obv. Head of young Herakles. *℞*. Club and bow in case; name of magistrate. *H.* 499. V. F. » 2 6
- 24309 *Æ1*. — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 24310 *Æ1*. — — — — — M. » » 3
- 24311 *Samos.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Artemis. *℞*. **ΣΑΜΙΩΝ**. Prow on which peacock. *H.* 517. F. » 1 »
- 24312 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Hera. *℞*. Lion's scalp. *H.* 517. F. » 1 »
- 24313 *Tos.* *Æ1*. Obv. Griffin seated. *℞*. **ΘΙΩΝ**. Within wreath. *H.* 511.. F. » 1 »
- 24314 *Æ1*. — — — — — M. » » 6
- 24315 *Chios.* *Æ1*. Obv. Sphinx seated. *℞*. **ΧΙΩΣ**. Amphora. *H.* 514. V. F. » 2 »
- 24316 *Æ1*. — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 24317 *Æ1*. — — — — — M. » » 3
- 24318 **Caria.** *Rhodus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Helios, radiate, in profile. *℞*. **Ρ—Ο**. Rose. *H.* 541. F. » 1 »
- 24319 **Lycia.** *Calynda.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Artemis. *℞*. **ΚΑΛΥ**. Torch. *H.* 577. F. » » 9
- 24320 **Galatia.** *Pessinus.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Kybele Dyndimene turreted. *℞*. **ΜΗΤΡΟΣ ΘΕΩΝ ΜΕΣΣΙΝΕΑΣ**. Lion seated. *H.* 630. F. » 2 »
- 24321 *Tavium.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Aesculapius. *℞*. **CEBACTHΝΩΝ ΤΡΟΚΜΩΝ**. *H.* 630. F. » 2 »
- 24322 **Syria.** *Antiochus III.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of King diademed. *℞*. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**. Tripod. *H.* 640. V. F. » 1 »
- 24323 **Phoenicia.** *Tripolis.* *Æ1*. Obv. Head of city turreted. *℞*. **IMP. ΔΙΔΩ. ΝΟ... ΘΕΑΣ**. Prow. — — — — — F. » 1 »

(To be continued).

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 1182).

## TITINIA

- 24324 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Rome with winged helmet, behind, XVI. *℞*. C. TITINI. ROMA. Victory in biga galloping to r. *B.* 7. F. » 4 »

## TITURIA

- 24325 *Æ1*. Obv. SABIN. Bare head bearded of Tatus to r.; in front, monogram **Α**. *℞*. L. TITVRI. Two Roman warriors raping two Sabines. *B.* 1. V. F. » 2 6 ✓
- 24326 *Æ1*. Similar. — — — — — F. » » 6
- 24327 *Æ1*. *℞*. L. TITVRI. Victory in biga to r.; in ex. a lobster. *B.* 6. M. » 1 6
- 24328 *Æ1*. *℞*. Similar; in ex. *MVIII*. — — — — — V. F. » 2 6
- 24329 *Æ1*. *℞*. Similar; in ex. *CV*. — — — — — F. » 1 6

## TULLIA

- 24330 *Æ1*. Obv. ROMA. Head of Rome. *℞*. M. TVLLI. Victory in quadriga to r.; above, a wreath; under the horses X. *B.* 1. V. F. » 2 6 ✓
- 24331 *Æ1*. — — — — — F. » 1 6

## VALERIA

- 24332 *Æ1*. Obv. Head of Rome; behind X. *℞*. C. VAL. C. F. FLAC. ROMA. Victory in biga galloping to r. *B.* 7. F. » 1 6
- 24333 *Æ1*. Obv. Winged bust of Victory to r. *℞*. L. VALERI. Mars standing to l. holding trophy and lance; in the field, ear of corn and apex. *B.* 11. V. F. » 2 6
- 24334 *Æ1*. — — — — — F. » 1 6

## VARGUNTEIA

- 24335 *Æ1*. Obv. M. VARG. Head of Rome to r. *℞*. ROMA. Jupiter standing in quadriga to r. holding fulmen and laurel-branch. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 24336 *Æ1*. — — — — — V. F. » 2 6
- 24337 *Æ1*. — — — — — F. » 1 6

## VETTIA

- 24338 *Æ1*. Quin. Obv. Laur. head of Jupiter to r. *℞*. P. SABIN. Victory to r. crowning trophy. *B.* 1. F. » 1 6

## VETURIA

- 24339 *Æ1*. Obv. TI. VET. Bust of Mars helmeted. *℞*. Sacerdos facialis kneeling, and holding a pig, between two soldiers. *B.* 1. F. » 2 6 ✓

## VIBIA

- 24340 *Æ1*. Victoriatus. Obv. Laur. head of Jupiter to r. *℞*. VB. Victory crowning trophy; in ex. ROMA. — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 24341 *Æ1*. Half Victoriatus. Similar. *B.* (10 fr.). *RR*. — — — — — F. » 8 » ✓
- 24342 *Æ1*. Obv. PANSA. Laur. head of Apollo to r.; symb., ear of

- corn. *R.* C. VIBIVS C. F. Pallas holding sceptre and trophy, standing in quadriga galloping to r. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 3 »
- 24343 *R.* Symbol, bucranium. F. » 1 »
- 24344 *R.* Symb., bundle of arrows. V. F. » 2 »
- 24345 *R.* Symb., lituus. V. F. » 2 »
- 24346 *R.* Symb., club. V. F. » 2 6
- 24347 *R.* Symb., fish. V. F. » 2 »
- 24348 *R.* Symb., shell. V. F. » 1 6
- 24349 *R.* Symb., effaced. V. F. » 1 »
- 24350 *R.* — F. » » 6
- 24351 *R.* Obv. Same legend and head of Apollo, with larger curls. *R.* Similar. Symbol, a plough. F. D. C. » 3 »
- 24352 *R.* Symb., triskelis. V. F. » 2 »
- 24353 *R.* Symb., star. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. » 3 »
- 24354 *R.* Symb., lotus flower. V. F. » 2 »
- 24355 *R.* Symb., ear of corn. M. » » 6
- 24356 *R.* Symb., plough. V. F. » 2 6
- 24357 *R.* Symb., butterfly. V. F. » 2 »
- 24358 *R.* Symb., prow. V. F. » 2 6
- 24359 *R.* Symb., indistinct. F. D. C. » 3 »
- 24360 *R.* — V. F. » 2 »
- 24361 *R.* — F. » 1 »
- 24362 *R.* — M. » » 6
- 24363 *R.* Obv. PANSA. Laur. head of Apollo to r. *R.* C. VIBIVS C. F. Ceres to r., holding lighted torch in each hand and preceded by a pig. *B.* 6. *RR.* M. » 2 »
- 24364 *R.* Obv. PANSA. Mask of Pan to r. *R.* IOVIS AXVR. C. VIBIVS C. F. C. N. Jupiter Axur seated on throne. *B.* 18. V. F. » 2 6
- 24365 *R.* — F. » 1 6
- 24366 *R.* — M. » » 9
- 24367 *R.* Obv. Head of Bacchus crowned with ivy and vine leaves. *R.* C. VIBIVS VARVS. Panther trying to climb on a Bacchic altar. *B.* 24. V. F. » 2 6
- 24368 *R.* — F. » 1 6
- VIPSANIA
- 24369 *R.* Obv. M. AGRIPPA L. F. COS. III. Head of Agrippa to l., wearing rostral crown. *R.* S. C. Neptune standing facing. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 24370 *R.* — V. F. » 2 6
- 24371 *R.* — F. » 1 »
- VOLTEIA
- 24372 *R.* Obv. Laur. head of Jupiter to r. *R.* M. VOLTEI. M. F. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. *B.* 1. V. F. » 2 »
- 24373 *R.* — F. » 1 »
- 24374 *R.* — M. » » 6
- 24375 *R.* Obv. Young head of Corybas helmeted. *R.* M. VOLTEI. M. F. Cybele in car drawn by two lions. *B.* 4. V. F. » 3 6
- 24376 *R.* — F. » 2 »
- (To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1187.)

## LATE ROMAN AND BYZANTINE SILVER COINS

## CORNELIA SUPERA

- 24377 *R.* Obv. C. CORN. SVP... Diademed bust to r. *R.* IVNO REGINA. Juno standing to l. C. 2 (400 fr.)? M. » 15 »

## DIOCLETIAN

- 24378 *R.* Obv. DIOCLETIANVS AVG. Laureated head to r. *R.* XCVI within laurel-wreath. C. 548. (20 fr.) V. F. » 1 »

## MAXIMIANUS HERCULES

- 24379 Plated *R.* Obv. IMP. MAXIMIANVS AVG. Bust to r. radiated and draped. *R.* IOVI AVGG. Jupiter standing to l., holding Victory on globe and sceptre; at his feet, an eagle. C. 313. V. F. » 2 6

- 24380 Plated *R.* Obv. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG. Radiated and armoured bust to r. *R.* ORIENS AVGG. Helios standing to l. C. 422. V. F. » 2 6

- 24381 Plated *R.* Obv. IMP. C. MAXIMIANVS AVG. Bust radiated and armoured to r. *R.* PAX AVGG. Peace standing to l., holding Victory on globe and transversal sceptre. C. 453. V. F. » 2 6

- 24382 *R.* Obv. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG. Laureated head to r. *R.* VICTORIA SARMAT. Four soldiers sacrificing on altar in front of campgate; in ex. D. C. 548 (8 fr.) V. F. » 15 »

- 24383 *R.* Obv. MAXIMIANVS AVG. Laureated head to r. *R.* XCVI within laurel-wreath. C. 696 (20 fr.) F. » 15 »

## CONSTANTIUS I CHLORUS

- 24384 *R.* Obv. CONSTANTIVS CAES. Laureate head to r. *R.* VIRTVS MILITVM. Type of *R.* as last; in ex. H. C. 314 (12 fr.). Cracked. F. » 10 »

## LICINIUS I

- 24385 Plated *R.* Obv. IMP. C. VAL. LICIN. LICINIVS P. F. AVG.

- Laur. head to r. *R.* IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG. Jupiter standing to l., holding Victory on globe; at his feet, an eagle with wreath in its beak; in field to l. K, to r. XA and wreath; in ex. ALE. C. 91. var. V. F. » 7 6
- 24386 *R.* Obv. DN. LICINIVS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *R.* VOT. X MVL. XX within wreath. V. F. » 10 »

## CONSTANTINE I THE GREAT

- 24387 Plated *R.* Obv. IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. Laur. head to r. *R.* IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter standing to l.; in ex. SIS. C. 284. V. F. » 2 »

## CONSTANTIUS II

- 24388 *R.* Obv. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *R.* VICTORIA DD. NN. AVGG. Victory holding wreath to l. C. 267. F. » 5 »
- 24389 *R.* Obv. DN. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *R.* VOTIS XXX MVL. TIS XXXX within laurel-wreath; in ex. SCOM. C. 342. V. F. » 3 6
- 24390 *R.* Similar; in ex. CON. F. » 2 6
- 24391 *R.* Similar; in ex. S. CON. V. F. » 4 6
- 24392 *R.* — F. » 1 6
- 24393 *R.* Similar; in ex. no mint-mark. V. F. » 2 6
- 24394 *R.* Similar; in ex. LVG. V. F. » 6 »
- 24395 *R.* Similar; in ex. SMN. V. F. » 3 6

## JULIAN II

- 24396 *R.* Obv. D. N. CL. IVLIANVS P. P. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* VOT. X. MVL. XX. within laurel-wreath; in ex. S. CONST. C. 144. M. » 2 »
- 24397 *R.* Obv. FL. CL. IVLIANVS PP. AVG. Bust as above. *R.* VOT. X. MVL. XX within laurel-wreath; in ex. P. LVG. C. 146. V. F. » 5 6
- 24398 *R.* — M. » 2 »
- 24399 *R.* Obv. D. N. IVLIANVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. *R.* VOTIS V MVL. TIS X within laurel-wreath; in ex. PCON. C. 160. F. » 2 6

## VALENTINIAN I

- 24400 *R.* Obv. D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *R.* RESTITVTOR REIP. Valentinian standing to r., holding Victory on globe and labarum; in ex. SLVG. C. 18. V. F. » 3 6
- 24401 *R.* Obv. Similar. *R.* VRBS ROMA. Rome seated to l. holding Victory on globe and long sceptre; in ex. TRPS. C. 81. V. F. » 5 »

## VALENS

- 24402 *R.* Obv. D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *R.* RESTITVTOR REIP. Valens standing to r. holding labarum and Victory on globe; in ex. PLVG. C. 28. F. » 3 6
- 24403 *R.* — V. F. » 4 6
- 24404 *R.* *R.* VRBS ROMA. Rome seated to l., holding Victory on globe and sceptre; in ex. RP. C. 109. F. » 2 »
- 24405 *R.* — M. » 1 »
- 24406 *R.* Similar; in ex. TRPS. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 24407 *R.* — V. F. » 3 6
- 24408 *R.* — F. » 2 »
- 24409 *R.* — M. » » 9

## GRATIAN

- 24410 *R.* Obv. D. N. GRATIANVS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *R.* VIRTVS ROMANORVM. Rome seated facing; in ex. TRPS. C. 56. F. » 2 6
- 24411 *R.* — M. » 1 »
- 24412 *R.* Similar, in ex. AQPS. V. F. » 3 6
- 24413 *R.* *R.* VRBS ROMA. Rome seated to l.; in ex. TRPS. C. 86. M. » 1 »
- 24414 *R.* — V. F. » 7 6
- 24415 *R.* Similar; in ex. AQPS. F. » 2 6
- 24416 *R.* — V. F. » 5 »
- 24417 *R.* Similar; in ex. R \* P. F. » 2 »

## VALENTINIAN II

- 24418 *R.* Obv. D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* VIRTVS ROMANORVM. Rome seated to l.; in ex. TRPS. C. 61. V. F. » 4 6
- 24419 *R.* — F. » 2 6

## MAXIMVS

- 24420 *R.* Obv. D. N. MAG. MAXIMVS P. F. AV. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* CONCORDIA AVGGG. Constantinople seated facing, right foot on prow and holding long spear and cornucopiae; in ex. TRPS. C. 1. *RR.* M. » 5 »
- 24421 *R.* *R.* VIRTVS ROMANORVM. Rome seated facing, holding globe and sceptre; in ex. TRPS. C. 20 (10 fr.) *R.* V. F. » 7 6
- 24422 *R.* — F. » 4 »
- 24423 *R.* — M. » 1 »

## HONORIUS

- 24424 *R.* Obv. D. N. HONORIVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed



and draped. *R.* VIRTUS ROMANORVM. Rome seated to l.; in ex. MDPS. C. 59. M. » 1 »

## ARCADIUS

24425 *R.* Obv. D. N. ARCADIVS P. F. AVG. Bust to r. diademed and draped. *R.* VIRTUS ROMANORVM. Rome seated to l.; in ex. MDPS. Sab. 27. F. » 3 6

## HERACLIUS and HERACLIUS CONSTANTINE

24426 *R.* Obv. DD. NN. HERACLIVS. ET.... The two Augusti diademed. *R.* DEVS. ADIVTA. ROMANIS. Cross on globe and three steps. Sab. 58. *RR.* F. » 5 »

24427 *R.* — — — — — M. » 3 6

## CONSTANTINE V and LEO IV

24428 *R.* Obv. COH — SZAHZI — HES. LEON — ECHOH. BA-SILIS. *R.* IHSYS. XRSZYS NICA. Cross on steps. Sab. 4. Pierced. F. » 5 »

## LEO IV

24429 *R.* Obv. LEOH — S. COHSZ — AHZIH. CE — CO. EY. BA-SILIS. *R.* IHSYS. XRSZYS. HICA. Cross on three steps. Sab. 3. M. » 3 6

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1189.)

## ANNE 1702-1714)

## CROWNS

24430 1703. First bust. VIGO beneath. *R.* plain. Edge TERTIO. Rud. XXXVII, 9. *R.* F. D. C. V. F. 1 10 »

24431 — — — — — Unusually fine. V. F. 1 10 »

24432 — — — — — V. F. 1 » »

24433 — — — — — F. » 15 »

24434 1705. QVINTO. *R.* Plumes in the angles. Rud. XXXVII, 17. *R.* Brilliant. Obv. E. F. E. F. 2 5 »

24435 — — — — — Almost as fine. E. F. 2 » »

24436 1706. QVINTO. *R.* Plumes and roses. A nice coin. F. » 15 »

24437 1707. SEXTO. *R.* As last. Struck on a large flan. Rud. XXXVII, 13. V. F. 1 7 6

24438 — — — — — V. F. 1 » »

24439 — — — — — F. » 15 »

24440 — — — — — M. » 7 6

24441 1707. Second bust. Slight variation in the arrangement of the queen's hair. SEPTIMO. *R.* plain. Shields have arms of England and Scotland impaled. Rud. XXXVIII, 17. S. V. F. 1 » »

24442 1707. — — — — — E beneath the bust (for Edinburgh). *R.* Plain: arms as last. SEXTO. Rud. XXXVIII, 9. V. F. » 15 »

24443 — — — — — F. » 10 »

24444 — — — — — F. » 7 6

24445 — — — — — M. » 5 6

24446 1708. E. SEPTIMO. *R.* plain. (The 8 struck over 7.) S. F. » 10 »

24447 — — — — — S. M. » 6 6

24448 1708. No letter under bust. *R.* Plain. SEPTIMO. V. F. » 17 6

24449 — — — — — V. F. » 12 6

24450 — — — — — F. » 10 »

24451 — — — — — M. » 6 »

24452 1708. SEPTIMO. *R.* Plumes in angles. BRI: FR. Rud. XXXVIII, 1. S. V. F. 1 10 »

24453 1713 Third Bust. DVODECIMO. *R.* Plumes and roses. *R.* F. D. C. Obv. nearly so. R. V. F. 1 5 »

24454 — — — — — M. » 7 6

## HALF-CROWNS

24455 1703. First Bust, VIGO beneath. *R.* plain. Rud. XXXVII, 10. V. F. » 8 6

24456 — — — — — *R.* F. D. C. obv. Almost equal. E. F. » 15 »

24457 — — — — — F. » 5 »

24458 — — — — — F. » 4 »

24459 — — — — — M. » 3 »

24460 — — — — — M. » 5 »

24461 1704. TERTIO. Plumes in angles. Scarce date. F. » 6 »

24462 1705. QVINTO. *R.* As last. Scarce date. F. » 6 »

24463 1706. QVINTO. *R.* Roses and plumes. S. F. » 3 6

24464 — — — — — F. D. C. » 18 »

24465 1707. SEXTO. *R.* As last. A brilliant specimen. F. » 7 6

24466 — — — — — M. » 4 »

24467 — — — — — — — — — — —

24468 1707. Second bust. *R.* Arms impaled as upon the second-type crowns. *R.* plain. SEPTIMO. V. F. » 7 6

24469 — — — — — F. » 5 »

24470 — — — — — M. » 3 6

24471 1707. E under bust (for Edinburgh). F. » 3 6

24472 — — — — — M. » 2 6

24473 1708. SEPTIMO. *R.* plain. In brilliant state. F. D. C. » 12 6

24474 — — — — — V. F. » 5 6

24475 — — — — — F. » 4 »

24476 1708. SEPTIMO. *R.* Plumes. S. F. » 4 6

24477 — — — — — S. F. » 3 6

24478 1708. SEPTIMO. E. under bust. *R.* plain. M. » 3 6

24479 1709. OCTAVO. *R.* plain. V. F. » 5 »

24480 — — — — — F. » 4 »

24481 — — — — — M. » 3 »

24482 1709. OCTAVO. E. beneath bust. An extremely rare coin, not in the British Museum and known only to Hawkins as existing in the Wakeford cabinet, see *Hks.* p. 401. In N.C.N.S. Vol. XIX, p. 139, Mr Hoblyn thus speaks of this half-crown: "I was first informed of the existence of the half-crown 1709 E by Mr Burns, of Edinburgh, a gentleman well known to the numismatic world, and of no slight repute for his extensive knowledge of Scottish numismatics; and I have now been favoured with a sight of the coin in the specimen exhibited." *RRR.* F. 1 10 »

24483 — — — — — *RRR.* M. » 15 »

24484 1712. UNDECIMO. *R.* Plumes and roses. S. V. F. » 7 6

24485 — — — — — S. F. » 5 »

24486 1713. DVODECIMO. In brilliant condition. Rare in this state. *R.* Roses and plumes. F. D. C. » 15 »

24487 — — — — — — — — — — —

24488 1714. DECIMO TERTIO. *R.* As last. S. F. » 6 6

## SHILLINGS

24489 1702. First bust. *R.* plain. Rud. XXXVII, 3. S. F. » 5 »

24490 — — — — — S. M. » 3 »

24491 1702. *R.* Plumes. S. M. » 4 »

24492 1702. VIGO, beneath bust. *R.* plain. Rud. XXXVII, 11. R. V. F. » 10 »

24493 1703. VIGO. Second bust. *R.* plain. S. F. D. C. » 7 6

24494 — — — — — S. E. F. » 6 6

24495 — — — — — S. V. F. » 5 »

24496 1705. *R.* Plumes. Rud. XXXVII, 19. S. E. F. » 8 6

24497 — — — — — S. V. F. » 6 6

24498 — — — — — S. F. » 4 6

24499 1705. *R.* Plumes and roses. Rud. XXXVII, 15. R. F. » 6 6

24500 — — — — — — — — — — —

24501 1707. *R.* Plumes and roses. R. F. » 3 6

## AFTER THE UNION

24502 1707. Third bust. *R.* plain. Rud. XXXVIII, 19. S. F. D. C. » 8 6

24503 — — — — — S. E. F. » 6 6

24504 — — — — — S. V. F. » 5 »

24505 — — — — — S. F. » 3 6

24506 1707. *R.* Plumes. Rud. XXXVIII, 3. S. F. » 6 »

24507 — — — — — S. M. » 3 6

24508 1707. E. under bust. (Edinburgh mint.) S. V. F. » 6 6

24509 — — — — — S. F. » 3 »

24510 1707. E \* under bust. — — — — — P. » 2 »

24511 1708. *R.* plain. — — — — — Brilliant. F. D. C. » 7 6

24512 — — — — — — — — — — —

24513 — — — — — — — — — — —

24514 — — — — — — — — — — —

24515 1708. *R.* Plumes. S. V. F. » 7 6

24516 — — — — — S. F. » 5 »

24517 1708. *R.* Plumes and roses. Brilliant. S. F. D. C. » 10 »

24518 — — — — — S. V. F. » 6 6

24519 — — — — — S. F. » 3 6

24520 1708. E. under bust. *R.* plain. S. M. » 3 6

24521 1708. E \* under bust. *R.* plain. S. M. » 3 »

24522 — — — — — S. P. » 1 6

24523 1709. *R.* plain. Brilliant. F. D. C. » 5 »

24524 — — — — — — — — — — —

24525 — — — — — — — — — — —

24526 — — — — — — — — — — —

24527 1709. E \* beneath bust. S. M. » 3 6

24528 1710. *R.* Plumes and roses. Rud. XXXVIII, 7. S. V. F. » 5 »

24529 — — — — — S. F. » 3 »

24530 1711. Fourth bust. *R.* plain. Brilliant. F. D. C. » 4 »

24531 — — — — — — — — — — —

24532 — — — — — — — — — — —

24533 — — — — — — — — — — —

24534 1712. *R.* Plumes and roses. S. V. F. » 5 »

24535 — — — — — S. F. » 3 6

24536 1713. *R.* As last. S. F. » 4 6

24537 1714. *R.* As last. E. F. » 5 6

24538 — — — — — V. F. » 3 6

24539 — — — — — F. » 2 »

(To be continued.)

## MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH COINS

## RARE SILVER PATTERNS &amp; PROOFS

(References to Spink & Son's illustrated catalogue of Mr H. Montagu's Patterns and Proofs, Geo I — Victoria, and to George Marshall's Silver Coinage of Great Britain 1662-1837.)

24540 James II, 1688. Pattern for a sixty shilling piece. Fine bust of the deposed King. 60 beneath. *R.* Fine shield of arms, crowned, surrounded by the Order of the Thistle. Edge plain. A magnificent specimen of this beautiful and interesting pattern. Marshall, p. 142, no 2. Only 60 of these were struck. *RR.* F. D. C. 7 10 »

- 24541 **William III.** Proof crown, 1696. Fine portrait. Edge plain. Not mentioned by Marshall. *Not quite Mint state, but extremely fine.* RR. E. F. 5 10 "
- 24542 — Proof shilling, 1698. Edge plain. Of the highest rarity: the reverse is from a flawed die. RR. E. F. 8 " "
- 24543 **George II.** Proof sixpence 1728, young head. Edge plain. *An extremely scarce coin.* RR. V. F. 4 10 "
- 24544 **George III.** Pattern crown, 1817. Large bust of the King, r. GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIARUM REX 1817. W. WYON: beneath bust. R. Shaped shield, crowned. INCORRUPTA FIDES VERITASQUE. Edge plain. Marshall, p. 147. *Excessively rare; very few are known.* Brilliant state. RR. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 596. F. D. C. 20 " "
- 24545 — Pattern crown, 1817. Large head of the King, r. W. WYON. beneath. GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIARUM REX FID: 1817. R. Three female figures, representing *Britannia*, *Hibernia*, and *Scotia*, distinguished by St George's Cross, the Harp and Thistle, and their heads adorned by the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle respectively; a small palm branch and rudder in the exergue. FOEDUS INVIO-LABILE. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 595. Marshall, p. 147, no 17. Edge plain. Beautifully toned; brilliant. *An MS. note in Marshall, Cuff's own copy, states only 50 of these pieces were struck in silver.* RR. F. D. C. 13 " "
- 24546 — Mudie's Pattern crown, undated. Bust of the King, r. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. Beneath the bust I.M.D. and T.W.F. R. Arms in four shields, crowned. In the centre St George and the Dragon, surrounded by the Garter, from which spring four sceptre-like ornaments, at the ends of which are respectively disposed the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle and Hanoverian horse. No legend. Mills *Fecit* against edge. Marshall, p. 148, no 19. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 604. *In the most beautiful state of preservation.* R. F. D. C. 5 10 "
- 24547 — Proof half-crown, 1816. Type as the circulating coin. Edge plain. *Finely toned and very scarce as a proof.* *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 605. R. F. D. C. 3 10 "
- 24548 — Proof half-crown, 1817. Similar in type to the last piece, but edge grained. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 607. Toned. R. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 24549 — Proof half-crown, 1817. Small bust of the King. Large lettering. Edge plain. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 608. Brilliant. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 24550 — Pattern Halfpenny, undated. Bust of the King, laureate. r. GEORGIVS-III-REX. R. VIVAT! right across the field. Edge, inscribed incusely, ARMIS TUTERIS MORIBUS ORNES. *This remarkable piece, which in silver may be considered as nearly unique, was probably struck by Droz or Moore as a pattern after the King's recovery from serious illness in the year 1789. This is Mr Montagu's own specimen.* *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 669. Montagu, no 14. F. 5 " "
- 24551 — Pattern shilling, 1764, by Tanner. Youthful bust of the King. GEORGIVS-III-DEI-GRATIA. R. Type as the Northumberland shillings. Edge plain. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 611. *A beautifully toned specimen, from the Christmas sale.* R. F. D. C. 4 " "
- 24552 — Pattern shilling, 1775, by Tanner. Obv. same as last. R. nearly so, but with 8 strings to harp in lieu of 7. Edge plain. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 612. *Of the highest rarity, not mentioned by Marshall. This brilliant specimen is from the Greaves, Forster, Lake Price, Brice and Montagu collections.* RR. F. D. C. 12 10 "
- 24553 — Pattern shilling, 1778, by Yeo. Much older bust, r. R. As last. Edge plain. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 613. Brilliant condition. From the Montagu collection. R. F. D. C. 5 " "
- 24554 — Another, not quite so brilliant. R. E. F. 3 10 "
- 24555 — Pattern shilling, 1786. Type almost exactly as the well-known shilling of 1787. This however does not shew ermine in the Hanoverian shield on R. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 614. *Of the very highest rarity, only two others being known, of which two, one is now in the British Museum and the other in the collection of a well-known amateur. This specimen now offered is in perfect condition and was successively in the cabinets of Messrs Cuff, Marshall, Wakeford and Montagu. No dot above the head, or either side of date. Edge obliquely grained.* RRR. F. D. C. 10 " "
- 24556 — Proof shilling, 1787. No ermine in the Arms of Hanover, and without dot over the King's head, and only after GRATIA. Edge plain. Of the abnormal weight of 115 grains. *Extremely rare of this type and weight.* *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 617. From the *Bergne* cabinet, *Wakeford* sale, and *Montagu* collection. RR. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 24557 — Proof shilling, 1787, by Pingo. Dot over the King's head, and ermine in the Hanoverian Arms. Edge plain. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 616. *Beautifully toned, brilliant.* S. F. D. C. " 15 "
- 24558 — Pattern shilling, 1798, by Pingo. Similar to the last in type, but without dot over the head and only after Gratia. Edge obliquely grained. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 621. *This piece, known as the Dorrien and Mogens shilling is very rare, but very few having escaped the melting-pot, to which, according to Hawkins (q. v.) the whole issue was ordered to be consigned by*
- an Order in Council. From the Addington and Montagu cabinets. Brilliant.* RR. F. D. C. 4 15 "
- 24559 — Proof shilling, 1817. Usual type, but edge plain. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 623. *In Brilliant state.* S. F. D. C. 1 5 "
- 24560 Another. The same, but hardly so fine. S. E. F. " 15 "
- 24561 — Proof shilling, 1820. As before, but edge grained. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 625. From the *Bieber* collection. S. F. D. C. 1 5 "
- 24562 — Pattern shilling or guinea (no date); small head, r., laureate. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. No artist's initials. R. Square ornate shield, crowned. Edge straight graining. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 588, where this piece is illustrated. *Of the greatest rarity.* Marshall, no 14. From the *Montagu* collection. RRR. F. D. C. 12 10 "
- 24563 — Pattern Sixpence, or half-sovereign, 1816. Large bust of the King, r. Legend, divided by the head, as last piece, but in very small lettering. R. Shield, within the Garter, crowned. Date disposed each side of crown. BRITT: REX FID: DEF: in upper part of coin and divided by the crown *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 589 (For illustration, see, no 560 in same work). *An extremely rare little pattern.* Edge plain. RR. F. D. C. 7 10 "
- 24564 — Another, equally rare, but edge grained. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 590. From the *Cuff*, *Murchison*, *Bergue*, *Brice* and *Montagu* cabinets. Perfect condition. RR. F. D. C. 8 10 "
- 24565 — Pattern Bank Token for nine pence; 1812. R. In four lines, BANK TOKEN 9<sup>d</sup>. 1812, within wreath. Edge plain. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 648. *Very scarce.* R. F. D. C. 1 10 "
- 24566 **George IV.** Pattern crown by Mills. Very large head to left. GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA MDCCCXX. C. MILLS F. on truncation of neck. R. Royal Arms within the Garter, surmounted by crown and helmet, ornamented with scrolls and crest. Supporters standing upon band, &c. Beneath, PVB. BY. R. WHITEAVES. Legend. BRITANNIARUM ET HAN. REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. Edge plain. Marshall, p. 150, no 23. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 949. From the *Bergne* cabinet, 1873. *Of great rarity, as, according to Mr Cuff, only 40 pieces were struck in silver and one in gold. Brilliant.* RR. F. D. C. 23 10 "
- 24567 — Proof crown, 1821. R. St. George and Dragon. Edge, inscribed, DECUS ET TUTAMEN. ANNO REGNI TERTIO. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 952. *Extremely rare, as on account of the blunder (TERTIO in lieu of SECUNDO) very few of these were issued. A beautiful tone.* RR. F. D. C. 6 " "
- 24568 — Proof crown, 1821. Similar type. SECUNDO. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 951. *A most magnificent proof, the prominent parts frosted and all in perfect and brilliant condition.* Rare as a proof. R. F. D. C. 2 10 "
- 24569 — Proof crown, 1822. As the last piece, but edge TERTIO. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 953. *A very beautiful and scarce proof.* R. F. D. C. 2 " "
- 24570 — Pattern crown, 1825, by Wyon. Edge plain. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 954. *Much rarer than the crown of 1826 which has inscribed edge.* Brilliant. R. F. D. C. 10 " "
- 24571 — Proof Half-crown, 1820. Rose shamrock and thistle type. Edge grained. R. F. D. C. 1 10 "
- 24572 — Proof Half-crown, 1821. Type as last. R. From a die slightly differing, 8 strings to harp only instead of 10 as upon the proof of 1820. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 959. Edge grained. *An exceedingly fine proof from Lord Dillon's cabinet.* Toned. R. F. D. C. 2 " "
- 24573 — Proof Half-crown, 1825. By W. Wyon. R. Square shield of Arms, motto beneath. Edge plain. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 965. *Very scarce of this date and with the edge plain.* RR. F. D. C. 3 10 "
- 24574 — Proof Half-crown, 1826. Edge grained. Brilliant state. S. F. D. C. " 15 6
- 24575 — Pattern shilling, 1825. R. Nearly as the well-known "lion" shilling, but the lion is smaller and the crown upon which he stands is narrower, and of greater depth. Legend: BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF: (The ordinary shillings read FIDEI DEFENSOR). Edge grained. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 976. From the J. Marshall, Brice and Montagu cabinets. (*Excessively rare, Bieber's specimen £ 9.*) RR. F. D. C. 7 " "
- 24576 — Proof "lion" shilling, 1825. Scarce date. Brilliant. F. D. C. 1 " "
- 24577 — Proof "lion" shilling, 1826. Brilliant. S. F. D. C. " 12 6
- 24578 — Proof "lion" shilling, 1826. Brilliant. F. D. C. " 15 "
- 24579 **William IV.** Pattern crown. UNDATED. Obv. As the usual pattern of 1831. R. BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF: Shield of Arms on richly decorated mantle. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 1098. Edge plain. *Of excessive rarity, nearly unique. (Note the curious duplication of titles on this remarkable coin.)* RRR. V. F. 20 " "
- 24580 **Victoria.** Pattern crown, 1845. W. WYON. R. A. on truncation. Edge plain. *Very rare as a proof.* *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 1612. Brilliant. RR. F. D. C. 14 " "
- 24581 — Pattern crown, 1846. "Gothic" type, but with the Queen's bodice plain. From the *Sainthill*, *Addington* and *Montagu* collections. *Spink & Son's Catalogue*, no 1614. Brilliant. RRR. F. D. C. 17 10 "

Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

- of its genuineness and its reduction in value from fourpence to two-pence. S. F. " 1 6
- 24639 **Lion or Hardhead.** A large M. crowned. MARIA·D·G·SCOTOR REGINA. R. A Lion rampant: an open crown above. VICIT·VERITAS·1558. Countermarked as last piece. Burns, No 873. R. M. " 2 6
- 24640 **Penny.** Full faced bust wearing single arched crown. MARIA D G R SCOTORVM. R. A foliated cross with alternate crowns and cinquefoils in the angles. OPI DVM EDN BVR. Burns, No 864 var. RR. V. F. 4 " "

## JAMES VI 1567-1602

- 24641 **Plack.** Arms of Scotland crowned. IACOBVS 6 D.G.R. SCOTOR. R. A thistle crowned. OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI. Burns, No 960. M. " " 6
- 24642 — Another. V. F. " 1 6
- 24643 — Similar, but reading IACOB' 6 D.G.R.SCO' and OPPID'. EDINB'. Burns, No 961. M. " " 6
- 24644 — Another. F. " 1 "
- 24645 — Similar, but with inner circles round the Arms and thistle. Burns, No 962. M. " " 9
- 24646 — Another. F. " 1 6
- 24647 **Twopenny Plack.** I.R. Crowned within a beaded circle. IACOB' 6 D. G. R. SCO'. R. A Lion rampant, crowned. Two pellets behind; the whole within a beaded circle. VINCIT VERITAS. Burns, No 967. M. " " 9
- 24648 — Another. F. " 1 6

## AS JAMES I OF ENGLAND 1603-1625

- 24649 **Twopence.** A thistle with three heads within a beaded circle, IACOBVS. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRIT. R. A Lion rampant wearing a crown; behind it two pellets. FRANCIE·ET·HIBERNIE REX. Burns, No 993. M. " 1 "
- 24650 — Another. F. " 2 "
- 24651 — Similar, but reading D. G. on obverse and FRAN·&·HIB·REX. Burns, No 995. S. F. " 3 6

## CHARLES I 1625-1649

- 24652 **Twopence or Turner.** Similar to the last but reading CAROLVS. instead of IACOBVS. Burns, No 1039. S. M. " 1 "
- 24653 — The numeral II crowned between C—R. three lozenges below. CAR·D·G·SCOT·ANG·FRA·ET·HIB·R. R. A thistle-head and two leaves, crowned. NEMO·ME·IMPVNE·LACESSET. Burns, No 1042. V. F. " 1 "
- 24654 — A variety with smaller C—R. V. F. " 1 "

## CHARLES I &amp; II

- 24655 **Turner or Bodle.** C. R. Crowned within a circle. The numeral II at the side. CAR·D·G·SCOT·ANG·FRA·ET·HIB·R. R. A thistle-head with two leaves within a circle. NEMO·ME·IMPVNE·LACESSET. Burns, No 1044. F. " " 6
- 24656 — A variety without the numeral indicating the value. Burns, No 1046. F. " " 6
- 24657 — Another. V. F. " 1 "

## CHARLES II 1660-1685

- 24658 **Bawbee or Sixpenny.** Laureated and draped bust I. CAR·II·D·G·SCO·AN·FRA·ET·HIB·R. R. A two-leaved thistle crowned NEMO·ME·IMPVNE·LACESSET 1677. (vide Burns, No 1059). F. " 1 6
- 24659 — Another. V. F. " 3 6
- 24660 — Similar, but dated 1678. M. " " 6
- 24661 — Another. F. " 1 6
- 24662 — Another (pierced). V. F. " 2 "
- 24663 — A variety of 1677 reading ANG. R. F. " 5 6
- 24664 **Bodle.** A sword and sceptre crossed; above a crown. CAR·II·D·G·SCO·ANG·FRA·ET·HIB·REX. R. A two-leaved thistle. NEMO·ME·IMPVNE·LACESSET 1677. Burns, No 1060. M. " " 3
- 24665 — Another. F. " " 9
- 24666 — Another. V. F. " 1 6

## WILLIAM AND MARY 1688-1694

- 24667 **Bawbee or Sixpenny.** Busts conjoined I. GVL·ET·MAR·D·G·MAG·BR·FRA·ET·HIB·REX·ET·REGINA. R. A two-leaved thistle crowned. NEMO, &c. 1692. Burns, No 1072. M. " 1 "
- 24668 — Similar, but dated 1693. S. M. " 1 6
- 24669 **Bodle, Turner or Twopenny.** W. M. in monogram crowned. D·G·MAG·BR., &c., &c. R. As the Bawbee. Dated 1692. Burns, No 1073. F. " 1 "
- 24670 — Another. V. F. " 2 "
- 24671 — Similar, but dated 1694. M. " " 9

## WILLIAM II (OF SCOTLAND) 1694-1702

- 24672 **Turner, Bodle or Twopenny.** A sword and sceptre in saltire below a crown. GVL·D·G·MAG·BRIT., &c., &c. R. As last. Dated 1695. Burns, No 1082. M. " " 6
- 24673 — Another. V. F. " 2 "
- 24674 — Similar, but dated 1696. S. F. " 1 "

THE END.

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

## 18th Century.

(Continued from p. 1194.)

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

## HALFPENNIES

- 24676 NORTHAMPTON. Bust I. 1794. R. A castle and Lion. Edge inscribed. (1) F. " " 3
- 24677 — Another. (1) V. F. " " 6

## NORTHUMBERLAND

## HALFPENNIES

- 24678 NEWCASTLE. A sailor. R. Lion trembling. 1795. S. (11) M. " 1 "
- 24679 — Man in barge 1795. R. Shepherd. (22) M. " 1 "

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

## FIVE SHILLING PIECE

- 24680 NOTTINGHAM. A fleece suspended from a tree DAVIDSON AND HAWKSLEY. R. Fasces and Lance, bearing a cap of Liberty upon its point, crossed. ARNOLD—WORKS on either side: 1791 above and A—CROWN below. RRR. V. F. 2 5 "

## SHILLING

- 24681 NOTTINGHAM. Same type as last but smaller, and reading ONE SHILLING. RRR. F. " 10 "

## SIXPENCE

- 24682 NOTTINGHAM. Same type as last, but smaller and reading SIX·PENCE. RRR. V. F. " 10 "

## HALFPENNY

- 24683 NOTTINGHAM. DONALD & Co. &c., &c. R. Beehive and bees. 1792. (4) F. " " 6

## OXFORDSHIRE

## HALFPENNY

- 24684 BANBURY. Bust three-quarters r. R. The Sun. (W<sup>m</sup> Rusher.) (2) V. F. " " 6
- 24685 — Another. (2) F. D. C. " 1 "

## SHROPSHIRE

## HALFPENNIES

- 24686 COALBROOK DALE. A bridge with vessel sailing under it. 1792. R. Inclined plane. (9) F. " " 3
- 24687 — Another. (9) V. F. " " 6
- 24688 — A variety with flat topped I in date on reverse. (10) F. " " 3
- 24689 — Another. (10) V. F. " " 9
- 24690 — A period after KETLEY. (11) F. " " 9
- 24691 — Another. (11) F. D. C. " 1 6
- 24692 — The tops of the I's slope to the left. (13) F. " " 9
- 24693 — Another. (13) F. D. C. " 1 6
- 24694 — As last but a period after KETLEY. S. (14) F. " 1 "
- 24695 — The lamps on bridge are upon single upright supports. (16) F. " 1 "
- 24696 SHREWSBURY. Arms of the borough. SHREWSBURY HALFPENNY 1793. R. Blank. Edge " Payable at Shrewsbury ". Unpublished. Possibly a trial of the die for the obverse as the impression is particularly sharp. RR. F. D. C. " 7 6
- 24697 — As last. R. A woolpack. (18) F. " " 9
- 24698 — Similar, but the legend separated by a wider space under the shield. (19) F. " " 3
- 24699 — Another. (19) V. F. " " 9
- 24700 — One corner of the woolpack points to the first limb of N in MANUFACTORY. (20) F. " " 3
- 24701 — Another. (20) V. F. " " 9
- 24702 — As last. R. Bishop Blaize. S. (21) M. " " 6
- 24703 — Another. S. (21) F. " 1 "
- 24704 — As last but dated 1794. R. A woolpack as before. (23d) M. " " 3
- 24705 — Another. (23d) V. F. " " 9
- 24706 — Another. (23d) F. D. C. " 1 6
- 24707 — Edge plain; not in collar. S. (23f) F. " 1 6

## SOMERSETSHIRE

## PENNIES

- 24708 BATH. View of the ABBEY CHURCH—BATH. R. View of the GUILD—HALL BATH. (2) F. " 1 6
- 24709 — Another. (2) F. D. C. " 3 6
- 24710 — Entrance to the BOTANIC GARDENS. R. A ruined wall (with Hyssop growing thereon), and a large tree. S. (3) F. D. C. " 2 6
- 24711 — A camel. R. India House 1794. (6) F. D. C. " 2 6

## HALF-PENNIES

- 24712 BATH. Entrance to the BOTANIC GARDENS. R. Ruined wall and tree as on the penny. (22) V. F. " " 6
- 24713 — Another. (22) F. D. C. " 1 "
- 24714 — GLOVERS LONDON SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM



WAREROOMS, &c., &c. *R.*. Continuation of inscription.

24715	— The City Arms and supporters 1794. <i>R.</i> . A female pointing to a prison to which an infant is walking holding a key. <i>R.</i>	(24 ) F. D. C. » 1 »
24716	— Similar, but the infant's robe does not extend over his shoulder.	(28 ) V. F. » 2 6
24717	— Another.	(29 ) V. F. » » 6
24718	— As reverse of last, but with robe over the shoulder of infant. <i>R.</i> . Bust of JOHN HOWARD. S.	(30 ) F. D. C. » 1 »
24719	— PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL. S.	(30a) V. F. » 1 6
24720	— Bust of BLADUD to l. <i>R.</i> . A tea urn. 1794.	(31 ) F. » » 3
24721	— Another.	(31 ) V. F. » » 6
24722	— Another.	(31 ) F. D. C. » 1 »
24723	— <i>R.</i> . A building. (Small flan.)	(32 ) F. D. C. » » 9
24724	— Another on a large flan.	(32 ) V. F. » 1 »
24725	— Camel. <i>R.</i> . India House. 1794.	(40 ) V. F. » » 3
24726	— Another.	(40 ) F. D. C. » » 9
24727	— PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL.	(40c) E. F. » 2 »
24728	— YORKBUILT A. M. 1223, &c., &c.	(40e) V. F. » 1 »
24729	— Another.	(40e) F. D. C. » 1 6
24730	— Edge plain. (Rounded.)	(40g) V. F. » » 9
24731	— Bust of Alfred the Great r. <i>R.</i> . A wall and Towers.	(54 ) V. F. » » 6
24732	— Another.	(54 ) F. D. C. » 1 »
24733	— I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND ONE HALF-PENNY. <i>R.</i>	(54a) F. D. C. » 3 6
24734	— Arms and supporters of Bath, in a sunk oval. <i>R.</i> . ALL SAINTS CHAPEL.	(58 ) V. F. » 2 »
24735	— CROSS BATH PUMP ROOM.	(61 ) F. D. C. » 2 6
24736	— FREE CHURCH.	(62 ) V. F. » 2 »
24737	— FREE SCHOOL.	(63 ) F. D. C. » 2 6
24738	— GENERAL HOSPITAL.	(64 ) F. » 1 »
24739	— KENSINGTON CHAPEL.	(65 ) F. D. C. » 2 6
24740	— ST. MARYS CHAPEL.	(67 ) F. D. C. » 2 6
24741	— PRIVATE BATHS STALL STREET.	(68 ) V. F. » 2 »
24742	— INTERIOR OF NEW PUMP ROOM, &c.	(71 ) F. D. C. » 2 6
24743	— NEW ROOMS.	(72 ) F. D. C. » 2 6
24744	— A bronzed proof, brilliant.	(72 ) F. D. C. » 3 6
24745	BRIDGEWATER. A building. 1794. <i>R.</i> . Town arms.	(74 ) V. F. » » 9
24746	— Another, brilliant.	F. D. C. » 1 »
24747	— PAYABLE IN LONDON. Brilliant. S.	(74d) F. D. C. » 2 »
24748	BRISTOL. A Tower with spire. <i>R.</i> . A building 1793.	(77 ) V. F. » » 3
24749	— Another.	F. D. C. » » 6
24750	— Arms of Bristol. <i>R.</i> . A draped male figure leaning upon a stick round which a serpent is twined. ( <i>I. Chester's.</i> ) <i>R.</i>	(78 ) F. D. C. » 2 »
24751	— <i>R.</i> . View of the EXCHANGE BRISTOL 1796.	(79 ) V. F. » 1 6
24752	— A bale, with crest, a leopard, above it. <i>R.</i> . Justice standing to r. 1795. ( <i>Niblock &amp; Hunter's.</i> )	(87 ) V. F. » » 6
24753	— Another.	(87 ) F. D. C. » 1 »
24754	— Similar, but the S's are larger than the other letters.	(88 ) V. F. » » 6
24755	— Another.	(88 ) F. D. C. » 1 »
24756	— Two men talking. <i>R.</i> . A bridge. ( <i>Niblock's.</i> ) <i>R.</i>	(89 ) F. » 1 »
24757	— Another. <i>RR.</i> in this condition.	(89 ) E. F. » 5 6
24758	— From a different die. <i>RR.</i>	(90 ) V. F. » 4 6
24759	CREWKERNE. A man working a loom. <i>R.</i> . PAYABLE ON DEMAND, &c., &c. 1797. ( <i>Sparkes &amp; Gidley's.</i> ) S.	(92 ) M. » » 9
24760	DUNKIRK. A Fleece. <i>R.</i> . A factory. DUNKIRK above FACTORY 1795 below. <i>R.</i>	(93 ) F. D. C. » 2 »
24761	— The name spelled correctly DUNKIRK.	(95 ) F. » » 6
24762	— Another.	(95 ) F. D. C. » 1 »
24763	YEOVIL. A man working a loom. <i>R.</i> . B. & C. YEOVIL 1797.	(96 ) M. » » 9
24764	— Another. <i>RR.</i> in this state.	(96 ) V. F. » 4 6

## FARTHING

24765	BATH. A tea chest. <i>R.</i> . The INDIA HOUSE 1794. ( <i>Lambe's.</i> )	(97 ) F. D. C. » 1 »
24766	— <i>R.</i> . A monogram L. L. 1795. ( <i>Lambe's.</i> )	(98 ) F. D. C. » 1 »
24767	— Bust of Bladud l. <i>R.</i> . Bladud driving swine 1794.	(101) F. D. C. » 1 »
24768	— <i>R.</i> . A building 1795. ( <i>Heath's.</i> )	(102) V. F. » » 9
24769	— Another.	(102) F. D. C. » 1 »

(To be continued.)

## CONTINENTAL

(Continued from p. 990.)

## Miscellaneous Copper Coins.

## AUSTRIA

24770	Francis II. 1800. 6 Kreuzer. Bust to r.	F. » » 3
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24771	1816. Kreuzer. Crowned shield.	F. D. C. » » 6
24772	— $\frac{1}{2}$ Kreuzer.	V. F. » » 3
24773	1848. 2 Kreuzer.	V. F. » » 6
24774	1851. Kreuzer. Crowned double eagle.	F. D. C. » » 3
24775	1852.	F. D. C. » » 3
24776	1852. 5 Centesimi. IMPERO AVSTRIACO.	V. F. » » 3
24777	1860. 4 Kreuzer. Crowned double eagle.	V. F. » » 3

## BELGIUM

24778	Maria Theresa. 1780. Liard. AD USUM BELGII AVSTR. for Brabant.	V. F. » » 3
24779	Joseph II. 1789. Half Liard.	V. F. » » 3
24780	Francis II. 1793. Liard.	V. F. » » 6
24781	Kingdom. Leopold I. 1834. 5 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 3
24782	1848. 2 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 3
24783	1851. 5 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 6
24784	1853. 10 Centimes. Bust to l.	F. D. C. » » 6
24785	1856. 5 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 3
24786	1875. 2 Centimes.	V. F. » » 3
24787	1876.	F. D. C. » » 3
24788	— 1 Centime.	F. D. C. » » 3
24789	1885. Medalet of the Antwerp Universal Exhibition.	F. D. C. » » 3

## BRUNEI

24790	1304 A. H. Sultanate of Brunei. 1 Cent.	F. D. C. » 1 »
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## CHILI

24791	1853. Centavo. ECONOMIA ES RIQUEZA.	F. » » 3
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## DENMARK

24792	Christian VIII. Shilling. 1842 and 1853.	F. D. C. » » 6
24793	Frederick VII. Shilling. 1856.	F. D. C. » » 3
24794	Christian IX. Shilling. 1867.	F. D. C. » » 3

## DOMINICA

24795	1891. 5 Centesimos.	F. D. C. » » 3
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## FINLAND

24796	Alexander II. 1866. 5 Penniä.	V. F. » » 3
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## FRANCE

24797	Henri IV. Double tournois. Undated.	F. » » 3
24797 <sup>a</sup>	— 1603.	V. F. » » 6
24798	Louis XIII. Double tournois 1622 and 1628.	V. F. » » 3
24798 <sup>a</sup>	— 1642. Different type.	V. F. » » 6
24799	Louis XIV. Jeton. Obv. LODOVICVS XIII D. G. FRAN. ET NA. Laureated bust to l. <i>R.</i> . WVLF. LAVFER IN NVRMBERG. Crowned shield.	V. F. » » 6
24800	— Jeton of Dijon. 1705. Obv. IVL. CLOPIN. ESCR. CONER. AV PARL. VIC. MAIEVR DE DION. Crowned shield. <i>R.</i> . NON FLORE SED FRVCTV. Crowned shield supported by two winged lions.	F. » » 6
24801	— Liard. 1656 and 1696.	F. » » 3
24802	— Weight for 1 Pistol. Obv. LVD. XIII. D. G. FR. ET. NA. REX. Laur. head to r. <i>R.</i> . I   PISTOL   w under three fleurs de lys.	V. F. » 1 »
24803	— Weight for $\frac{1}{2}$ Pistol. Same type.	V. F. » 1 »
24804	Louis XV. Jeton. Obv. LVD. XV. REX. CHRISTIANISS. Laur. head to r. <i>R.</i> . INEXHAUSTIS GENEROSA METALLIS; in ex. TRESOR ROYAL. 1752. A mine with workmen.	V. F. » » 6
24805	— Sou. 1771. Crowned square shield.	F. » » 3
24806	Louis XVI. Double sou. 1782. Same type.	V. F. » 1 »
24807	— 1783.	F. » » 3
24808	— Liard. 1783.	V. F. » » 3
24809	— Double sou. 1791.	V. F. » » 6
24810	— 12 Deniers. 1791. Constitutional type.	F. » 1 »
24811	— Double sou. 1792.	V. F. » 1 »
24812	— Five sols. 1792. Monneron frères.	V. F. » » 6
24813	— Two sols. 1791.	F. » » 3
24814	Republic. 5 Centimes. An 7. MM. A and BB.	F. » » 6
24815	— Centime. An 6 and 7.	F. D. C. » » 3
24816	— Décime. An 8. MM. AA.	F. » 1 »
24817	— Medalet. Obv. CAISSE D'ESCOMPTE. A cock to l.; in ex. VIGILANCE 1797. <i>R.</i> . In ex. ASSOCIATION IV. FRIMAL. Goddess standing to l.	V. F. » » 6
24818	Second Republic. 1848. Centime.	F. D. C. » » 3
24819	— 1849.	F. D. C. » » 6
24820	— 1851.	F. D. C. » » 6
24821	Napoleon III. 1853. 5 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 3
24822	— 1854. 10 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 3
24823	— 1857. Centime.	F. D. C. » » 3
24824	— 1861. 2 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 3
24825	— 1862. 5 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 3
24826	Third Republic. 1871. 10 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 3
24827	— 1872. Centime.	F. D. C. » » 3
24828	— 1876. 5 Centimes.	F. D. C. » » 3

## GERMANY

24829	Nuremberg Token. TVE MARIA GRACIA. Shield with fleur de lys.	F. D. C. » 1 »
24830	— Obv. HANNS KRAYWINCKEL. IN. NV. Helmeted bust to r. <i>R.</i> . GOTT. ALLEIN. DIE. HERE. SEI.	V. F. » 1 »

24831	Nassau. 1842. Kreuzer.	V. F.	»	»	3
24832	Baden. 1859. —	V. F.	»	»	3
24833	Saxony. 1863. 5 Pfennig.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24834	Baden. 1871. Kreuzer. Obv. ZU DES DEUTSCHEN REICHES FRIEDENSFEIER 1871.	F. D. C.	»	»	6

## GREECE

24835	Otho. 1833. 5 Lepta.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24836	George. 1869. 10 Lepta.	V. F.	»	»	6
24837	— — Lepton.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
24838	— 1882. 10 Lepta.	F. D. C.	»	»	3

## HOLLAND

24839	Gelders. 1783. Doit. R. IN DEO EST SPES NOSTRA. Crowned shield.	V. F.	»	»	3
24840	William I. 1822. Cent.	V. F.	»	»	6
24841	— 1823. —	F.	»	»	3
24842	— 1828. —	V. F.	»	»	6
24843	William III. 1875. —	F. D. C.	»	»	3
24844	— 1877 and 1881.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents.	F. D. C.	»	»	3

## INDO-CHINA

24845	1888. Cent.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
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## ITALY

24846	Napoleon I. 1808. Centesimo.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24847	— 1810. 5 Centesimi.	V. F.	»	»	6
24848	— 1813. Soldo.	F.	»	»	6
24849	Victor Emanuel. 1859. 5 Centesimi.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
24850	— 1861. —	F. D. C.	»	»	3
24851	— 1861. 2 Centesimi.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
24852	Venice. Provisional Government, 1849. 5 Centesimi.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24853	Tuscany. Leopold II. 1830. 4 Quattrini.	F.	»	»	3
24854	Papal States. Gregory XVI. 1831. Baiocco.	F.	»	»	3
24855	— 1835. Quattrino.	V. F.	»	»	3
24856	— 1841. Baiocco.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24857	— 1842. Mezzo Baiocco.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24858	— 1846. Baiocco.	V. F.	»	»	3
24859	— 1848. 2 Baiocchi.	V. F.	»	»	6
24860	— Mezzo Baiocco.	V. F.	»	»	3
24861	Pius IX. 1850. 5 Baiocchi.	V. F.	»	»	1
24862	— 1850. 2 Baiocchi.	V. F.	»	»	6
24863	— 1851. 5 Baiocchi.	V. F.	»	»	1
24864	— 1867. Soldo. Bust to l.	F.	»	»	3
24865	— 1868. 4 Soldi.	V. F.	»	»	6
24866	Two-Sicilies. Ferdinand IV. 1792. Grano.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24867	— 1804. 10 Grani.	M.	»	»	3
24868	— 1814. Grano.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
24869	Francis I. 10 Tornesi. 1825.	F.	»	»	3
24870	Ferdinand II. 2 Tornesi. 1852.	V. F.	»	»	3
24871	Francis II. — 1859.	F. D. C.	»	»	6

## LUXEMBOURG

24872	1855. 10 Centimes.	F. D. C.	»	»	3
24873	— 5 Centimes.	F. D. C.	»	»	3

## MONACO

24874	Honoré V. 1838. Décime.	V. F.	»	»	6
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## PORTUGAL

24875	Pedro II. 1699. 10 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	1
24876	Jose I. 1751. 3 Reis.	F.	»	»	6
24877	Maria I. 1787. 20 Reis. Countermarked.	M.	»	»	6
24878	— 1797. 5 Reis.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24879	— 1799. —	V. F.	»	»	3
24880	Jao. 1815. 20 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	3
24881	— 1820. 40 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	3
24882	— 1821. 10 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	6
24883	Maria II. 1848. 20 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	6
24884	— 1851. 10 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	6
24885	Louis I. 1882. 20 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	6
24886	— 10 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	3
24887	— 5 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	3
24888	— 1883. 20 Reis.	V. F.	»	»	6
24889	— 1884. —	V. F.	»	»	3

## ROUMANIA

24890	Charles I. 1867. 5 Bani.	V. F.	»	»	3
24891	— 1882. —	V. F.	»	»	3
24892	— 2 Bani.	V. F.	»	»	3

## RUSSIA

24893	Peter the Great. Kopeck.	V. F.	»	»	6
24894	Catherine II. 1780. 5 Kopecks.	F.	»	»	3
24895	— 1788. —	V. F.	»	»	1
24896	— 1791. —	V. F.	»	»	9
24897	— 1795. Denga.	V. F.	»	»	3
24898	Paul I. 1798. Kopeck.	V. F.	»	»	6
24899	Alexander I. 1811. 2 Kopecks.	V. F.	»	»	6
24900	— 1812. —	F.	»	»	3
24901	— 1814. —	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24902	— 1823. —	F.	»	»	3
24903	— 1824. —	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24904	Nicholas I. 1831. 5 Kopecks.	F.	»	»	3

24905	1840. 3 Kopecks.	V. F.	»	»	6
24906	— $\frac{1}{2}$ Kopeck.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24907	1843. 3 Kopecks.	F. D. C.	»	»	9
24908	1852. 5 Kopecks.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24909	— 3 Kopecks.	F.	»	»	3
24910	Alexander II. 1859. 5 Kopecks.	V. F.	»	»	6
24911	— 1864. —	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24912	— 3 Kopecks.	V. F.	»	»	3
24913	1865. 5 Kopecks.	V. F.	»	»	3
24914	1874. —	V. F.	»	»	6
24915	— 2 Kopecks.	V. F.	»	»	6
24916	1882. 3 Kopecks.	V. F.	»	»	3

## SPAIN

24917	Ferdinand VII. 1812. 8 Maravedis.	V. F.	»	»	3
24918	— 1820. —	V. F.	»	»	3
24919	Isabella II. 1844. —	V. F.	»	»	6
24920	— 1864. 25 Centimos de Real.	F.	»	»	3
24921	— 1867. 5 Centimos de Escudo.	V. F.	»	»	6
24922	Republic. 1870. 10 Granos.	V. F.	»	»	3
24923	Don Carlos. 1875. 10 Centimos.	V. F.	»	»	9
24924	Alfonso XII. 1877. —	V. F.	»	»	3
24925	— 5 Centimos.	V. F.	»	»	3

## SWEDEN

24926	Charles XIV. 1836. Shilling.	V. F.	»	»	3
24927	— 1837. —	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24928	Charles XV. 1863. 5 Ore.	F. D. C.	»	»	6
24929	Oscar II. 1873. 2 Ore.	F. D. C.	»	»	3

(To be continued.)

## PAPER MONEY

(Continued from p. 1159).

24930	Russia. Perna. 19 Kopecks. 1860. Crown.	F.	»	»	6
24931	— 15 Kopecks. 1860. Yellow.	F.	»	»	6
24932	— 20 Kopecks. 1860. Green.	F.	»	»	6
24933	— 25 Kopecks. 1860. Yellow.	F.	»	»	6
24934	— — — Green.	F.	»	»	6
24935	— 30 Kopecks. 1860. Yellow.	F.	»	»	6
24936	— — — Green.	F.	»	»	6
24937	— 10 Kopecks. 15. Feb. 1861. Red.	V. F.	»	»	9
24938	— 15 Kopecks. 3. Dec. 1860. Yellow.	F.	»	»	6
24939	— — 1. March 1861. —	F.	»	»	6
24940	— 20 Kopecks. 5. Dec. 1860. Blue.	F.	»	»	6
24941	— — 15. Feb. 1861. —	F.	»	»	6
24942	— — 1. March 1861. —	F.	»	»	6
24943	— — 15. March 1861. —	F.	»	»	6
24944	— 25 Kopecks. 5. Dec. 1860. Violet.	F.	»	»	6
24945	— — 15. Feb. 1861. —	F.	»	»	6
24946	— — 1. March 1861. —	F.	»	»	6
24947	— — 15. March 1861. —	F.	»	»	6
24948	Porto-Rico. 1/4 Lottery ticket no 11189. 1838. Black.	V. F.	»	»	6
24949	Haiti. 1 Gourde. 1827. No 73245. Red.	F.	»	»	1
24950	Bavaria. 2 Gulden. 1866. No 24883.	V. F.	»	»	2
24951	Prussia. 1 Thaler. 1861. No 2812620.	V. F.	»	»	1
24952	— — No 2190884.	F.	»	»	1
24953	— — No 2812619.	V. F.	»	»	2
24954	Schleswig-Holstein. 1 Thaler. 1848. No 79754.	V. F.	»	»	2
24955	— — No 72067.	V. F.	»	»	2
24956	— — No 48909.	V. F.	»	»	2
24957	San Domingo. 2 Pesos. No 042024.	V. F.	»	»	2
24958	Siege of Mayence. 5 Sous. 1793. No 695221.	V. F.	»	»	6
24959	— — No 32257.	V. F.	»	»	6
24960	— — No 51520.	V. F.	»	»	6
24961	— 10 Sous. 1793. No 34958.	V. F.	»	»	6
24962	— — No 10956.	V. F.	»	»	6
24963	— — No 818911.	V. F.	»	»	6
24964	— 3 Livres. 1793. No 10210.	V. F.	»	»	6
24965	— — No 29938.	V. F.	»	»	6
24966	— — No 38264.	V. F.	»	»	6
24967	Italy. 1 Lira. 1872. Banca Nazionale. No 16552.	V. F.	»	»	9
24968	— — No 35921.	V. F.	»	»	9
24969	— — No 37174.	V. F.	»	»	9
24970	Venice. 1 Lira. 1848. Moneta patriottica.	V. F.	»	»	6
24971	— 2 Lire. —	V. F.	»	»	6
24972	— 3 Lire. —	V. F.	»	»	9
24973	— 5 Lire. —	V. F.	»	»	9
24974	Vienna. 6 Kreuzer. 1849.	F.	»	»	3
24975	— 10 Kreuzer. 1860.	V. F.	»	»	6
24976	— 1 Gulden. 1800. No 398426.	F.	»	»	9
24977	— — No 252097.	F.	»	»	9
24978	— 2 Gulden. 1800. No 683675.	V. F.	»	»	1
24979	— — No 307058.	V. F.	»	»	1
24980	— — No 482226.	V. F.	»	»	1
24981	— 5 Gulden. 1800. No 405945.	V. F.	»	»	2
24982	France. 10 Livres tournois. 1720. No 4017400.	V. F.	»	»	1
24983	— — No 1084386.	V. F.	»	»	1
24984	— — No 624050.	V. F.	»	»	1
24985	— 50 Livres tournois. 1720. No 2606120.	V. F.	»	»	2
24986	— — No 1529128.	V. F.	»	»	2
24987	— — No 536528.	V. F.	»	»	2

24988	<b>Hindustan.</b>	16 Sicca Rupees.	Undated.	V. F.	»	1	6
24989	<b>Hungary.</b>	10 Kreuzer.	1849.	V. F.	»	»	4
24990		15 Kreuzer.	1849.	V. F.	»	»	6
24991		30 Kreuzer.	1849.	V. F.	»	»	6
24992		1 Florin.	1849.	V. F.	»	»	9
24993		2 Florins.	1849. Black.	V. F.	»	1	»
24994		—	— Red.	V. F.	»	1	»
24995		5 Florins.	1848. No 241710.	V. F.	»	1	»
24996		—	— No 612345.	V. F.	»	1	»
24997		—	— No 812036.	V. F.	»	1	»
24998		10 Florins.	1848. No 3580.	V. F.	»	1	6
24999		—	— No 3579.	V. F.	»	1	6
25000		—	— No 3577.	V. F.	»	1	6
25001		100 Florins.	1848. No 47576.	V. F.	»	5	»
25002	<b>Adrian Insurance Company.</b>	Dollar.	Various dates.	V. F.	»	»	6
25003		Three Dollars.	—	V. F.	»	1	»
25004	<b>Paraguay.</b>	Peso.	No date. Various numbers. Tiger type.	V. F.	»	1	6
25005		2 Pesos.	— — Goat type.	V. F.	»	2	»
25006		3 Pesos.	— — Goddess type.	V. F.	»	2	6
25007		5 Pesos.	— — Railway type.	V. F.	»	2	»
25008		1 Real.	No 148471.	V. F.	»	1	»
25009	•	2 Reales.	No 45082.	V. F.	»	1	3
25010		—	No 214656.	V. F.	»	1	3
25011		—	No 45078.	V. F.	»	1	3
25012		4 Reales.	No 54099.	V. F.	»	1	6
25013		—	No 54020.	V. F.	»	1	6
25014		—	No 46079.	V. F.	»	1	6
25015		3 Pesos.	No 892. Black with red countermark.	V. F.	»	2	6
25016		4 Pesos.	No 3924.	V. F.	»	2	6
25017		—	No 2400.	V. F.	»	2	6
25018		Peso.	No 186612. Blue.	V. F.	»	1	»
25019		—	No 289189.	V. F.	»	1	»
25020		—	No 247769.	V. F.	»	1	»
25021		2 Pesos.	No 184824.	V. F.	»	1	3
25022		—	No 203192.	V. F.	»	1	3
25023		—	No 220603.	V. F.	»	1	3
25024		3 Pesos.	No 88096.	V. F.	»	1	6
25025		—	No 185786.	V. F.	»	1	6
25026		—	No 88061.	V. F.	»	1	6
25027		4 Pesos.	No 76736.	V. F.	»	1	6
25028		—	No 76943.	V. F.	»	1	6
25029		—	No 47522.	V. F.	»	1	6
25030		—	No 118560. Black.	V. F.	»	2	»
25031		—	No 85806.	V. F.	»	2	»
25032		—	No 107798.	V. F.	»	2	»
25033		5 Pesos.	No 44273.	V. F.	»	2	»
25034		—	No 44631.	V. F.	»	2	»
25035		—	No 44629.	V. F.	»	2	»
25036		—	No 86179. Blue.	V. F.	»	1	6
25037		—	No 86180.	V. F.	»	1	6
25038		—	No 86178.	V. F.	»	1	6
25039	<b>Peru.</b>	La Providencia.	25 Pesos. 1863.	V. F.	»	3	»
25040		—	50 Pesos.	V. F.	»	3	6
25041		—	100 Pesos.	V. F.	»	3	6
25042		—	200 Pesos. 1864.	V. F.	»	3	6

(To be continued.)

## NOTICES

Owing to increase of business and for the greater convenience of our Customers, we have transferred our entire Stock of Coins and Medals (with exception of a few, which are still on sale at our City house) to our West-end Establishment, 17 & 18 Piccadilly.

We shall therefore esteem it a favour if our friends and patrons will be kind enough to address all communications to the West-end.

The Numismatic Circular is now edited at 17 & 18 Piccadilly, where the Numismatic Department is under the immediate supervision of our Messrs. S. M. and C. F. SPINK, assisted by an experienced Staff.

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Queries and Answers inserted gratis.

Original Articles or Notes of interest to our Numismatic readers, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted if possible as space permits.

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# SPINK & SON'S MONTHLY NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR

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MEDAGLIONE D'ORO DI TEODERICO RE<sup>1</sup>

**D. REX THEODERICVS PIVS PRINCIS** Busto loricato e clamidato di fronte, a capo scoperto e capigliatura lunga e ricciuta. La lorica è a squame di pesce e la clamide è assicurata sull'omero destro con un fermaglio rotondo. La mano destra si vede davanti al petto come in atto di benedire, mentre la sinistra sostiene un globo, su cui sta una Vittoriola con una corona e una palma.

**R. REX THEODERICVS VICTOR GENTIVM** e una piccola palma. Vittoria con una corona e una palma, che cammina a destra, appoggiando il piede sul globo. All'esergo **COMOB**.

Il diametro del medaglione è di mill. 33, il peso di grammi 15,320 corrispondente cioè ad un ternio o al peso di tre solidi bizantini. La piccola eccedenza è dovuta a due appendici d'oro saldate sul rovescio nel campo, ai lati della Vittoria, in modo da non sciupar nulla né della figura né della leggenda. L'appendice a sinistra, in forma di piccolo anello, mostra d'aver servito all'attacco d'un ardiglione; in quella di destra a guisa di fermo e di custodia, doveva entrare la punta dell'ardiglione stesso, nella riduzione della moneta ad uso di fermaglio fatta ab antiquo.

L'apparizione di un medaglione d'oro di quest'epoca e di questo principe è un fatto così straordinario, da meritare d'essere considerato come un avvenimento nella numismatica romana. Dall'epoca di Valentiniano I<sup>o</sup> ossia dalla metà del V<sup>o</sup> secolo, non si coniarono più medaglioni d'oro in Italia, e questo sorge solitario e inaspettato, mezzo secolo più tardi, a chiuderne — a meno di nuove e poco probabili scoperte, — definitivamente la serie. Ma ciò che lo rende specialmente importante, assai più che l'epoca, è il personaggio che vi figura e sono le condizioni storiche in cui venne prodotto.

I Goti, durante i 60 anni della loro dominazione in Italia, coniarono bensì continuamente moneta nei tre metalli; ma, se qualche volta osarono porre il proprio nome e la propria effigie su qualche moneta di rame, sull'argento non arrischiarono che dei monogrammi al rovescio delle teste imperiali, e per l'oro dovettero accontentarsi di coniarlo ad imitazione dell'oro bizantino. Che la loro coniazione, specialmente per l'oro fosse abbondante lo provano, oltre alle testimonianze degli storici, i numerosi e ricchi ritrovamenti che si fecero e che si vanno sempre facendo in Italia di aurei coi nomi degli imperatori Anastasio, Giustino I e Giustiniano, i quali non ebbero mai dominio diretto sull'Italia; ma ciò prova altresì come i Goti non abbiano potuto lottare contro la ormai troppo inveterata abitudine al tipo imperiale, e sostituire all'oro bizantino e al ritratto dell'imperatore d'Oriente, una moneta propria. Una moneta coll'effigie d'un re barbaro, per quanto potente e dominatore, non avrebbe potuto ottenere fiducia e corso regolare fra le popolazioni italiane.

Teoderico, essendo il primo dei re Goti, non coniò neppure moneta di bronzo col suo ritratto, come fece poi qualcuno de' suoi successori. Sull'argento, al rovescio della testa d'Anastasio, pose il suo monogramma, e sull'oro s'accontentò di introdurre uno microscopico e quasi invisibile in fine della leggenda del rovescio — ciò che del resto è anche controverso.

Riesce quindi tanto più straordinario il suo superbo medaglione d'oro, colla sua effigie, e col suo nome in tutte lettere, ripetuto anche al rovescio. Ma la personalità del grande Teoderico e una circostanza straordinaria spiegano il medaglione e ne danno la ragione.

Fra i principi Goti, che dominarono l'Italia, Teoderico il conquistatore e il fondatore del regno è la figura storica che s'eleva e giganteggia al disopra di tutte le altre. Dotato d'intelligenza superiore e

di sfrenata ambizione, barbaro d'origine ma allevato da giovinetto alla corte di Bisanzio, selvaggio e crudele, ma nel tempo stesso generoso e ammiratore della civiltà romana, fu un misto di barbaro e di sublime. Giunto a cingere la corona d'Italia, sua aspirazione è quella d'essere considerato come il vero successore dei Cesari, e l'apogeo della sua gloria è segnato dal suo viaggio a Roma nell'anno 500, quando vi va come vi andavano gli imperatori. Vi entra trionfalmente, fa largizioni al popolo, offre giuochi solenni, presiede il Senato, nomina un console, mentre l'altro era nominato dall'imperatore di Costantinopoli, promulga buone leggi, favorisce le arti e il commercio e si occupa del restauro dei monumenti lasciati in miserevole abbandono. — Ora non è naturale che in tale occasione, in mezzo a tanta gloria e a tanta ostentazione di civiltà, egli che si atteggiava a Cesare romano, abbia voluto anche consacrare la sua apoteosi colla coniazione di una moneta speciale, d'una moneta di lusso, come appunto usavano fare gli imperatori? Tale parmi debba essere l'origine del medaglione, il quale assai probabilmente venne coniato a Roma stessa in questo anno 500, se non fu preparato anticipatamente a Ravenna. Conunque sia, esso rimane per noi un monumento di primo ordine, sotto il triplice aspetto, storico, artistico ed epigrafico.

Oltreché testimonio e prova di quel fugace risorgimento della civiltà romana, che fu il regno di Teoderico, il medaglione ci offre l'unico ritratto di quel principe, le cui sembianze, senza di esso, ci sarebbero rimaste per sempre ignote. Presentandoci poi il primo principe che si intitolò Re d'Italia, accenna al primo germe di quell'idea che doveva aspettare ancora tredici secoli per concretarsi, e si può considerare come la prima moneta che inaugura la lunga serie delle monete medioevali, serie, che, dopo mille vicissitudini e mille ramificazioni, attraversando tutto il medio evo e l'evo moderno, era poi destinata col maturare dei tempi a unificarsi nuovamente e definitivamente nel nome glorioso di Vittorio Emanuele.

Come monumento d'arte, il medaglione di Teoderico è indubbiamente il capolavoro dell'arte bizantina, dovuto certamente al primo artista dell'epoca. E difatti, se lo confrontiamo alle monete contemporanee, nella quale è stereotipata la nullità dell'arte, lo vediamo staccarsi nettamente da esse ed erigersi a un'altezza, che non parrebbe quasi possibile in un'epoca di così inoltrata decadenza. E saggio isolato d'un'arte superiore rimase per molto tempo, ritraendo mirabilmente, quello sprazzo di luce, che quale fugitiva meteora, brillò col regno di Teoderico frammezzo alle tenebre che andavano addensandosi sul mondo romano, e che colla sua morte si sparse senza speranza. Parecchi secoli dovevano passare prima che l'arte risorta fosse in grado di produrre qualche cosa che gli potesse essere paragonata.

Sotto l'aspetto epigrafico finalmente, il medaglione, concordando coi più antichi autori e colle più antiche iscrizioni, ci insegna come la vera grafia del nome del primo re gotico fosse **THEODERICVS**, e come quindi a questa convenga ritornare, abbandonando quella di **THEODORICVS**, che venuta poco a poco per corruzione, fu poi comunemente adottata.

Il Medaglione venne trovato nel dicembre 1894 presso Sinigallia, in un terreno, che pare essere stato un'antica necropoli.

Da molto tempo una moneta tanto importante non viene presentata allo studio dei numismatici.

FRANCESCO GNECCHI.

Milano, maggio 1895.

## CHATS ON ROMAN COINS WITH YOUNG COLLECTORS

By the Rev. A. W. HANDS.

## SIXTH ARTICLE

(Continued from p. 1211).

## The Muses.

Who has not heard something of the Muses, but how few comparatively have heard that the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne are represented on Roman coins and are all to be seen on the denarii of the Pomponia family. A certain member of this family whose name was Musa, but of whom nothing appears to be known, caused coins to be struck bearing the images of all the Muses, who were worshipped in Rome in the Temple

1. Riassunto dell'Articolo pubblicato nella *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, fasc. II, 1895.

of Hercules Musagetes. Several of the old writers on family coins have discoursed learnedly about the emblems and attributes to be seen on these denarii of Pomp. Musa, endeavouring to decide by their dresses and attributes by what name each figure should be called. A full description of these coins is given in Stephenson's Dictionary of Roman Coins. It seems strange that so great a mythical personage as Orpheus whose name is so closely connected with the services of Apollo and the Muses should never so far as the writer knows appear on Roman coins.

#### Music.

The Romans appear to have considered Apollo as the God of Music, probably from Greek tradition, for in the Iliad we read of him playing the phorminx. Ovid makes Apollo build the walls of



Troy by playing on the lyre as Amphion did the walls of Thebes. The lyre was the chief instrument used in the worship of Apollo, while the lute was dedicated to that of Cybele. Some ancient contest between the players of these instruments may have given rise to the well-known story of Apollo's contest with Marsyas, whose statue near the judgement seat in the Forum appears on a denarius of Lucius Censorinus of the Marcia gens. Music was one of the prominent features of the certamen quinquennale established by Augustus and much favoured by Nero, who struck some third brass coins in commemoration of these contests. Nero's coinage shows his devotion to music, and to the God of Music, Apollo.

A Lyre is used as the main design on the reverses of several coins, as on a third brass of Hadrian with the legend COS.III. S.C. It is also seen on coins of the Æmilia, Papia, and Petronia families.

To the grumbling of the old Romans concerning his playing, as a prostitution of the Diadem, Nero replied by causing a coin to be struck off on which Nero Caesar Augustus was to be seen in the dress of a cithera player.

The plectrum and lyre are borne by the Muse Terpsichore on



the denarii of P. Musa; and the Muse Erato bears the many



stringed lute called the Barbitos, spoken of by Horace (Od. 1.32.4). The name was introduced through Greece from the East. The Tibia or flute is found on coins of Domitian struck in commemoration of the Ludi Saeculares. On the coins of P. Musa Euterpe is represented holding the tibia or two long flutes played together.



Although the straight trumpets called Tubae are represented on Jewish money, apparently few Roman coins bore representations of these instruments. Two long straight Gallic trumpets appear on a denarius of Caesar (Babelon, Julia, 12). The writer has not seen on any coin the crooked buccina nor the sistrum used in the wanton rites of Isis, nor the cymbalum used in the festivals of Cybele and Bacchus.

The fistula, or syrinx as the Greeks called it, the reed-pipe of the God Pan, is represented on a brass Medallion of the younger Faustina, held in the hand of Atys, a figure in a group.

The only coins which remind us of the Drama are those which bear the masks worn by the actors and a large brass coin of Gordianus Pius which bears a representation of a theatre and the spectators seated.

#### Poetry.

How Roman coins may often be used to illustrate and explain passages in the poets we may read in the celebrated essay by Addison called "Dialogues on Medals", which is most suggestive of interesting and varied lines of research. In the edition published by Bohn of the series of British Classics this dialogue is to be found in the first of the six volumes of Addison's works. It is preceded by Pope's poem called "verses occasioned by Mr Addison's Treatise on Medals".

Each student may increase the pleasure he takes in his collection of coins by making a note-book of poetical passages concerning the Gods, the Genii and Victories. Horace and Virgil, when reread, no longer with the fear of an examination before one, but with a tray of coins, will give more pleasure than a school-boy can well believe. We shall be tempted in searching the poets for illustrations for our coins to look further than in the days of school-life and leaving Virgil and Ovid go on to Lucan's Pharsalia, Silius Italicus, Claudianus and Tibullus. In reading Juvenal again with our coins before us we shall be amply rewarded by noting the new light thrown on his lines from our trays. A good edition of the Latin poets well illustrated with drawings of coins would be a valuable publication acceptable to many. The mind of the poet designs, makes and puts together beautiful ideas in words, but the same ideas are made to appear, and are designed in silver or gold or copper by the artist who makes the die of the coin. The Roman poets and die designers and engravers lived together surrounded by the same influences and worked for the same people; it is therefore little to be wondered at, that the coins and poems so intimately correspond. We may cite as instances the emblems for Eternity used by Ovid and Claudianus, the globe, the Phoenix, and the heavenly bodies which all appear frequently on our coins.

Nothing could be more harmonious than the treatment by the poets and die designers of figures of Victory; especially we may notice some beautiful descriptions in Prudentius "contra Symmachus" and in Claudian "de laud Stilich."

The wand, the staff called vindicta, and the cap of liberty are all mentioned by the Poets when speaking of Liberty in such a way as to shew how thoroughly the mint designers were in sympathy with the poetry of the subject treated. The galley with flowing sails was used as an emblem of happiness by Ovid and Horace, as well as by the mint designers. Even the common and at first sight unpoetical garlands of oak-leaves placed around the inscriptions on some coins, are mentioned by Claudianus, Virgil and Statius.

Ovid gives the idea of clasped hands as an emblem of concord: "Inde Fides dextraeque datæ".

#### Architecture.

Addison tells us of an old gentleman who in his day "had the design of publishing the whole History of Architecture, as it is to be met with on ancient coins....." These are the buildings which the Goths and Vandals could not demolish, that are infinitely more durable than stone or marble and will perhaps last as long as the earth itself. They are in short so many real monuments of brass:

"Quod non imber edax non aquilo impotens

Posset diruere, aut innumerabilis

Annorum series, et fuga temporum."

"Which eating showers, north winds' feeble blast, nor whirl of time, nor flight of years can waste."

Although these words were written by Horace at the end of his Carmina to express the hoped for durability of his verses yet they may well be applied also to the designs on the durable brass of the Roman Coinage.

When we look at our coins after reading these words of Addison we may at first be disappointed that the representations of Roman architecture are so small and the detail so imperfect, that we are

not helped as much as we might expect in picturing to ourselves the ancient city in its glory. A knowledge of the different styles of classical Architecture will help us much in understanding the coins and sufficient knowledge to give interest to the study may very soon be acquired in any handbooks. A great variety of buildings may be seen on the coins, Temples, Tombs, Columns, Arches, Theatres, Baths, Basilicas, Circuses, Bridges, and Aqueducts.

The subject of architecture as represented on Roman coins has been ably treated by T. C. Donaldson in a work called "Architectura Numismatica" (Day & Son, London, 1859). There is a good list of coins bearing architectural devices in the Numismatic Calendar of Nov. 1894, and another list with illustrations by Mr Parker in his work on the Roman Forum, called Forum Romanum.

The following is a list of the coins illustrated by Mr Parker :

The temple of Jupiter Feretrius on a coin of M. Marcellus ;

The temple of Janus on a coin of Nero ;

The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on a coin of Vespasian ;

The temple of Trajan on a coin of that Emperor ;

The temple of Jupiter Ultor on a first brass coin of Severus Alexander ;

The temple of Venus Felix on a first brass coin of Hadrian ;

The temple of Roma on a coin of Hadrian ;

The temple of Mars Ultor on a coin of Augustus ;

The temple of Augustus on a coin of that Emperor ;

The temple of Antoninus and Faustina on a coin of Antoninus ;

The temple of Concord on a first brass coin of Tiberius ;

The tomb of Maximianus, built by Maxentius, on a coin of Maxentius ;

The Basilica Æmilia on a coin of Lepidus ;

The temple of Julius Caesar with Hadrian standing before it by a rostrum, on a coin of Hadrian ;

The Lictors in the Forum burning the Public debts on a coin of Hadrian.

The temple of Mars is to be seen on a first brass of Gordianus Pius, and the temple of Flora on coins of Antoninus. The temple of Janus is seen on the coins of Nerva. On a first brass of Nero we see a representation of the Arch erected in honour of Nero A.D. 58, on the Capitoline Hill, to commemorate the imaginary triumphs of Paetus in Armenia ; we may read its story in Tacitus An. XV, 18. Similar arches are to be seen also on the first brass coins of Domitian, Trajan, Caracalla, and on a denarius of Augustus is the memorial of the arch erected in his honour ; on denarii of Drusus also we see the arch erected in his honour.

Among the objects still remaining in Rome which appear on the coins, we may note especially the column of Trajan on first brass of Nerva and that erected to Antoninus Pius by Marcus Aurelius, the legend round the reverse is DIVO PIO with S.C. in the field. The Rostrated Column to Augustus mentioned by Virgil, Georg. III 29 is to be seen on his denarii, with the legend TR.POT.X. COS.VIII.

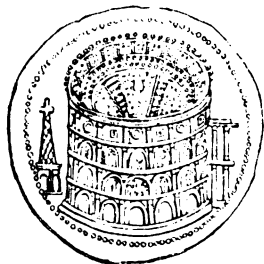
Trajan's forum is depicted on one of his brass coins and the Basilica Ulpia on another.

The Macellum Augusti at Rome is on a brass of Nero Claudius.

The Nymphaeum of Alex. Severus is on one of his brass coins and his baths or Thermae on another.

The Roman Circus is on a brass coin of Trajan and the Theatrum Romanum on a gold coin of Severus Pius.

The Flavian Amphitheatre (the Colosseum) with the Meta sudans



on the right and the Domus aurea on the left appears on a brass coin of Titus.

The Praetorian camp is depicted on a gold coin of T. Claudius Caesar, and on the coins of the later emperors from Diocletian we

often see these fortified barracks. On a brass coin of the same emperor appears the Port of Claudius, and the Port of Trajan is on a brass coin of that emperor.

The funeral pyre of Antoninus is represented on one of his first brass coins and is a good specimen of these curious erections.

On a first brass of Trajan, we may see the wooden bridge over the Danube with its towers and three statues.

The Ælian bridge over the Tiber appears on a brass coin of Hadrian, but some suspect its genuineness.

### Sculpture.

The city of Rome was full of sculpture ; its houses, temples, porticoes, streets, forums, bridges and triumphal arches were all richly decorated and crowded with statues and carvings in bas-relief. Much of the work was Greek and had been taken as spoil from the cities of the East, but the Roman love of portraiture led them on to the imitation of the art of Greece.

There can be very little doubt but that the statues of the Gods and of the Genii or emblematic figures of the Virtues were imitated by the engravers of the mint dies and that we have in many of these figures of deities on coins, memorials of statues which have long ago been broken, buried and lost, some of which may have been destroyed as idols by the zeal of the Christians in the fourth century.

On a second brass coin of Antoninus Pius we may see a figure of the god Bonus Eventus which is most likely a representation of that statue made by Euphranor, which is mentioned by Pliny.

One of the most beautiful of the numerous equestrian statues, that of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, which remains to our day, was copied by the engravers of dies as we may see from the coins of that emperor. We have a memorial of one of the most ancient and interesting of these equestrian statues on a denarius of the Aemilian family. The equestrian figure is placed over a stone bridge and is supposed by Havercamp to represent the King Ancus Martius, but it may have been erected in honour of the builder of the bridge Man. Aemilius Lepidus quaestor, in 78 B.C., and the coin struck in his honour by one of his descendants. On denarii of the Marcia family we see an equestrian statue standing over the Marcian aqueduct, and it probably represents that statue of which Livy and Pliny speak as having been erected in honour of Q. Marcius Tremulus for his victory over the Samnites.

There is another denarius with an equestrian statue of M(arcus) Lepidus of the Aemilia family, who was consul 187-175 B.C. and to whom the statue was erected as a memorial of his courage.

From our coins we may restore many of the groups which once adorned the triumphal arches of Rome. One interesting group of sculpture which has been destroyed from the top of the arch of Drusus may be seen represented on silver coins of Drusus Sen<sup>r</sup>. In the centre was an equestrian statue and on either side a captive and group of trophies.

Another fine group with horses and men holding military ensigns may be seen on a denarius of Augustus commemorating his reception of the ensigns lost by M. Crassus in Mesopotamia, B.C. 53. There are coins of Trajan which show us the sculpture on the arch of his Forum and coins of Titus which preserve for us an idea of the sculpture on the arch of Domitian. Many of these coins suggest the general design of fine groups of statuary which once crowned the many arches of Ancient Rome.

Moreover the carving in some of the Pediments is preserved to us on coins as on the denarii of the Plaetoria family M(arcus) PLAETORIVS CEST(ius) S.C. ; on the reverse we have the gable or Pediment of the Temple of Praeneste decorated with the figure of a giant whose legs are snakes.

Although many statues of the emperors remain, yet our coins enable us to imagine the appearance of some which have been lost. On a second brass coin of Claudius struck in Philippi in Macedonia, we see a representation of two statues on one pedestal. Who are these figures ? Patin and Spanheim thought they were Julius Caesar and Augustus, but Vaillant, Hardouin and Havercamp consider the right-hand figure is a Genius of the town, placing a crown on the head of an emperor and that the DIVVS AVG. on the pedestal refers to Augustus alone, and commemorates his deification after death. But Pellerin has shown there are other coins with two



similar figures and the inscription DIVO IVLIO. AVG. DIVI. F. and these certainly represent Augustus crowned by the deified Julius Caesar. The opinion of Patin and Spanheim may be right about the coin of Claudius. At any rate there are coins which preserve for us a representation of a lost piece of sculpture which once decorated the town of Philippi.

The statue of Divus Augustus Pater erected by Julia is seen on a first brass of Tiberius Caesar. Tacitus mentions its being erected near the Theatre of Marcellus (Ann. III 64).

On a large brass of Tiberius is a figure of that emperor seated holding the emblems of a deity which Dr Cardwell considers to be a representation of the statue erected to that emperor in commemoration of his liberality to the twelve cities of Asia, which had been ruined by an earthquake. It was erected and dedicated in the year 21 A.D. and a die for a coin was cut of the same design. The



legend round the type is CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS (The cities of Asia reestablished). A representation of an equestrian statue erected to Augustus in the year A.D. 23 appears on denarii of P. Stolo.

A statue of Octavius on a columna rostrata appears on denarii of Augustus (Cohen 124); the coin was struck to commemorate his victory in 36 B.C. over Sextus Pompey.

The well known group of the three Graces appears on coins of Thracia dedicated to Alexander Severus COLONIA FL(AVIA) PAC(IFI-CA) DEVL(T)VM and on a Graeco-Roman coin struck at Hadrianopolis. The three goddesses of favour, loveliness and benevolence are represented on many ancient bas-reliefs. A gold coin of Hadrian represents a fine piece of sculpture, Hercules standing between Virtus and Voluptas, which the reader may find explained in Cicero de officiis I c. 32.

On a large medallion of Commodus is a piece of sculpture representing Jupiter launching a thunderbolt against the Titans, the sculpture is a bas-relief on an altar, before which stands a figure of the god holding his fulmen.

The Colossus of Nero is represented on the large brass of PORT OSTIA and on the side of the coin representing the Arch of Nero.

In Horace's Satire lib. 1, 6, we read of the statue of Marsyas spoken of before, but in considering the evidence of the coins on the statuaries of Rome, we must again notice the coin of L(ucius) CENSOR(inus) of the Marcia family which gives us a representation of the statue erected, some say as a symbol of freedom, Marsyas being a servant of Bacchus, the god of Liberty, though it may have stood there, where justice was administered, as an emblem of the severe punishment of an act of arrogant presumption. Juvenal and Martial both speak of this statue in the forum of Rome, but unless we had the above mentioned coin, we should have had no idea what the work was like.

Apollonius of Rhodes in his poem, the Argonautica, mentions an Aphrodite mirroring herself in the shield of Ares which she holds in her hand, Jason as an ornament embroidered on the mantle of and on a Corinthian coin of the Roman period: we find a similar design and one very like the statue Pausanias saw on the Acrocorinth. In the gallery at Naples is a statue of Venus found in the Amphitheatre of Capua. Her attitude recalls that of the celebrated Melian statue and has an almost perfect likeness to that of the figure on the Corinthian coin.

By almost universal consent the Venus of Milo is considered the most beautiful ancient statue still existing; may we gather any information as to the probable design of the artist from our coins? It is true we cannot find any type which may be considered a copy of that great work but we do find a coin of Corinth, struck in the Roman period, with a similar design, viz. Aphrodite mirroring herself in the shield of Ares. Apollonius of Rhodes mentions this

design as an ornament embroidered on the mantle of Jason, and Pausanias a statue he saw on the Acrocorinth. Now in the gallery at Naples there is a statue of Venus found at Capua which recalls to mind by the attitude the coin and the words of both Apollonius and Pausanias, and also the beautiful Venus of Melos (di Milo). This last great work differs in that she is not looking down as into a shield but straight forwards as to the spectator, as if shewing a legend she has written on the shield. On other coins Victoria is thus represented showing the inscribed Victory on the shield, compare some third brass of Constantine. From the coins and the other statues may we not therefore complete in our imaginations the fragment from Melos, the Goddess of the isle having inscribed the victory over the Persians on the shield she balanced on her knee is looking towards her worshippers.

(To be continued).

#### UEBERSETZUNGEN AUS ECKHELS PROLEGOMENA GENERALIA ZUR DOCTRINA NUMMORVM VETERVM.

##### KAPITEL II.

##### Warum schuf man die Münze?

Vom Urfange des Menschengeschlechtes an bestand der Handel bekanntlich im Warenaustausche, und auch damals wurden wie alles Andere so auch Gold, Silber und Kupfer, die späteren Münzmetalle, ausgetauscht. Noch heutzutage gibt es manche Völker auf der Erde, die ohne Hilfe des Geldes mittelst Gold-, Silber- oder Kupferklumpen- oder Barren, deren Gewicht durch die Wage festgestellt wird, ihren Handel treiben. Dies Verfahren wird eingehender von Sperling beschrieben.

Wenn den früheren und jetzigen Völkern der Gebrauch des Geldes zum Leben nicht unumgänglich nötig war, so erwuchs doch aus der Erfindung des Geldes den Bequemlichkeiten des menschlichen Lebens und denen der Gesellschaft ein gewaltiger Vorteil. Treffend spricht sich Aristoteles darüber aus: « Deswegen muss alles seinen Preis haben; denn so wird immer ein Tausch stattfinden, und wenn dies, auch Verkehr. Als Wertmesserin schafft nun die Münze entsprechende Verhältnisse und gleicht sie aus. » Eingehender bespricht der Rechtsgelehrte Paulus die Sache: « Der Ursprung des Kaufens und Verkaufens nahm seinen Anfang mit dem Austausch. Einst gab es nämlich noch keine Münze und noch nicht hiess das eine Ware, das andere Kaufpreis; sondern jeder vertauschte, wie es die Verhältnisse und die Lage notwendig machten, unbrauchbares gegen brauchbares: da ja gewöhnlich das, was der eine im Ueberflusse hat, dem andern fehlt. Da es sich nun nicht immer und nicht leicht trifft, dass, während der eine hat, was der andere benötigt, auch der andere hat, was der eine haben will, so wählte man einen Stoff, dessen allgemeiner und ständiger Wert den Schwierigkeiten des Tauschhandels durch sein gleiches Wertverhältnis abhelfen sollte. Wenn dieser Stoff mit dem staatlichen Stempel versehen ist, so gewährt er Nutzen und Eigentumsrecht nicht so sehr auf seinen innern Wert hin als durch seinen Nennwert, und jetzt heissen beide Artikel nicht mehr Ware, sondern der eine heisst der Preis. » Ja sogar Platon erkannte eine gewisse Notwendigkeit des Geldes an und verbot es in seinem Staate nicht, sondern liess mit Ausschluss des Goldes und Silbers ein aus minderwertigem Stoffe geprägtes Geld zu, wonach fremde Völker kein Verlangen tragen würden, das aber unter Handwerkern, Tagelöhnern, Sklaven und andern Einwohnern den nötigen Verkehr regeln könnte.

Man braucht sich nicht zu wundern, dass, als man den Nutzen und die Vorteile des geprägten Metalls erkannt hatte, dasselbe von Völkern, die auf einer höheren Kulturstufe standen, bereitwillig in Gebrauch genommen und weiter verbreitet wurde. Da die Griechen, wie wir im nächsten Kapitel ausführen werden, die Erfinder dieser vortrefflichen Einrichtung waren und sie nach allen Teilen des Erdkreises eine Menge Kolonien aussandten, so wurde der Gebrauch des Geldes auch in den fernsten Ländern verbreitet. So kam es, dass nicht nur das eigentliche Griechenland nebst Grossgriechenland, Sicilien, die Inseln des Archipels und der Küstensaum Kleinasien einen Ueberfluss an Münzen hatte, sondern auch die Landstriche am Schwarzen Meere, die Kyrenaika in Africa und

q) de Num. non cus. p. XXXIX. [Lies Kap. 39=S. 267-280. Vgl. jetzt darüber bes. W. Ridgeway. The origin of metallic currency and weight standards. Cambridge, 1892. Chapt. II: Primitive systems of currency S. 28 ff.]. r) Ethic. c. 8 [= 1133b]. s) Digg. L. XVIII. tit. 1 [1]. t) de Legib. L. V. p. 742 [a].



sogar einige Städte in Gallien und Spanien. Allmählich gewöhnten sich auch die diesen benachbarten Barbaren an den Gebrauch des Geldes und begannen entweder selbst zu prägen, oder sie führten fremdes Geld aus der Nachbarschaft ein und gebrauchten es zur Erleichterung der Handelsgeschäfte. Doch gingen tiefer im Binnenlande wohnende Barbaren selten von ihrem alten Tauschverfahren ab, sei es dass sie die Vorteile der Münze nicht kannten, sei es dass sie aus Hartnäckigkeit und Hass gegen alles Neue, der den Barbaren gewöhnlich eigen ist, ihre Bequemlichkeit von der Hand wiesen, sei es endlich dass Küstenvölker wegen ihres Verkehrs mit Fremden viel leichter fremde Gebräuche annehmen, wie Platon sagt<sup>16</sup>.

Was ich bisher gesagt habe, wird sowohl durch die Zeugnisse der Schriftsteller als die der Münzen hinlänglich bestätigt. Ueber die Spanier seiner Zeit sagt Strabon<sup>17</sup>: « *Anstatt des Geldes bedienen sich die Völker im tieferen Binnenlande des Warentausches, oder sie zahlen mit einem abgeschnittenen Stück Silberblech.* » Die Völker also, die näher am Meere wohnten und darum häufiger mit Fremden verkehrten, hatten ihre eigene Münze. Nun haben wir auch von den Städten der Bætica, die durch die Nähe des Meeres und die schiffbaren Flüsse dem Verkehre zugänglicher war, nicht nur zahlreiche, sondern auch sehr alte Münzen, dagegen von Städten nördlich der Bætica nur wenige, die auch fast alle aus römischer Zeit sind, wenn man von der alten Prägung Oscas absieht. Eine andere, auf die Deutschen bezügliche Stelle findet sich bekanntlich bei Tacitus. Er sagt<sup>18</sup>: « *Die uns benachbarten (proximi) schätzen Gold und Silber wegen seines Gebrauches im Handel und nehmen mit Vorliebe gewisse Münzen unserer Prägung; die mehr im Binnenlande wohnenden (interiores) bedienen sich in einfacherer und altertümlicherer Weise des Warenaustausches. Vom Gelde nehmen sie nur altes und lange bekanntes wie die gezahnten und mit einem Zweigespann versehenen Stücke (serrati bigatique). Auch ist ihnen Silber lieber als Gold, nicht aus irgend einer Vorliebe, sondern weil ihnen die Menge der Silbermünzen zum Gebrauche bequemer ist, da sie gewöhnliche und wohlfeile Sachen erhandeln.* » Er versteht an dieser Stelle unter *proximi* die an die römischen Provinzen stossenden Barbaren, unter *interiores* die weiter davon entfernten, die gar nicht oder selten mit den Provinzen verkehren und darum an ihrem alten Tauschverfahren festhalten. In Britannien, sagt Caesar<sup>19</sup>, galten Rohkupfer oder Eisenbarren als Münze<sup>20</sup>. Die Daker, welche nur die Donau von den beiden Moesien schied, hatten vor den Zeiten Traians ihr eigenes Geld, dessen Herstellung sie von den benachbarten Griechen und nachher von den Römern gelernt haben, wie deutlich daraus hervorgeht, dass sie oft die Münzbilder der benachbarten Griechen und später die der römischen Familien sklavisch nachgeahmt haben. Diese Nachprägungen werden an einem andern Orte besprochen werden<sup>21</sup>. Umso mehr nimmt es Wunder, dass die Karthager noch in der Zeit, wo das Geld der Griechen und Römer überall bekannt und in aller Händen war, eine eigene Münze nicht gehabt haben, wie wir sicher wissen. Das wird darin seinen Grund gehabt haben, dass die Münze bei ihnen ihren Zweck nicht erfüllen konnte, weil dies Volk nur Grosshandel trieb, wobei auch heute noch kein Geld in Zahlung genommen, sondern Ware mit Ware ausgeglichen wird. Die mit dem Gelde im täglichen Kleinhandel verbundenen Vorteile aber wies dieses Volk, das immer halbbarbarisch und hartnäckig bei seinen Gebräuchen geblieben ist, von der Hand; es musste denn sein, dass es, wie einige angeben, Ledermünzen gebraucht hat, über die wir im sechsten Kapitel sprechen wollen<sup>22</sup>. Das römische Geld endlich war unter den Kaisern über die ganze damals bekannte Erde verbreitet und auch die Barbaren, besonders die im östlichen Asien, fingen an es bei Handelsabschlüssen zu gebrauchen. Das bezeugt auch Kosmas der Indienfahrer: « *Mittelst der römischen Münze*

*treiben alle Völker Handel.* » Wir werden für diese Thatsache anderswo noch weitere Beispiele anführen<sup>23</sup>.

### KAPITEL III.

#### *Die Erfinder des Geldes, sein Alter und seine Verbreitung*<sup>24</sup>.

Wenn irgend eine dem ganzen Menschengeschlechte nützliche Erfindung gemacht worden war, so liebten es die Alten den Dank für diese Wohlthat die unsterblichen Götter ernten zu lassen. Daher ist es auch nicht zu verwundern, dass viele glaubten der Ursprung des Geldes sei auf das Wohlwollen der Götter zurückzuführen. So soll Saturn, von Janus gastlich aufgenommen die Italer gelehrt haben Kupfermünzen herzustellen, wie aus den vielen Zeugnissen der Alten hervorgeht, für die ich, um nicht zwecklos weitschweifig zu sein, auf die sorgfältige Zusammenstellung von Elmenhorst zu Minucius Felix' Octavius Kap. 23 verweise. Athenaios<sup>25</sup> und Macrobius<sup>26</sup> erklären den Janus für den Urheber der Kupfermünze. Unter den Leuten, die sich erdreisteten die Erfindung des Geldes menschlicher Genialität zuzutrauen, fehlte es nicht an solchen, die den Kain oder wenigstens den Tubalkain für den Erfinder desselben ausgaben; denn solche, die den Ursprung einer Erfindung nachweisen wollen, sind bekanntlich oft bestrebt ihn dem Anfange der Welt möglichst nahezubringen. Man vergleiche über diese Phantastereien Sperling<sup>27</sup> und Rinck<sup>28</sup>. Dass die Lyder seines Wissens zuerst Gold und Silber ausgemünzt hätten, berichtet Herodotus<sup>29</sup>, mit dem auch Xenophanes bei Pollux übereinstimmt<sup>30</sup>. Pollux führt dort noch andere Ansichten an, wonach die Kymäerin Demodoke oder der Athener Erichthonios oder die Naxier die Erfinder der Prägung wären. Für die Aegineten erklärt sich Ailianos<sup>31</sup>, der Dichter Lucanus<sup>32</sup> für Ionos oder Itonos, den ältesten König von Thessalien. Numa sei, wenigstens bei den Römern, der erste Verfertiger von Kupfergeld gewesen, behauptet Suidas<sup>33</sup> und nach ihm Kedrenos und sogar Plinius<sup>34</sup>, der aber an einer andern Stelle ausdrücklich für Servius eintritt<sup>35</sup>. Dieser Widerspruch erklärt sich aus der Differenz seiner Quellen. Bei den Griechen aber entschied man sich meist für Pheidon von Argos. Ueber ihn sagt die bekannte parische Chronik, obwohl sie stellenweise lückenhaft ist, doch deutlich<sup>36</sup>: « *Nachher ordnete Pheidon aus Argos ... und prägte Silbergeld auf Aegina, der elfte Nachkomme des Herakles*<sup>37</sup>. » Ähnliches berichten Strabon<sup>38</sup> und Julius Pollux<sup>39</sup>.

Der Leser kennt jetzt die verschiedenen Ansichten über die Erfinder der Münzprägung, und ist lasse es bei einer blossen Aufzählung bewenden, ohne noch ermitteln zu wollen, wer der Wahrheit am nächsten gekommen ist. Ich halte es damit wie Pollux, der bei der Behandlung desselben Gegenstandes sich damit begnügte, die verschiedenen Meinungen anzuführen, und dann bemerkt<sup>40</sup>: « *Niemand wird ja verlangen, dass ich hierüber weitere Nachforschungen anstelle.* » Denn nach meiner Ansicht wäre es tollkühn und müssig, die Urheber von Dingen feststellen zu wollen, deren Anfänge im Dunkel einer längstvergangenen Zeit verborgen und von keinem Zeitgenossen aufgezeichnet sind; auch wird sich wohl kein vernünftiger Mensch finden, der den Berichten des Plinius über die Erfinder vieler Dinge gleich Glauben schenkt. Ausserdem war die ursprüngliche Gestalt mancher Gegenstände, die man im Drange der Not oder wegen erhoffter und vorher erkannter Vorteile erfand, wie die des Schiffes, des Pfluges oder des Wagens, so roh und kunstlos, dass wir sie, wenn sie ein Gott uns vor die

u) de Leg. L. IV. p. 704 [d]. x) L. III. p. m. 233 [= S. 155]. y) de German. c. 5. z) Bell. Gall. L. V. c. 12.

16. Nach der neueren textkritischen Forschung würde die Stelle in der Uebersetzung so lauten: « *Sie bedienen sich entweder der Goldmünze oder eiserner, auf ein bestimmtes Gewicht geachteter Barren statt der Münze.* » So nach Mommsen (S. 683. Anm. 63) und der Ausgabe von Meusel (1894); vgl. auch Evans, *coins of the ancient Britons* S. 18.

17. Vgl. Doctr. 4, 176. Mommsen S. 697 und Gooss *Archiv für siebenbürgische Landeskunde* N. F. 14 (1887) S. 68-91.

18. Es ist jetzt nachgewiesen, dass die Karthager nicht nur für Sicilien, sondern auch für Africa gemünzt haben. Ihre städtische Prägung begann allerdings erst verhältnismässig spät. Vgl. Vaux *Num. Chron.* 1863, 73-102. Müller, *Num. de l'Afrique* 2, 78 u. *Suppl.* S. 45.

a) L. XV. p. m. 692 [e]. b) Sat. L. I. c. 7 [5 21]. c) de numis non cus. p. 2. d) de vet. num. potent. p. 8. e) L. I. c. 94. f) Onom. L. IX. § 83. g) V. H. XII. c. 10. h) Phars. L. VI. v. 402 [*Itonus* ist Conjekture Micvyls; M hat *Ionos*]. i) u. d. W. *ἀσάκια*. [Die Nachricht geht auf Sueton zurück; s. Reifferscheids Sueton S. 321.] k) L. XXXIV § 1 [Plinius sagt an dieser Stelle von Numa nur, er habe ein drittes Collegium der *æarii fabri* begründet]. l) L. XXXIII § 13 [= § 43]. m) Z. 45. 46. n) L. VIII p. m. 549 [S. 358]. o) L. IX § 83. p) L. IX § 84.

19. Unter der römischen Münze (*νόμισμα*) verstand man in dieser Zeit den constantinischen Solidus; s. die Belege bei Hultsch *Metrol. script. rell.* 2, 109 unter *νόμισμα* 2. — Eckhel verweist noch auf Kap. 16 (= Doctr. 1 S. LXXXVII).

20. Vgl. Lenormant a. a. O. 1. S. 125-141: *Les inventeurs de la monnaie* und *Propagation de l'usage de la monnaie*.

21. Nach den Ergänzungen Boeckhs (*C. I. Gr.* 2374 Bd. 2, 301) lauten die Zeilen: « *Nach ihm zog Pheidon der Argiver die Masse ein und ordnete sie neu, und er schlug Silbermünze auf Aegina* » u. s. w. Ueber Pheidons Münzmassregeln s. Reinach *Rev. num.* 1894 S. 1-8.

Augen führte, nicht einmal bei Namen nennen könnten und von vielen sogar die Bestimmung nicht wüssten. Dasselbe ist auch von den Münzen zu halten, die gewis ursprünglich nicht die Gestalt hatten, die später die Münzen im eigentlichen Sinne erhielten; und wo wir in der Genesis von Käufen lesen, die durch Münzen vermittelt seien, da haben wir keine von Staats wegen geprägte Münzen zu verstehen, sondern abgewogenes Gold oder Silber oder auch Klümpchen oder Barren von bestimmtem Gewicht, die dann abgezählt wurden<sup>22</sup>. Dieses Zahlungsmittel pflegt man ungemünztes Geld (*numi non cusi*) zu nennen. Um mich kurz zu fassen über einen Gegenstand, der schon von vielen Gelehrten, besonders von Sperling, weitläufig behandelt ist, werde ich in meinem ganzen Werke nur solche Geldstücke berücksichtigen, die nicht nur Metall und Gewicht, sondern auch Gepräge aufzuweisen haben. Diese drei Teile hielt auch Isidorus bei der Begriffsbestimmung der wirklichen Münze für notwendig; er sagt<sup>1</sup>: « *Zu einer Münze ist dreierlei erforderlich, Metall, Gepräge und Gewicht. Fehlt eines von diesen, so kann von einer Münze keine Rede sein.* »

Indem wir uns also jeder Untersuchung über die Erfinder der Münze enthalten, wollen wir unsere Untersuchung auf die Münzen richten, die uns die alten Schriftsteller als die ältesten bezeichnen; dann werden wir auf die Zeit schliessen können, wo der Gebrauch des Geldes eine einigermaßen ausgedehnte Anwendung fand.

Soviel ist sicher, dass zur Zeit des troianischen Krieges alle Käufe noch ausschliesslich durch Warenaustausch vermittelt wurden. Denn Homer beschreibt den Kaufverkehr der Griechen vor Troia wie folgt:

« *Dort nun kauften des Weines die kauptumlockter Achäer,  
Andere brachten Erz und andere blinkendes Eisen,  
Andere dann Stierhäuf, und andere lebende Rinder,  
Andere Gefangene der Schlacht.* »

An einer andern Stelle spricht er über die Sklavin Eurykleia und sagt:

« *Welche vordem Laertes erkaufte mit eigener Habschaft,  
Als jungfräulich sie blüht, um zwanzig Rinder sie nehmend.* »

Geradeso wurden alle möglichen Gegenstände nicht nach Geld, sondern durch vergleichende Zusammenstellung abgeschätzt. So bot Achilleus bei Homer:

« *Erst dem Sieger den grossen feuerbetretenden Dreifuss,  
Welchen an Wert zwölf Rinder bei sich die Danaer schätzten;  
Doch dem Besiegten stellt er ein blühendes Weib in den Kampfkreis,  
Klug in mancherlei Kunst und geschätzt vier Rinder an Werte.* »

Wenn also Odysseus bei Euripides im Kyklops zu Silenos sagt:

« *Und dennoch geben wir ausserdem noch Geld dazu,* »

so sagt er dieses entweder, dem humoristischen Tone des Stückes entsprechend, scherzweise oder nach Dichterart proleptisch. In ähnlicher Weise sprechen auch Euripides und Virgil oft von Trompeten, die doch Homer nicht kannte und die erst lange nach den troianischen Ereignissen erfunden wurden. Hieraus ersieht man, inwieweit dem Plutarch zu glauben ist, wenn er von Theseus, der in vortroianischer Zeit lebte, sagt: « *Er prägte auch eine Münze mit dem Bilde eines Stieres, sei es nun wegen des marathonschen Stieres oder wegen des Minos Feldherrn, sei es um die Bürger zum Ackerbau anzutreiben.* » Es ist auch zur Genüge bekannt, dass Plutarch bei der Geschichte dieser entlegenen und fabelhaften Zeit in Ermangelung von sichern Nachrichten zur Sage seine Zuflucht nahm, wie er ja oft selbst sagt.

Um von den heroischen auf die späteren Zeiten zu kommen, so wissen wir, dass der Gebrauch des Geldes in Sparta sehr alt sein musste, weil Lykurg das Gold- und Silbergeld aufrief und eisernes einführte, wie Plutarch<sup>7</sup> und viele andere angeben, die wir bei den Münzen von Sparta anführen werden. Also bedienten sich die Spartaner schon vor Lykurg des Geldes, der um die erste Olympiade oder nach andern hundert und mehr Jahre vor Beginn der Olympiaden wirkte<sup>23</sup>. Indes lässt sich bezweifeln, ob diese Münzen

q) Orig. L. XVI. c. 17 [= 16, 18, 12 Arev.]. r) Il. H. 472. s) Odys. A 430. t) Il. Ψ 702. [Voss.] u) v. 159 [Bothe]. x) im Theseus p. 11 [= c. 25]. y) im Lykurg [c. 9].

22. Ausführlich handelt darüber Lenormant a. a. O. I S. 88-124: *La circulation métallique avant l'invention de la monnaie.*

23. Doctr. 2, 278. Ob Lykurg eine historische oder mythische Person ist, bildet noch immer Gegenstand der Kontroverse. Indes mit dem eisernen Barrengelde der Spartaner hat es seine Richtigkeit. Die Belegstellen hat neuerdings Busolt, *griechische Gesch.* Bd. 1. 2. Aufl. S. 524 zusammengestellt.

wirklich solche waren, wie wir sie oben verlangt haben, oder im Gegenteil Gewichtstücke. Sagt doch Platon oder wer sonst der Verfasser des *Eryxias* betitelten Dialogs ist, ausdrücklich: « *In Lakadaimon braucht man eisernes Gewicht als Geld.* » Wenn nun eisernes Gewicht als Geld dienen konnte, so konnte es auch goldenes und silbernes. Dass aber zu Solons Zeit die griechischen Städte überall Geld im Gebrauche hatten, geht aus dem Zeugnisse dieses Gesetzgebers selbst hervor; er berief sich nämlich öffentlich auf ein von fast allen Staaten anerkanntes Gesetz, das die Todesstrafe über den Falschmünzer verhängte. Ich schöpfe diese Angabe aus Demosthenes<sup>4</sup>. Solon blühte nach Petavius um die 45. Olympiade und war ein Zeitgenosse des fünften römischen Königs Tarquinius Priscus und des Perserkönigs Kyros<sup>24</sup>. Dass die ältesten erhaltenen Münzen in diese Zeit zurückreichen, davon überzeugen sich die Kenner der alten Münzen leicht; es wird sich auch aus unsern Bemerkungen über die ältesten Münzen von Rhegion, Zankle und Messana ergeben<sup>25</sup>. Ferner soll nach der allgemein verbreiteten Ansicht Servius Tullus, der Nachfolger des Priscus, der erste gewesen sein, der den Gebrauch der Münze zwar nicht erfand, aber doch in Rom einführte, wobei er sicher die benachbarten Griechen und andere Völker Italiens zum Vorbilde nahm.

Soweit sich also in diesem Dunkel sehen lässt, ist es sehr wahrscheinlich, dass das Metall um den Beginn der Olympiaden die Form von Münzen angenommen hat. Die, welche der Münze nach den Münzen selbst ein höheres Alter zuzuschreiben versucht haben, sind nach allgemeiner Ansicht sehr im Irrtume. So hat sich Karl Schott sicher geirrt, wenn er die Behauptung aufstellte die Münze mit der Aufschrift ΦΙΔΟ. sei vom Argiver Pheidon geprägt und eine von den ältesten. Näheres darüber wird bei den Münzen Böotiens gesagt werden<sup>26</sup>. Ebenso behauptet Iobert, griechische Könige und Städte hätten viele Jahre vor Gründung Roms Münzen aus allen drei Metallen von künstlerischen Schönheit geprägt<sup>27</sup>; alles dieses werde ich an einem andern Orte ausführlich widerlegen<sup>28</sup>. Dass die Münzen mit dem Bilde des Homer, Pythagoras, Minos, Midas, Numa, Ancus u. s. w. diesen nicht gleichzeitig, sondern viel später zu ihrem Gedächtnis geprägt sind, brauche ich wohl kaum zu betonen.

Was die Grenzpunkte der alten Münzprägung betrifft, so zerlegen wir sie in chronologische und geographische. Die chronologischen bestimmen ihren Anfang und ihr Ende. Den Anfang haben wir soeben nachgewiesen. Das Ende ist je nach den Münzklassen verschieden. Die alte spanische Prägung endet unter Caius, genannt Caligula, etwas früher die gallische und italische und die der italischen Inseln; näheres wird darüber bei den einzelnen Ländern gesagt werden. Die griechischen Städte von Europa und Asien, einerlei ob sie frei oder Kolonien waren, stellten ihre Prägungen unter Gallienus und Claudius ein, wo ja Recht und Gerechtigkeit bereits verschwunden waren; aus späterer Zeit finden sich nur äusserst selten Münzen mit einem Stadtnamen. So gibt es Münzen von Aurelianus und Tacitus, die in Perge in Pamphylien geprägt sind, ferner eine Münze von Kaisareia Panias mit dem Kopfe Justinians<sup>29</sup>, zwei Goldstücke von Gabala in Syrien mit dem Kopfe Justinus II.<sup>30</sup>, eine Münze von Damascus mit dem Kopfe Leos des IV.<sup>31</sup> Solche Stücke indes streifen schon ans Wunderbare<sup>32</sup>. In Aegypten

z) T. II. p. 400 [a]. a) Orat. adv. Timocrat. p. 805 [= § 212]. b) Science des Méd. T. 1. p. 5. u. 315.

24. Er was 594 Archon.

25. Vgl. unten Kap. 21 u. Doctr. 1, 177; 219; 220.

26. S. Doctr. 2, 196. Es handelt sich um einen böotischen Stater, entsprechend Mionnet Suppl. 3 pl. 16, 2.

27. Unten Kap. 21.

28. S. Doctr. 3, 343. Eckhel meint eine von Hardouin publizierte Klein-Bronze. Sie ist entweder eine Fälschung oder war schlecht erhalten und ist dann falsch bestimmt worden. Vgl. Pinder u. Friedländer, *Münz. Justinians* S. 56.

29. Eins ist in Wien s. Eckhel *Cat. mus. caes. Vindob.* 2 S. 538.

30. Näheres bei Eckhel Doctr. 8, 235. Auf den dort beschriebenen Münzen ist der Kaiser aber in ganzer Gestalt dargestellt.

31. Man muss die von Gemeinden und Provinzen geprägten Münzen von denen unterscheiden, die in den kaiserlichen Prägestätten hergestellt sind. Jene kommunalen Prägungen tragen neben den lokalen Typen in den meisten Fällen auch das Bild des Kaisers und wurden bis auf die angegebene Zeit fortgeführt (Doctr. 4, 500). Die aus den in verschiedenen Städten eingerichteten Officinen hervorgegangenen kaiserlichen Münzen machen das Reichsgeld aus und unterscheiden sich nur durch den meist im Abschnitte der Rückseite abgekürzt angegebenen Namen der Prägestätte. Diese Münzen beginnen unter Aurelianus und gehen tief in die byzantinische Zeit hinab (Doctr. 8, 518).

hörte die Reihe von Münzen, die man alexandrinische nennt, unter Diocletian auf. Sobald fremde Reiche von den Römern unterworfen waren, hatten sie keine Prägung mehr; doch bestand eine solche noch lange unter den Königen von Bosporos, Parthien und Persien. Dies im voraus; eine genauere Untersuchung wird an passender Stelle angestellt werden<sup>32</sup>. Soviel von den Münzen der Völker und Könige. Die römische Münze begann unter den Konsuln, wurde unter den Kaisern fortgesetzt und zerfällt nach der Teilung des Reiches unter den Söhnen von Theodosius d. Gr. in die des Westens und die des Ostens. Die westliche hört mit Romulus, dem letzten weströmischen Kaiser auf; an sie schliessen sich dann noch die Münzen der Gotenkönige, die auf jenen folgten. Aber die Münzen der Kaiser des Ostens gehen bis zum Jahre 1453 n. Chr., wo Mohammed II. sich Konstantinopels und des Ostreiches bemächtigte und der kaiserlichen Prägung, die von Iulius Caesar bis zum letzten Constantinus Paläologus fast 1500 Jahre gedauert hat, ein Ende machte. Die Münzen, die sodann von den römischen Kaisern deutscher Nation geprägt wurden, gehören nach unserer Ansicht nicht in unsern Plan, und wir überlassen sie der Münzkunde des Mittelalters.

Was die geographischen Grenzpunkte anbetrifft, so wird sich aus dem ersten Teile des vorliegenden Werkes ergeben, dass nur die Gegenden Münzen gehabt haben, wo die Griechen und Römer deren Gebrauch verbreitet haben, oder deren barbarischen Bewohnern es beliebte der Nachbarschaft wegen das Geld der beiden Völker nachzuahmen. Keine Münze hatten also in Europa die mehr im Norden, in Asien die mehr im Osten wohnenden<sup>33</sup>, und in Afrika alle die, welche weiter vom Mittelmeere entfernt waren; kurz alle die, deren im geographischen Teile keine Erwähnung geschieht.

W.

32. S. unten Kap. 13. S. LXXI ff.

33. Auszunehmen ist China, das lange vor Beginn der christl. Zeitrechnung eigene Münze gehabt hat. Von den Indern sagt ein Schriftsteller aus dem 3. Jahrh. n. Chr.: « Sie haben auch Münzen aus Messing und schwarzem Kupfer, wofür jeder, der in ihre Heimat kommt, alles kaufen muss. » (Philostrat. vit. Apoll. 2, 7.)

#### THE JELLINEK MEDAL



The firm of David Kallai in Vienna has just issued the medal illustrated below, in commemoration of Dr Adolf Jellinek, Chief-Rabbi and Preacher of the Jewish Community in Vienna, who died last year, after a brilliant career as orator and a long life of devotedness to the interests of his people.

Obv. Legend: D<sup>r</sup> ADOLPH JELLINEK OBERRABBINER U. PREDIGER DER ISRAEL. CULTUSGEMEINDE WIEN. Bust in ecclesiastical robes, facing, drawn from the last portrait taken of him. Inscription to left of bust: GEB: | DRSLAVITZ | 29 OCT. | 1820; to right: GEST: | WIMN | 28. DEC. 1893.

R<sup>z</sup>. Within laurel-wreath, Dr Jellinek's motto:

לא בחיל ולא בכח כי אם ברוחי אמר יהוה צבאות Sechar jah Cap. 4. VI.

The medal can be had from us at following prices:

- a) in silver 12/.
- b) in bronze 3/6.

#### LIST OF STANDARD WORKS

TO BE CONSULTED

On the different series of numismatics.

(Continued from p. 1170).

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(To be continued.)

#### ADDENDA TO THE NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCANDINAVIA

Messrs Spink & Son

17 & 18 Piccadilly London W.

Dear Sirs,

In the last number of the "Circular" there appeared an article or rightly a list of Numismatic Works on Scandinavia, so I beg to add the following Standard works on Swedish Coins and Medals.

A. E.

Suoilsky, *Ett svenskt mynt-kabinett*. Stockholm, 1873.

Silfverstolpe, *Fortsättning of Berchs "om Svenska Mynt"*. Stockholm, 1809-1818.

Oldenburg, *Samling of Svenska, svenska besittningars och Landtgrefven Fredriks (Konung Fredrik I) Hessiska Mynt*. Stockholm, 1883.

H. Hildebrand, *Samlingen of Svenska mynt i Riksbankens Myntkabinett*. Stockholm, 1889.

Holmberg, *Mynt af guld, silfver och koppar..... 1478-1892*, Stockholm, 1894.

B. E. Hildebrand, *Sveriges och Svenska Konungahusets Minnespenningar.....* Stockholm, 1874, 1875.

B. E. Hychert, *Same title*, with the new medals after 1874. In No 13 of *Numismatiska Meddelanden*. Stockholm, 1891.

*Numismatiska Meddelanden*, Nos 1-13.

B. E. Hildebrand, *Minnespenningar öfver Euskilda Svenska Män och kvinnor*, Stockholm, 1860.

C. R. Berch, *Namenkunnige Svenske Herrars och Truers Skådepenningar*, Stockholm 1779-1781.

#### VARIA

Le dernier Jeudi saint a eu lieu à Westminster-Abbey la cérémonie de la distribution des Aumônes Royales.

La Reine ayant soixante-seize ans, on a donné soixante-seize pièces à soixante-seize vieillards et à soixante-seize vieilles femmes, recommandés par le Lord Grand-Aumônier, puis on a chanté soixante-seize versets de psaumes et la procession a fait le tour de Westminster, précédée des fameux Beef-eaters ou gardiens de la Tour de Londres, costumés en hallebardiers du temps de Henri VIII.

Autrefois, ces distributions d'aumônes étaient faites par la Reine en personne, et c'est pourquoi l'on frappe à la Monnaie de Londres, chaque année, des pièces spéciales appelées *Maundy-thursday coins*, pièces que les collectionneurs rachètent fort cher aux pauvres de la Reine.

Ch. F.

\*\*\*

Nous apprenons avec plaisir que notre collaborateur, l'éminent et érudit numismatiste suisse, M. le Dr F. Imhoof-Blumer de Winterthur, vient d'être décoré de l'Ordre pour le Mérite, distinction qui lui a été conférée par S. M. l'empereur d'Allemagne.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

Clifton, Bristol. May 8, 1895.

Sirs,

I have an apparently unpublished reading on a Confessor penny, which may be of interest to some readers of the Numismatic Circular.

Obv. Type, Hawkins 222.

R. DIORMAN ON STENIO.

Yours faithfully,  
R. D. BAIN.

Messrs Spink et Son.

[It is not unpublished, as a penny of this type and reading is mentioned and engraved in B. M. Cat. of Anglo-Saxon coins, vol. II, nos 1213 & 14 and pl. xxviii, n° 14. *Eds. N. C.*]

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Mulgrave Road Sutton, Surrey,  
May 2, 1895.

Messrs Spink & Son.

Dear Sirs,

Please excuse my trespassing on your time, but I notice in your useful Catalogue just received that you perpetuate what some collectors (as well as myself) consider an error on Mr Montagu's part in classing the Decimal pieces as Regal patterns.

The Decimal system has not even yet been legalised and so these patterns should be styled "Patterns for a proposed Decimal Coinage", and not Regal Patterns — a different category altogether.

The Decimals, although rare, are *curiosa*, and have no place in a



cabinet of Regals or Regal Patterns and Proofs, which are coins of the same denominations as viz.  $\frac{1}{12}$ ,  $\frac{1}{24}$ ,  $\frac{1}{48}$ , &c, in legal use, whatever variety may occur in type, design &c.

I feel sure you will pardon my writing to you, as the opinion that these Decimal pieces are being misplaced is held by others besides.

Your's truly,  
Fred<sup>k</sup> G. LAWRENCE.

[In our opinion Mr Montagu is within his rights in describing the Decimal pieces as *Regal patterns*, inasmuch as they were issued from the Royal Mint, and differ in a marked degree from the host of other patterns which were struck for private speculation only, and are really only "pièces de plaisir".

The words Pattern and Proof are very frequently incorrectly used synonymously, but as a matter of fact there is a great distinction between them. A Pattern is a piece struck purposely for submission to the Authorities, as a suggested type for a current coin, but the adoption of which has been decided against. A Proof is a specimen of a current coin struck with great care principally for the purpose of presenting to Government officials of high rank, and also to gratify the Numismatic taste of collectors; they are generally struck from a pair of dies which have been highly polished on the surface, which gives them that brilliant appearance in the field so prized by collectors of the milled series. *Eds. N. C.*]

21 Lansdown Crescent Cheltenham.

June 2 1895.

Dear Mr Spink,

There are coins of Commodus (1. Æ) which bear the type of a sacrificial scene so like in many respects to the cartoon by Raphael of the men of Lystra preparing to sacrifice to St Paul that I feel convinced Raphael drew his inspiration from a similar coin.

The attitude of the man kneeling and holding the bull, the way in which the axe is poised by the man behind, the presence of the player on the double flute, all combine to form a composition of such a striking nature that it is not easily forgotten.

How probable it is that Raphael when determining to depict the scene of a heathen sacrifice should study the ancient models of the classical age. As the artists of his day did, we know study the beautiful types on Roman Coins, may we not look upon this resemblance between the coin of Commodus and Raphael's Cartoon as an instance of the influence of the coins on the art of the XVI<sup>th</sup> cent.?

Can any of you readers suggest any other instances of similar resemblances?

Yours very truly,  
A. W. HANDS.

1 Queen Street Colchester.

5<sup>th</sup> June 1895.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Spink & Son.  
Gentlemen,

I beg you to accept my thanks for sending me copies of your "Numismatic Circular" for current month containing notice of the Ceylon medal of 1818.

There is painful interest attached to it, seeing that the medals authorized for the men of the 73rd Regiment were never issued to them, as all died of fever before they could receive them and this perhaps is one reason why no specimen is found in any private collection in this country.

The replica your Circular gives details of, now hangs in Mess Room of 2nd Batt<sup>n</sup> "The Black Watch" in the Castle Edinburgh—formerly the 73rd Perthshire Reg<sup>t</sup>.

I should have liked to express publicly my acknowledgments to the authorities in Ceylon who so kindly and at so much trouble sought out one of these medals—caused a cast to be made to enable me to present it to my old Regiment.

I remain,  
Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,  
Spencer V. F. HENSLOWE  
Late Capt. 73rd Reg<sup>t</sup>.

## REVIEWS

"The Token Coinage of Warwickshire" is the title of the latest work on these interesting, and in many instances, artistic private coins. Mr. Davis, the author, has spared no pains to make his book as complete as possible, and that his research has been eminently successful is proved by the Demy quarto volume before us. The *Historical Survey* which follows the *Advertisement*, is replete with valuable notes, which though perhaps not all entirely new to us, are for the first time collected together in this form. Space is also allotted to a chapter of important and useful *Hints to Collectors*. Following this, is the list of Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth century tokens in all metals, interspersed with notes, many of which are entirely new. At the close of the work are descriptions of the Birmingham Overseers Paper Currency and Theatrical and other Tickets. The plates which are at the end are produced by phototype and are exact representations of all the more valuable and rare pieces referred to in the body of the work.

Much praise is due to the author and those who rendered him assistance in his labour of love, (as we understand Mr Davis has no thought of any pecuniary benefit to himself arising from the sale of the book) and his example is worthy of imitation by those who study this branch of the science of Numismatics of other counties than Warwickshire.

The type is well set up, and printed on cream-tinted paper of good quality; altogether this volume, of 122 pages of matter, exclusive of 24 plates (4 being illustrations of Notes printed from the original steel plates) is pleasing to the eye as well as instructive to the mind. We can recommend this book to all collectors as a work they will find much pleasure in reading, even though Tokens may not be the special line taken up. It is published in two bindings, viz. cloth and half pigskin at 10/6 and 15/. respectively and may be obtained from us.

**Les études orientales à la Société d'histoire et d'archéologie de Genève, 1838-1894, par Edouard Favre.** Genève, 1894, in-8.

A l'occasion du Congrès des Orientalistes qui a eu lieu à Genève l'an dernier, la Société d'histoire et d'archéologie de cette ville a publié une charmante plaquette, due à l'un de ses membres, M. Edouard Favre.

Bien qu'on s'occupe avant tout de l'histoire locale dans les séances de la Société, on n'y néglige cependant rien de ce qui touche au passé et l'Orient lui-même est mis à contribution par les savants genevois. Parmi ces savants, Adolphe Pictet et Frédéric Soret ont eu une place prépondérante; orientalistes distingués, ils ont laissé des travaux unanimement appréciés et qui resteront, en partie du moins. Soret fut aussi un numismate de premier ordre et, à ce titre, la brochure de M. Favre ne saurait manquer d'intéresser les lecteurs de la *Numismatic Circular*, puisqu'elle renferme, avec un portrait excellent de Soret, la bibliographie complète de ses opuscules numismatiques. C'était une besogne particulièrement difficile que celle de rassembler et de collationner les fameuses *Lettres*, disséminées dans une foule de recueils et dont les tirages à part sont excessivement rares.

Des notes biographiques sur Pictet et Soret, — l'analyse sommaire des mémoires relatifs à l'Orient lus dans les séances de la Société — parmi lesquels 17 de Soret relatifs à la numismatique arabe — complètent cette brochure fort bien imprimée par M. Kündig. Le portrait d'Adolphe Pictet et une reproduction de la belle médaille de Soret par Antoine Bovy y ajoutent un intérêt de plus.

J. M.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES, &c.

**American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, 17 West 43 St. New-York.** — Abstract from Minutes. Annual and Anniversary Meeting Mch 18-1895. President Parish presiding. The Executive Committee reported that the Society has made good progress during the past year. Our library has been enriched by generous donations of rare and valuable Numismatic books and many coins and medals have been added to our cabinets. We have lost four members by death during the year as follows: Life Member Emanuel G. Atinelli M. D., Resident Member Robert Morris and Corresponding Members William Fewsmith of Washington D. C. and Matthew Adams Stickney of Salem, Mass.

The following nominations have been received, approved and recommended for election — for Resident Membership John G. Mills, Murray E. Poole and J. Paulding Farnham and for Corresponding Membership William R. Taylor of North Wales Pa. Our Rolls now consist of 149 Life and Resident Members, 81 Corresponding and 19 Honorary Members. The Committee on New Coinage Designs reported progress. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$ 22.40 and that the total amount of the permanent funds of the Society now amounts to 4617.16. The Curator announced additions since the last Regular Meeting of 67 coins and medals, also that 405 pieces had been added to the Societies Cabinets during the year. Among the more remarkable pieces are a set of the Herudon Medals, several beautiful tetradrachms of Syracuse, a set of seventeen fine silver medals of Pope Leo XIII and a number of uncirculated and proof U. S. cents. The cabinets now contain upwards of 12000 pieces arranged under the card system.

The Librarian reported receipts for the year of 152 bound

volumes, 15 unbound, 552 pamphlets 261 periodicals and 1057 catalogues making a grand total of 2037 pieces. The most important donations were 84 volumes from Daniel Parish Jr., 49 volumes from Isaac F. Wood and 11 fine numismatic works from Samuel P. Avery.

Under the head of new business, Mr Lyman H. Low read a paper relative to the proposed increase of "Annual Dues". He spoke regarding the objects and aims of the Society and with a view to improving the status and sustaining the life of the Society proposed changing and adding to the classes of membership. The motion was seconded by Mr Dodd, but owing to the fact that this would be an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, and no previous notice of same had been announced, it could not be acted upon at this meeting. The resolution of the Executive Committee proposing the amending of Chapter III Section I of the By-Laws increasing the initiation fee and annual dues of Resident Members to \$ 10.00 was then put to vote and carried. The election of officers resulted as follows: President Daniel Parish Jr., First Vice-President Andrew C. Zabriskie, Second Vice-President John M. Dodd Jr., Recording Secretary Henry Russell Drowne, Corresponding Secretary Walter Tonnelé, Treasurer Charles Pryer, Curator Charles H. Wright, Librarian Bauman L. Belden. President Parish appointed as Historiographer William Poillon; Committee on Papers and Publications Messrs Zabriskie, Dodd and Parish; Committee on Numismatics and Archaeology Messrs Wright, Tonnelé and Myer. Committee on Library Messrs Belden, C. G. Dodd and Valentine. On motion adjourned.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE,  
Secretary.

## NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES

**Catalogus der Muntverzameling J. F. G. Meijer.** Collection to be sold at Messrs Bom & Zoon, 29-31. March 1895, Amsterdam.

**Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien,** März 1895.

Rudolf von Höfken, *Ueber das Wesen und die Entwicklung der Bracteaten.* — Dr Alfr. Nagl, *Das Geldwesen und die deutschen Culturverhältnisse des Mittelalters.* — Dr Friedrich Kenner, *Die Medaille.* — Raimann, *Münzenfund in St. Polten.* — Renner, *Ordentliche Versammlung der numismatischen Gesellschaft am 20. Februar 1895.* — *Vermehrung der Münzensammlung.* — *Besprechungen.* — *Numismatische Literatur.* — *Verschiedenes.*

**Annuaire numismatique suisse,** publié par Paul-Ch. Stroehlin. Deuxième et dernière livraison, 1894-95. Genève.

**The Hart Collection.** 132d Auction Sale. Canadian Coins, Medals and Tokens. To be sold by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd, on April 13. 1895. 619 lots.

**Revue belge de Numismatique,** 2<sup>e</sup> livraison, 1895.

J.-Adrien Blanchet, *Observations relatives au type des monnaies d'Erétrie, de Dicaea et de Mende.* — Vte Beaudoin de Jonghe, *Trois monnaies frappées à Elincourt.* — G. Cumont, *Billon noir inédit frappé à Vilvorde par Jean III, duc de Brabant (1312-1355).* — L. Maxe-Werly, *Histoire numismatique du Barrois (5<sup>e</sup> article).* — Chev. M. A. Snoeck, *Médaille rond, uniface et coulée du docteur Jean Ingenhouse, médecin en chef et conseiller de la cour impériale autrichienne (1779).* — E. Caron, *Une singulière trouvaille à Jérusalem. Notes de voyage.* — H. Dannenberg, *Les appellations monétaires sur les monnaies du moyen âge.* — Chev. von Ernst, *Les dernières quinze années de Théodore Van Berckel.* — *Nécrologie.* — *Mélanges.*

**Numismatisch-Sphragistischer Anzeiger,** Mai 1895.

A. Düning, *Die Münzen Herzog Philipps I. von Braunschweig-Grubenhagen (1485/6-1494-1551).* — C. F. Gebert, *Ein unbeschriebener Salzburger Viertelthaler.* — Franz Apell, *Erfurter Raths-Medaille und Ortsthaler.* — *Literatur.* — *Auktions-Nachrichten.* — *Neue Verzeichnisse verkäuflicher Münzen.*

**Berliner Münzblätter,** April 1895.

H. Buchenau, *Der Marburger Goldgulden- und Turnosensfund.* — Menadier, *Punzen.* — Carl Kainz, *Die sogenannten chinesischen Tempelmünzen.* — Menadier, *Ein Pfennig der Grafen Dietrich von Kallenberg und Hermann von Winzenburg.* — *Der ältere Braunschweiger Pfennig des Grafen Ekbert II.* — *Die Otto-Adelheidpfennige.*

**Numismatic Chronicle,** Part I, 1895.

G. F. Hill, *The Coinage of Lycia, to the time of Alexander the Great.* — Sir John Evans, *The Mint of Gothabryg.* — A. E. Packe, *The Coinage as affected by the Administration of Henry II.* — O. Codrington, *The coinages of Cutch and Kāthiāwar.*

**Annuaire de Numismatique,** Mars-Avril 1895.

E. D. J. Dutilh, *Notes sur les tétradrachmes d'Alexandre III le Grand, que l'on trouve en Egypte.* — Alphonse de Witte, *Jeton d'argent inédit frappé en commémoration de l'inauguration du roi Philippe V en qualité de comte de Namur (1702).* — Paul Bordeaux, *Le sceau de la corporation des monnayeurs de Figeac; le sceau du collège des monnayeurs d'Angers; un cachet de monnayeurs de Paris.* — Baron R. de Ponton d'Amécourt, *Description générale des monnaies du type chinois.* — Roger Vallentin, *La monnaie d'Embrun (1406-1417).*

**Numismatic News,** May 1895.

*Original and Restrike Half Cents.* — *Dates of U. S. Coinage.* — *California \$ 50 Slugs.* — *Coin items.* — *Cheap price list.*

**Periodisch erscheinender Katalog Verkäuflicher Münzen und Medaillen.** Inhalt: Goldmünzen, Thaler, Doppelthaler, etc., der europäischen Länder vom Beginn der Thalerprägung an, sowie historische Medaillen. Adolph E. Cahn, Frankfurt a/M. No 13. 3124 nos.

**Verkäufliche Münzen und Medaillen.** N. E. Fischer, Wien. 2564 nos.

**La Circulaire numismatique universelle,** No 5, Mai 1895. Paul Stroehlin et Cie. Geneva. — Un *λεπτάριον.* — Denier inédit au nom de saint Maurice. — Médaille de la fête d'Unspunnen. — Médaille officielle du 4<sup>e</sup> tir fédéral à Buenos-Aires. — Catalogue de monnaies. 3225 nos.

**Catalogo della Collezione di N. 3500 autografi et documenti di celebri personaggi italiani e stranieri dal XV al XIX secolo.** Vendita in Milano di A. Genolini.

## CATALOGUE

OF

### COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR WEST END HOUSE, 17 & 18 Piccadilly, LONDON, W.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

*A.* = Gold. — *Æ.* = Silver. — *Æ.* = Bronze & Potin. — *Mm.* = Millimeter. — *Gr.* = Grain troy. — *Obv.* = Obverse. — *R.* = Reverse. — *F. D. C.* = Fleur de coin. — *Mint state.* — *V. F.* = Very fine. — *F.* = Fine. — *M.* = Mediocre. — *P.* = Poor. — *S.* = Scarce. — *R.* = Rare. — *RR.* = Very rare. — *RRR.* = Extremely rare. — *H.* = Head, *Historia Numorum.* — *B.* = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires.* — *C.* = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales, 2<sup>e</sup> édition.* — *M.* = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines.* — *Ev.* = Evans, *Ancient British coins.* — *K.* = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England.* — *Hks.* = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England.* — *Rud.* = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage.* Ed. 1840. — *A.* = Atkins, *British Colonial coins.* — *T.* = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals.* — *M.I.* = *Medallic Illustrations of English History,* Franks and Grueber. — *Mad.* = Madai, *Münzcabinet.* — *S.R.* = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet.* — *Rm.* = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue.* — *B. M. Cat.* = British Museum Catalogue.

#### GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1224.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS GOLD COINS

##### TARENTUM

25043 *A.* Sicilian Litra. (Circ. B.C. 330-272.) Obv. Head of young Herakles in lion's skin. *R.* *TAPAΣ.* Taras on dolphin, holding trident and kantharos. *H.* p. 47. *V. F.* 2 10 "

##### SYRACUSE

25044 *A.* (Circ. B. C. 415-405). Obv. Head of Herakles in lion's skin. *R.* *ΣΥΡΑ.* Quadripartite incuse square with female head in centre. *H.* p. 153. *F.* 1 15 "

25045 *A.* Piece of 100 litra or Double Dekadrachm. (Circ. B.C. 405-345.) Obv. Head of Goddess to l. *R.* Herakles and lion. *H.* fig. 99. *RR.* *F.* 9 10 "

25046 *A.* Piece of 50 litra or Golden Dekadrachm. Obv. *ΣΥΡΑΚΟ-ΣΙΩΝ.* Young male head of River Anapous to l. *R.* *ΣΥΡΑ-ΚΟΣΙΩΝ* upon a band, free horse prancing to r. *H.* p. 154. *Fine style. RR.* *F.* 8 " "

25047 *El.* Piece of 50 litra (Circ. B.C. 345-317). Obv. *ΣΥΡΑΚΟ-ΣΙΩΝ.* Head of Apollo. *R.* *ΣΟΤΕΙΡΑ.* Head of Artemis. *H.* fig. 104. *R.* *V. F.* 3 " "

25048 *El.* Piece of 50 litra. Obv. Head of Apollo; behind, helmet. *R.* *ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.* Tripod. *H.* p. 156. *R.* *V. F.* 2 10 "

25049 *El.* — — — — — *R.* *F.* 1 10 "

25050 *A.* Drachm of Agathocles (Circ. B.C. 317-310). Obv. Laureated head of young Ares (?) to l. *R.* *ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.* Biga to r.; in field, triskelis. *H.* p. 158. *R.* *F. D. C.* 6 10 "

25051 *A.* — — — — — *R.* *V. F.* 5 15 "

25052 *A.* — — — — — *R.* *F.* 4 " "

##### PHILIP II

25053 *A.* Stater (B.C. 359-336). Obv. Head of Apollo, laureate, with short hair, to r. *R.* *ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ.* Biga to r.; below horse's feet, a shield. *H.* f. 137. *A most perfect gem. R.* *F. D. C.* 7 10 "

##### ALEXANDER THE GREAT

25054 *A.* Stater (B.C. 336-323). Obv. Head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet, adorned with serpent. *R.* *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.* Winged Nike holding trophy-stand. *H.* fig. 139. *R.* *F. D. C.* 5 " "

##### LYSIMACHUS

25055 *A.* Stater (B.C. 323-281). Obv. Head of deified Alexander with horn of Ammon. *R.* *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ.* Pallas

- Nikephoros seated to l.; in field to l. **ΠΥ.** *H. p. 242. R.*  
(Almost *V. F.*) F. 5 » »
- 25056 *Α.* — Similar; under throne, a trident; mon. **ΚΛ.** F. 5 10 »
- 25057 *Α.* — Similar; under throne, **ΚΛΕΑΝ**; in field to l.  
Ⓜ. *Not in the Brit. Museum.* V. F. 6 » »
- LESBOS
- 25058 Electrum of Mytilene. Hecta. (Circ. B.C.450-387). Obv. Veiled head of Demeter, wearing earring and wreath of corn. **Ρ.** Tripod with pendant fillet, in linear square. *B. M. Cat. pl. xxxiv. 28. A gem.* F. D. C. 6 10 »
- 25059 *El.* — — — — — F. 1 10 »
- 25060 *El.* Obv. Head of Demeter, hair rolled at back, wearing round earring and wreath of corn. **Ρ.** Bull butting to l., in linear square. *B. M. Cat. pl. xxxiii. 9.* V. F. 2 15 »
- 25061 *El.* Obv. Forepart of lion's head to r. **Ρ.** Incuse square. V. F. 1 10 »
- CYZICUS
- 25062 *El.* Stater. (Circ. B.C.540-480.) Obv. The Omphalos, with fillets suspended from the top; on each side is seated an eagle, with closed wings, the one facing the other. Beneath, tunny to r. **Ρ.** Mill sail incuse. *Num. Chron. 1889, pl. 1. 23. RR.* V. F. 16 10 »
- 25063 *El.* — Obv. Female figure to r., rising through the ground, and holding a child in her outstretched arms. Beneath, tunny to r. *N. C. pl. 11. 8. RR.* M. 7 15 »
- 25064 *El.* — Obv. Bearded figure, naked, kneeling to l., holding a club over right shoulder in his right hand, and a horn upwards in his left. Behind, tunny upwards. *N. C. pl. 111. 18. RR.* F. 13 » »
- 25065 *El.* — Obv. Sphinx seated to l. on tunny, the right fore paw raised, hair represented by dots. *N. C. pl. 1v. 29. RR.* F. 5 15 »
- 25066 *El.* — Obv. Bull walking to l. Beneath, tunny to l. *N. C. pl. v. 15. RR.* V. F. 7 10 »
- 25067 *El.* — Obv. Bull butting to r. Beneath, tunny to r. (*A very desirable piece.*) *N. C. pl. v. 16. RR.* V. F. 15 » »
- 25068 *El.* — Obv. Head of goat to l. Behind, tunny upwards. *N. C. pl. v. 29. RR.* F. 7 10 »
- 25069 *El.* Hecta. Obv. Dog on tunny to l., right fore paw raised. **Ρ.** Incuse. Weight: 41 grs. *Greenwell, page 115. R.* V. F. 4 10 »
- 25070 *El.* — (Unattributed.) Obv. Head of Herakles in lion's skin to r. **Ρ.** Incuse square quartered. Weight 38 grs. *R. (An interesting coin.)* V. F. 5 10 »
- PHOCAEA
- 25071 *El.* Hecta (B.C.480-400). Obv. Head of Omphale, wearing lion's skin, club behind neck; below a scal. **Ρ.** Mill sail incuse. *B. M. Cat. pl. v. 8. (A perfect gem-like coin.) RR.* V. F. 4 10 »
- 25072 *El.* — Obv. Female head to l. with flowing hair. *R. F.* 1 10 »
- GALATIA
- 25073 *Amyntas* (B.C.36-25). *Α.* Obv. Head of Pallas in crested helmet to r. **Ρ.** **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ.** Nike advancing to l., carrying sceptre bound with diadem. Weight: 21 grs. *RR.* V. F. 4 10 »
- PERSIA
- 25074 *Darius I* (B.C.521-485). *Α.* Daric. The King half kneeling to r. holding bow and long javelin. **Ρ.** Incuse. *R.* V. F. 3 3 »
- EGYPT
- 25075 *Ptolemy Soter* (B.C.305-285). *Α.* Hemidrachm. Obv. Diademed bust of Soter, with aegis around neck. **Ρ.** **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ.** Eagle to l. on thunder-bolt; in front **ΜΙ.** Weight: 27.1 grs. *RR. Almost F. D. C.* V. F. 12 10 »
- 25076 *Ptolemy II Philadelphus* (B.C.285-244). *Α.* Octadrachm. Obv. **ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ.** Jugate busts of Philadelphus and Arsinoe; behind, shield. **Ρ.** **ΘΕΩΝ.** Jugate busts of Ptolemy Soter and Berenice. Weight: 215 grs. *RR.* V. F. 20 » »
- CARTHAGE
- 25077 *El.* Stater. (B.C.340-242.) Obv. Head of Persephone to l., wearing earring and necklace, with pendants and corn wreath in hair. **Ρ.** Horse standing to r. V. F. 3 5 »
- 25078 *El.* — — — — — F. 2 10 »
- MISCELLANEOUS SILVER COINS
- CAMPANIA
- 25079 *Α.* Didrachm (B.C. circ. 268-211.) Obv. Head of beardless Janus. **Ρ.** **ROMA.** Zeus in quadriga driven by Nike. *H. fig. 13.* V. F. » 7 6
- NEAPOLIS
- 25080 *Α.* Didr. (circ. B.C.400-340). Obv. Diademed female head to r.; behind, an eagle. **Ρ.** **ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ.** Campanian human-headed bull crowned by flying Nike; beneath, a dolphin. *H. fig. 18.* F. » 5 »
- 25081 *Α.* — Another, head to r. **Ρ.** Type to l. Good style. V. F. 1 » »
- METAPONTUM
- 25082 *Α.* Stater (circ. B.C.550-480). Obv. Ear of corn in high relief.

- Ρ.** Same type incuse. Struck on an unusually thick flan. *H. p. 62.* V. F. » 17 6
- VELIA
- 25083 *Α.* Didr. (circ. B.C.400-268). Obv. Helmeted head of Pallas to l., with griffin on helmet. **Ρ.** **ΥΕΛΑΗΤΩΝ.** Lion devouring prey. *H. fig. 50.* V. F. » 9 »
- AGRIGENTUM
- 25084 *Α.* Tetradr. (B.C.472-417). Obv. **ΑΚΡΑΚΑΝΤΟΣ.** Eagle standing to l., on capital of column. **Ρ.** Crab; below, rosebud, with double volute. Weight: 269 grs. *A very desirable piece.* *H. 106. (Ext. fine.)* V. F. 3 » »
- ZANCLE
- 25085 *Α.* Drachm (Before B.C.493). Obv. **DANKLE.** Dolphin within a sickle (the port of Zancle): border of dots. **Ρ.** Scallop-shell within incuse pattern. *H. fig. 81. (Unusually fine.)* V. F. 2 2 »
- 25086 *Α.* — Obv. **ΔΑΝΚ.** Dolphin within horse-shoe (the port of Zancle and buildings surrounding). **Ρ.** Same as last. *A very interesting and apparently unpublished piece. RRR.* V. F. 4 10 »
- PHILIP II
- 25087 *Α.* Stater (B.C.359-336). Obv. Laur. head of Zeus. **Ρ.** **ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ.** Youth on horseback to r. Struck at Amphipolis, of curious fabric, somewhat approaching the Gaulish style. *R.* F. 1 5 »
- ANTIGONUS GONATAS
- 25088 *Α.* Tetradr. (B.C.277-239). Obv. Macedonian shield, in centre of which head of Pan horned, with pedum at shoulder. **Ρ.** **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ.** Athena Alkis hurling fulmen, and holding shield. *H. fig. 146. (Unusually fine.)* V. F. 3 10 »
- AUDOLEON
- 25089 *Α.* Tetradr. (circ. B.C.315-286). Obv. Head of Pallas, facing. **Ρ.** **ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ.** Free horse to r. *H. fig. 152.* F. 1 15 »
- THASOS
- 25090 *Α.* Stater (B.C.465-411). Obv. Naked ithyphallic Silenos, kneeling on one knee and carrying a nymph in his arms. **Ρ.** Quadripartite incuse square. *H. fig. 163.* V. F. 2 » »
- 25091 *Α.* Drachm. Similar type. F. » 15 »
- DYRRHACHII
- 25092 *Α.* Stater (B.C.400-300). Obv. Cow suckling calf. **Ρ.** **ΔΥΡ.** Double stellate square. Weight: 168 grs. *H. p. 266.* V. F. » 10 »
- EPIRUS
- 25093 *Α.* Drachm (B.C.238-168). Obv. Head of Zeus Dodonaeos to r. **Ρ.** **ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ.** Eagle in oak-wreath. *B. M. Guide, Pl. LV, 16.* V. F. » 16 »
- ATHENS
- 25094 *Α.* Tetradr. (B.C.186-146). *Α.* Tetradr. Obv. Helmeted head of Pallas to r. **Ρ.** **ΑΘΕ—ΔΙΟΓΕ—ΠΟΣΕΙ—ΔΗΜΗ.** Owl standing on amphora. F. » 15 »
- PERGAMUM
- 25095 *Eumenes II* (B.C.197-159). *Α.* Tetradr. Obv. Diademed head of the King to r. **Ρ.** **ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ.** Pallas enthroned crowning name; behind, shield and bow; in field, ivy-leaf and **A.** Weight: 263 grs. V. F. 2 5 »
- METHYMNA
- 25096 *Α.* Stater (circ. B.C.500). Obv. **ΜΑΘΥΜΝΑΙΟΣ.** Boar to r. **Ρ.** Head of Pallas of archaic style, within incuse square. (*Ρ.* V. F.) *RR. H. p. 486.* F. 12 » »
- EPHESUS
- 25097 *Α.* Tetradr. (circ. B.C.394-295). Obv. **Ε—Φ.** Bee. **Ρ.** **ΔΙΝΕΑΣ.** Fore part of stag with head turned back; behind it a palm-tree. *H. fig. 298. R.* F. 2 10 »
- MAGNESIA AD MEANDRUM
- 25098 *Α.* Drachm (B.C.350-300). Obv. Horseman, wearing short cloak, with couched lance to r. **Ρ.** **ΜΑΓΝ.** Bull butting to l., magistrate's name, **ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΣ,** the whole within circular border of Maeander pattern. Weight: 48.5 grs. (*A gem.*) F. D. C. 3 3 »
- ASPENDUS
- 25099 *Α.* Stater (circ. B.C.400-300). Obv. Two wrestlers engaged; between them **Π**; to r. countermark. **Ρ.** **ΕΣΤΡΕΔΙΙΙ...** Slinger to r.; in field to r., triskelis; below, countermark. *H. p. 582.* V. F. » 11 6
- MALLUS
- 25100 *Α.* Stater (circ. B.C.385-333). Obv. Helmeted head of Pallas, facing. **Ρ.** Zeus enthroned to l., with sceptre; in field to l. grapes and ear of corn; below throne **Μ.** *H. p. 607. (Cut.)* F. 1 5 »
- CYPRUS
- 25101 *Amathus, Rhoicos* (B.C.355). *Α.* Tetrobol. Obv. Lion's head

with open jaw to r., within dotted border. **R.** **8 (PO)**. Fore part of lion to r., the head facing. *Babelon*, Pl. xx, no 8. *R.* (Unusually fine.) V. F. 5 5 "

## SYRIA

- 25102 *Antiochus Hierax* (B.C.246-227). **R.** Tetradr. Obv. Diademed head to r. **R.** **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**. Apollo seated on omphalos; monog. to left and right. *H.* p. 640. *H.* V. F. 3 10 "
- 25103 *Seleucus III* (B.C.226-223). **R.** Drachm. Obv. Youthful head. **R.** **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ**. Apollo seated on omphalos. *H.* p. 640. F. " 7 6 "

## ARADUS

- 25104 **R.** Drachm (circ. B.C.170-147). Obv. Bee, and dates in mon. **R.** **ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ**. Stag and palm-tree. *H.* p. 667. V. F. " 15 "

## BACTRIA

- 25105 *Heliokles*. **R.** Tetradr. Obv. Diademed bust to r. **R.** **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ**. Zeus with sceptre and fulmen to l.; in field **m.** Coarse work, but notwithstanding a very desirable piece. *R.* V. F. 9 " "

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 1225).

- 25106 *A.* 60 Sestertii. Obv. Helmeted head of Mars, bearded to r.; behind LX. **R.** ROMA. Eagle with open wings, standing on thunderbolt, to r. (*A gem*). *B.* 29. F. D. C. 4 10 "
- 25107 *A.* — — — — — E. F. 4 " "
- 25108 *A.* 20 Sestertii. Similar; behind head XX. *B.* 31. (*Beautiful little piece*). E. F. 3 10 "
- 25109 **R.** Denarius. Obv. Head of Rome with winged helmet; behind X. **R.** ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback to r. *B.* 2. V. F. " 3 6 "
- 25110 **R.** Quinarius. Similar; behind head V. *B.* 3. V. F. " 2 6 "
- 25111 *Acilia*. **R.** Obv. SALVTIS. Laur. head of Salus to r. **R.** NV. ACILIUS III VIR.VALETV. Salus standing to l., feeding serpent. *B.* 8. V. F. " 2 6 "
- 25112 *Aemilia*. **R.** Obv. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS. CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled head of concord to r. **R.** PAVLLVS TER. L.A. Paullus near trophy, behind which Perseus and his two sons. *B.* 10. V. F. " 3 "
- 25113 *Antonia*. **R.** Obv. Laur. head of Jupiter to r.; behind S.C. **R.** Q. ANTO. BALB. PR. Victory in quadriga to r. *B.* 1. F. D. C. " 2 6 "
- 25114 **R.** Obv. M. ANTON. IMP. III VIR R.P.C. Bare head of M. Antony to r. **R.** CAESAR IMP. III VIR R.P.C. Bare head of Octavius to r. *B.* 38. F. " 12 "
- 25115 **R.** Obv. M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III VIR R.P.C. M. NERVA. PROQ.P. Bare head of M. Antony to r. **R.** L. ANTONIVS COS. Bare head of Lucius Antonius to r. *B.* 48 (40 fr.). *RR.* E. F. 4 " "
- 25116 **R.** Obv. M. ANTON. IMP. III VIR R.P.C. AVG. Bare head of M. Antony to r. **R.** CAESAR IMP. PONT. III VIR R.P.C. Bare head of Octavius to r. *B.* 40. V. F. " 7 6 "
- 25117 **R.** Obv. M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III VIR R.P.C. M. BARBAT. Q.P. Bare head of M. Antony to r. **R.** Same as last. *B.* 51 (30 fr.). *RR.* V. F. 1 5 "
- 25118 **R.** Obv. M. ANTONIVS M.F.M.N. AVGVR IMP. TER. M. Antony standing to r., veiled, and holding lituus. **R.** III VIR R.P.C. COS. DESIG. ITER ET TER. Radiate head of Sun to r. *B.* 80. V. F. " 17 6 "
- 25119 **R.** Obv. ANTON. AVG. IMP. III. COS. DES. III. IIIV. R.P.C. Bare head of M. Antony to r. **R.** ANTONIVS AVG. IMP. III. in two lines in the field. *B.* 96. V. F. " 15 "
- 25120 **R.** Obv. ANT. AVG. III VIR R.P.C. Praetorian galley on sail. **R.** LEG. IV. Eagle between two standards. *B.* 108. V. F. " 2 6 "
- 25121 *Caecilia*. **R.** Obv. Diademed head of Pietas; in front, a stork. **R.** Q.C.M.P.I. Elephant to l. *B.* 43. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 25122 **R.** Obv. Similar. **R.** IMPER. Lituus and praeferculum: within laurel-wreath. *B.* 44. V. F. " 2 6 "
- 25123 *Cassia*. **R.** Obv. C.CASSI.IMP. LIBERTAS. Diademed head of Liberty to r. **R.** LENTULVS SPINT. Praeferculum and lituus. *B.* 16. E. F. " 2 6 "
- 25124 **R.** Obv. Head of Bonus Eventus, with sceptre on shoulder. **R.** Q.CASSIVS. Eagle on thunderbolt, between praeferculum and lituus. *B.* 7. V. F. " 2 6 "
- 25125 *Cornelia*. **R.** Obv. ROMA. Bust of Hercules to r.; behind, oval shield. **R.** LENT. MARF. Rome crowning Genius. *B.* 25. V. F. " 2 "
- 25126 **R.** Obv. G.P.R. Diademed bust of the Genius of the Roman people, with sceptre on shoulder. **R.** CN. LEN. Q. EX. S.C. Globe between sceptre and laurel-wreath and rudder. *B.* 54. E. F. " 3 6 "
- 25127 *Cupiennia*. **R.** Obv. Head of Rome to r. **R.** ROMA. L.CVP. The Dioscuri on horseback to r. *B.* 1. F. D. C. " 3 6 "
- 25128 *Domitia*. **R.** Obv. AHENOBAR. Bare head of Cn. Ahenobarbus to r. **R.** CN. DOMITVS IMP. Prow of galley. *B.* 21 (20 fr.). *R.* V. F. " 15 "

- 25129 *Furia*. **R.** Obv. BROCCHI III VIR. Head of Ceres to r. L.FVRI. CN.F. Curule chair between two fasces. *B.* 23. V. F. " 2 "

- 25130 *Herennia*. **R.** Obv. PIETAS. Diademed head of Pietas to r.; in front T. **R.** M. HERENNI. Amphinomus carrying his father on his shoulders. *B.* 1. E. F. " 2 6 "
- 25131 *Hosidia*. **R.** Obv. GETA III VIR. Diademed bust of Diana to r. **R.** C. HOSIDI C.F. The boar of Calydon. *B.* 1. V. F. " 2 6 "
- 25132 *Julia*. **R.** Obv. CAESAR. Elephant to r. **R.** Pontifical implements. *B.* 9. F. D. C. " 4 "
- 25133 *Junia*. **R.** Obv. Head of Rome. **R.** D. SILANVS L.F. ROMA. Victory in biga; above VIII. *B.* 15. F. D. C. " 2 "
- 25134 **R.** Obv. SALVS. Diademed head of Salus. **R.** Similar. *B.* 18. E. F. " 3 6 "
- 25135 **R.** Obv. LIBERTAS. Diademed head of Liberty. **R.** BRVTVS. Brutus between two lictors, preceded by accensus, to l. *B.* 31. E. F. " 5 "
- 25136 **R.** — — — — — F. D. C. " 6 "
- 25137 *Lucilia*. **R.** Obv. PV. Head of Rome. **R.** M. LVCILI RVF. Victory in biga to r. *B.* 1. V. F. " 2 6 "
- 25138 *Memmia*. **R.** Obv. ROMA. Laureate head of Saturn. **R.** L. MEMMI. GAL. Venus in biga to r. *B.* 2. V. F. " 2 "
- 25139 **R.** — — — — — F. D. C. " 3 6 "
- 25140 *Norbana*. *A.* Obv. C. NORBANVS L. CESTIVS PR. Diademed bust of Venus. **R.** S.C. Cybele seated in chariot drawn by two lions. *B.* 5. *RR.* F. " 5 15 "
- 25141 *Opimia*. **R.** Obv. Head of Rome. **R.** L. OPEIMI ROMA. Victory in quadriga to r. *B.* 12. V. F. " 2 "
- 25142 *Plaetoria*. **R.** Obv. CESTIANVS S.C. Bust of Vacuna. **R.** M. PLAETORIVS M.F. AED. CVR. Eagle on fulmen. *B.* 4. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 25143 *Satriena*. **R.** Obv. Helmeted head of Rome. **R.** P. SATRIE- NVS. ROMA. Wolf to l. *B.* 1. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 25144 *Scribonia*. **R.** Obv. BON. EVENT. LIBO. Diademed head of Bonus Eventus. **R.** PVTEAL SCRIBON. Scribonian well. *B.* 8. V. F. " 3 6 "
- 25145 *Titia*. **R.** Quinarius. Obv. Winged bust of Victory. **R.** Q. TITI. Pegasus flying to r. *B.* 3. V. F. " 2 "
- 25146 *Vibia*. **R.** Obv. PANSA. Laureate head of Apollo. **R.** C. VIBIVS C.F. Pallas in quadriga to r. *B.* 2. V. F. " 2 6 "
- 25147 Uncertain. **R.** Obv. Laur. head of Apollo. **R.** Quadriga to r. V. F. " 2 "
- 25148 — **R.** Brockage. Obv. ROMA EX. S.C. Head of Rome. **R.** Incuse type. V. F. " 3 "
- 25149 — **R.** — Obv. Without legend. V. F. " 2 6 "

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1227.)

## MISCELLANEOUS CHEAP COINS

- 25150 *Pompey*. **R.** Obv. Bare head of Pompey to r. **R.** PRAEF. CLAS. ET ORAE MARIT. EX. S. C. Neptune between Anapus and Amphinomus carrying their parents. *C.* 17. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. " 17 6 "
- 25151 *Augustus*. *A.* Obv. Laur. head to r. **R.** C. L. CAESARES AVGVSTI F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. IVVENT. Caius and Lucius standing. *C.* 42. V. F. 5 " "
- 25152 **R.** **R.** IMP. XII. Bull butting to r. *C.* 153. V. F. " 7 6 "
- 25153 *Tiberius*. *A.* **R.** PONTIF. MAXIM. Livia seated to r. *C.* 15. V. F. 3 10 "
- 25154 *Caligula and Augustus*. *A.* Obv. C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. Bare head of Caligula to r. **R.** No legend. Radiate head of Augustus to r., between two stars. *C.* 10. *RR.* F. 6 15 "
- 25155 **R.** Similar. *C.* 11. *R.* V. F. " 15 "
- 25156 *Nero*. *A.* **R.** SALVS. Salus seated to l. *C.* 313. F. 1 15 "
- 25157 *Otho*. **R.** **R.** SECVRITAS. Security standing to l. *C.* 15. *R.* F. 1 5 "
- 25158 *Vitellius*. **R.** **R.** XV. VIR. SACR. FAC. Tripod, above dolphin, beneath a crow. *C.* 111. V. F. " 5 "
- 25159 *Vespasian*. *A.* **R.** COS. III. FORT. RED. Fortune standing to l. *C.* 96. F. 1 15 "
- 25160 **R.** **R.** PONTIF. MAXIM. Emperor seated to r. *C.* 386. V. F. " 3 6 "
- 25161 *Titus*. **R.** **R.** ANNONA AVG. Abundance seated to l. *C.* 17. F. D. C. " 10 "
- 25162 *Julia*. **R.** Obv. IVLIA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. **R.** DIVI TITI FILIA. Peacock. *C.* 7 (10 fr.). *RR.* F. 1 1 "
- 25163 **R.** Obv. IVLIA AVGVSTA TITI AVGVSTI F. Diademed bust to r. **R.** VENVS AVGVST. Venus standing to r. *C.* 14 (30 fr.). *R.* F. 2 10 "
- 25164 *Domitian*. *A.* **R.** Domitian on horseback to l. *C.* 663. F. 3 10 "
- 25165 **R.** **R.** Pegasus to r. V. F. " 3 6 "
- 25166 *Nerva*. **R.** **R.** LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Liberty standing to l. *C.* 106. V. F. " 5 "
- 25167 *Trajan*. **R.** Struck at Caesarea Cappadociae. **R.** ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡ. Female bust to l. *M.* 413. *R.* F. " 6 "
- 25168 **R.** **R.** COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINC. Hope to l. *C.* 84. F. D. C. " 3 "



- 25169 *Æ.* *Æ.* P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. Mars helmeted standing to r. C. 228. V. F. » 3 »  
 25170 *Æ.* *Æ.* P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Valour standing to r. C. 272. F. D. C. » 3 »  
 25171 *Hadrian.* *Æ.* *Æ.* COS. III. Pallas seated to l. C. 299. F. D. C. » 3 »  
 25172 *Æ.* *Æ.* P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Mars standing to r. C. 1072. V. F. » 4 »  
 25173 *Æ.* *Æ.* VICTORIA AVG. Victory standing to r. C. 1454. F. » 2 »  
 25174 *Æ.* *Æ.* HISPANIA. Spain seated to l. C. 822. R. V. F. » 7 6  
 25175 *Marciana.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. DIVA AVGVSTA MARCIANA. Diademed bust to r. *Æ.* CONSECratio. Eagle with open wings. C. 4. (100 fr.) RR. F. 3 3 »  
 25176 *Sabina.* *Æ.* *Æ.* IVNONI REGINAE. Juno veiled standing to l. C. 43. F. » 3 »  
 25177 *Aelius.* *Æ.* *Æ.* CONCORD. TR. POT. COS. II. Concord seated to l. C. 1. C. F. » 5 »  
 25178 *Antoninus Pius.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. XV. Laureate head to l. *Æ.* COS. III. Antoninus standing to l., holding globe. C. 305. F. 1 15 »  
 25179 — *Æ.* *Æ.* ARMEN. &c. Armenia seated, Trophy. F. 2 » »  
 25180 *Æ.* *Æ.* Same legend. Abundance to l. C. 286. V. F. » 3 »  
 25181 *Faustina Senior.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust to r. *Æ.* AVGVSTA. Ceres veiled standing to l., holding torch and sceptre. C. 95. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. 5 5 »  
 25182 *Æ.* *Æ.* Same legend. Ceres holding two ears of corn and torch. C. 78. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 25183 *Marc Aurelius.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII. F. COS. II. Young head to r. *Æ.* HILARITAS. Hilaritas holding long palm and cornucopieae to l. C. 233. (All but F. D. C.) V. F. 4 10 »  
 25184 *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. IMP. M. ANTONINVS AVG. Bust to r. *Æ.* SALVTI AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. Salus feeding serpent. C. 560. V. F. 4 » »  
 25185 *Antoninus and M. Aurelius.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. COS. III. Bare head of Antoninus to r. *Æ.* AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F. COS. Bare head of M. Aurelius to r. C. 14. R. V. F. » 12 6  
 25186 *Faustina Junior.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Diademed bust to r. *Æ.* HILARITAS. Hilaritas standing to l. C. 109. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. 5 10 »  
 25187 *Æ.* *Æ.* MATRI MAGNAE. Cybele seated to l. C. 171. V. F. » 5 »  
 25188 *Lucius Verus.* *Æ.* *Æ.* TR. P. VII. IMP. III. COS. III. Victory to l. C. 292. V. F. 3 15 »  
 25189 *Æ.* *Æ.* TR. P. VI. IMP. III. COS. II. Armenian seated to r. C. 286. V. F. » 6 »  
 25190 *Commodus.* *Æ.* *Æ.* LIB. AVG. V. TR. P. VII. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. Liberty standing to l. C. 312. F. D. C. » 6 6  
 25191 *Lucilla.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. LVCILLAE AVG. ANTONINI AVG. F. Bust to r. *Æ.* VOTA PVBLICA within laurel-wreath. C. 98. V. F. » 7 6  
 25192 *Albinus.* *Æ.* *Æ.* FIDES LEGION. COS. II. Eagle, &c. C. 21. F. D. C. » 15 »  
 25193 *Sept. Severus.* *Æ.* *Æ.* P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. Pallas to l. C. 470. V. F. » 2 6  
 25194 *Æ.* *Æ.* RESTITVTOR VRBIS. Emperor near altar to l. C. 598. F. D. C. » 3 6  
 25195 *Julia Domna.* *Æ.* *Æ.* FORTVNAEFELICI. Fortune to l. C. 55. V. F. » 4 6  
 25196 *Æ.* *Æ.* VENVS VICTRIX. Venus to l. C. 218. V. F. » 4 6  
 25197 *Caracalla.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM. Bust to l. *Æ.* P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. The Sun in quadriga to l. C. 289. RR. F. 10 10 »  
 25198 *Geta.* *Æ.* *Æ.* SECVRIT. IMPERII. Security seated to l. C. 183. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 25199 *Æ.* *Æ.* VOTA PVBLICA. Geta standing to l., near altar. C. 227. V. F. » 3 6  
 25200 *Maximinus.* *Æ.* *Æ.* FIDES MILITVM. Fides to l. C. 7. V. F. » 2 »  
 25201 *Pupienus.* *Æ.* *Æ.* P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. Peace to l. C. 26. R. F. D. C. » 12 6  
 25202 *Paulina.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. DIVA PAVLINA. Veiled bust to r. *Æ.* CONSECratio. Peacock facing, C. 1 (50 fr.) RR. V. F. 3 10 »  
 25203 *Mariniana.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. DIVAE MARINIANAE. Bust to r. *Æ.* CONSECratio. Peacock flying to l. C. 14. R. V. F. » 15 »

## ROMAN BRONZE

- 25204 *Livia.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. SALVS AVGVSTA. Bust to r. *Æ.* TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. P. M. TR. POT. XXIII around S. C. C. 5. (Æ. V. F.) F. » 2 »  
 25205 *Antonia.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. ANTONIA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. *Æ.* TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Antonia veiled standing to l. C. 6. F. » 7 6  
 25206 *Germanicus.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. GERMANICVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F. DIVI AVG. N. Head to l. *Æ.* C. CAESAR DIVI AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. P. P. around S. C. (Struck under Caligula, A.D. 41.) C. 4. V. F. » 5 »  
 25207 *Caligula.* *Æ.* *Æ.* COS. TERT. PON. M. TR. P. III. P. P. around R. C. C. C. 6. F. » 2 »  
 25208 *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT. Head to l. *Æ.* VESTA S. C. Vesta seated to l. C. 27. V. F. » 5 »  
 25209 *Æ.* — — (Patinated.) V. F. » 4 »

- 25210 *Claudius.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. Hand holding a balance. *Æ.* PON. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. COS. II. around S. C. C. 73. F. » 3 6  
 25211 *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. Bust to r. *Æ.* VESTA S. C. Vesta seated to l. C. 100. F. » 5 »  
 25212 *Otho.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. IMP. M. OTHO. CAE. AVG. Laureate head to r. *Æ.* S. C. within laurel-wreath. (Struck at Antioch.) C. 29. R. F. » 17 6  
 25213 *Vitellius.* *Æ.* *Æ.* CONCORDIA AVGVSTI S. C. Concord seated to l. C. 14. V. F. 1 5 »  
 25213<sup>a</sup> *Vespasian.* *Æ.* *Æ.* IVDEA CAPTA S. C. Judaea seated to r., under palm-tree. C. 244. V. F. 1 » »  
 25214 *Æ.* *Æ.* VICTORIA AVG. S. C. Victory standing to l., erecting a trophy, at the foot of which is a Jew seated. C. 590. R. F. » 10 »  
 25215 *Domitian.* *Æ.* *Æ.* CONCORDIA AVG. S. C. Concord seated to l. C. 39. F. » 5 »  
 25217 *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. Helmeted bust of Pallas to r. *Æ.* S. C. Laurel branch. C. 544. F. » 2 6  
 25218 *Nerva.* *Æ.* *Æ.* FORTVNA AVGVST. S. C. Fortune to l. C. 63. F. » 3 6  
 25219 *Trajan.* *Æ.* *Æ.* S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S. C. Trajan galloping to r. crushing a prostrate foe. C. 503. (Patinated.) V. F. 1 15 »  
 25220 *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. Bearded head of Hercules to r. *Æ.* S. C. Club. C. 343. V. F. » 5 »  
 25221 *Hadrian.* *Æ.* *Æ.* ROMA S. C. Rome standing to l. C. 1297. F. » 5 »  
 25222 *Hadrian and Aelius.* *Æ.* *Æ.* Obv. L. AELIVS CAESAR. Bare head of Aelius to r. *Æ.* HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. R. S. C. Laureate head of Hadrian to r. C. 1 (100 fr.) RR. F. 1 5 »  
 25223 *Marcus Aurelius.* *Æ.* *Æ.* HILARITAS S. C. Hilaritas standing to l. C. 231. V. F. » 5 »  
 25224 *Æ.* *Æ.* IMP. VII. COS. III. S. C. The Tiber reclining to l. C. 348. (Patinated.) F. » 3 6  
 25225 *Æ.* *Æ.* TR. P. XXV. IMP. VIII. COS. III. S. C. Equity to l. (Patinated.) C. 932. V. F. 1 10 »  
 25226 *Lucius Verus.* *Æ.* *Æ.* TR. P. VIII. IMP. V. COS. III. S. C. Abundance standing to l. near altar. C. 326. V. F. » 7 6  
 (To be continued).

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1228.)

ANNE 1702-1714

SIXPENCES

- 25227 1703. VIGO. Type as the larger coins. *Æ.* plain. *Rud.* XXXVII, 12. Nearly F.D.C. E. F. » 4 6  
 25229 — — — V. F. » 3 6  
 25230 — — — F. » 2 »  
 25231 1705. *Æ.* plain. *Rud.* XXXVII, 4. S. M. » 2 »  
 25232 1705. *Æ.* Roses and plumes. *Rud.* XXXVII, 16. S. M. » 1 »  
 25233 — — — S. P. » 1 »  
 25234 1705. *Æ.* Plumes. *Rud.* XXXVII, 20. R. V. F. » 5 6  
 25235 — — — R. F. » 3 6  
 25236 1707. Roses and plumes. R. V. F. » 4 6  
 25237 — — — R. F. » 2 6  
 After the Union.  
 25238 1707. *Æ.* Plumes. *Rud.* XXXVII, 4. Shields of England and Scotland impaled. S. V. F. » 3 6  
 25239 — — — S. F. » 2 »  
 25240 1707. *Æ.* plain. S. V. F. » 3 6  
 25241 — — — S. F. » 2 »  
 25242 1707. E. S. M. » 2 »  
 25243 1708. E\*. *Rud.* XXXVIII, 16. S. F. » 2 6  
 25244 — — — S. M. » 1 »  
 25245 1708. E. S. M. » 1 »  
 25246 1708. *Æ.* plain. S. F. » 3 6  
 25247 1710. *Æ.* Roses and plumes. *Rud.* XXXVIII, 8. S. F. D. C. » 6 6  
 25248 — — — S. F. » 2 6  
 25249 1711. *Æ.* plain. *Rud.* XXXVIII, 20. V. F. » 2 »  
 25250 — — — F. » 1 6  
 25251 — — — M. » 1 »

MAUNDY MONEY

- 25252 1703. All one date. Set of 1, 2, 3, 4. R. All V. F. » 10 »  
 25253 1704. — Set of 2, 3, 4 (Penny was not issued). R. All V. F. » 7 6  
 25254 1705. — Set of 1, 2, 3, 4. R. All V. F. » 10 »  
 25255 1706. — Set of 1, 2, 3, 4. R. All F. » 8 6  
 25256 1707. — Set of 2 and 3 (Penny and fourpence not issued). R. Both F. » 5 »  
 25257 1708. — Set of 1, 2, 3, 4. R. All F. » 8 6  
 25258 1709. — Set of 1, 2, 3, 4. R. All V. F. » 10 »

25259	1710.	—	Set of 1, 2, 3, 4. R.	All	F.	»	8	6
25260	Set of 1, 2, 3, 4,	but of mixed dates (Q. Anne).		V. F.	»	8	6	
25261	—	—		F.	»	6	6	
25262	—	—		M.	»	4	6	
25263	Penny only.	(Of various dates.)		V. F.	»	3	6	
25264	—	—		F.	»	2	6	
25265	Twopence only.	—		V. F.	»	2	6	
25266	—	—		F.	»	1	6	
25267	Threepence only.	—		V. F.	»	2	6	
25268	—	—		F.	»	1	6	
25269	Fourpence only	—		V. F.	»	2	6	
25270	—	—		F.	»	1	6	

## GEORGE I, 1714-1727

## CROWNS

25272	1716. Bust of King, r. GEORGIUS.D.G. &c. R.	Four shields of Arms. A rose or plume in each angle alternately. Edge DECVS &c. SECVNDO.	V. F.	1	10	»
25273	—	—	F.	1	1	»
25274	—	—	M.	»	15	»
25275	1720.	—	P.	»	7	6
25276	1723. SS C in alternate angles of R.	Rud. XXXIX, 13. A beautiful coin.	F. D. C.	4	»	»
25277	—	—	V. F.	2	10	»
25278	—	—	V. F.	2	5	»

## HALF-CROWNS

25279	1715.	Same type as the crown.	R.	Roses and plumes.			
		SECVNDO. <i>Unusually fine.</i>			V. F.	2	10 »
25280		—	—		V. F.	1	10 »
25281		—	—		V. F.	1	» »
25282	1717.	—	—	TIRTIO ( <i>sic</i> ).			
					V. F.	1	10 »
25283		—	—		F.	1	5 »
25284	1720.	—	SEXTO ( <i>Montagu coll.</i> ).		V. F.	2	5 »
25285		—	—		V. F.	1	5 »
25286		—	—		F.	»	17 6
25287		—	—		F.	»	15 »
25288		—	—		M.	»	10 »
25289	1723.	R. SS C.		S.	F.	1	» »
25290		—	—	S.	M.	»	15 »
25291	1726.	R. Small roses and plumes.	Rud.	XXXIX, 2, 10.			
		DECIMO TERTIO. RR.			M.	7	10 »

## SHILLINGS

25292	1715. R.	Roses and plumes.	S. F. D. C.	»	6	6
25293	—	—	S. V. F.	»	3	6
25294	—	—	S. F.	»	2	»
25295	—	—	S. M.	»	1	6
25296	1716. R.	Roses and plumes.	R. F. D. C.	»	8	6
25297	1717.	—	S. V. F.	»	5	»
25298	—	—	S. F.	»	2	6
25299	—	—	S. F.	»	2	»
25300	1718. R.	Roses and plumes.	S. F. D. C.	»	5	»
25301	—	—	S. E. F.	»	4	»
25302	—	—	S. V. F.	»	3	»
25303	1719. Same type.	—	S. V. F.	»	5	»
25304	—	—	S. P.	»	1	6
25305	1720. R.	Roses and plumes.	R. V. F.	»	6	»
25306	1720. R.	plain.	S. F. D. C.	»	5	»
25307	—	—	S. V. F.	»	3	»
25308	—	—	S. F.	»	1	6
25309	1721 (The 1 struck over o).	R. Roses and plumes.	S. V. F.	»	5	»
25310	—	—	S. M.	»	2	»
25311	1721 (Shewing no traces of the o).	—	S. F.	»	3	6
25312	—	—	S. M.	»	1	6
25313	1722. R.	Roses and plumes.	R. P.	»	2	6
25314	—	—	R. M.	»	4	6
25315	1723. R.	Roses and	S. V. F.	»	4	6
25316	—	—	S. M.	»	2	»
25317	1723. R.	SSC (F	F. D. C.	»	2	6
25318	—	—	E. F.	»	2	»
25319	—	—	V. F.	»	1	6
25320	—	—	F.	»	1	3
25321	—	—	V. F.	»	3	6
25322	—	—	F.	»	2	6
25323	—	—	(A			

## VARIOUS ENGLISH GOLD COINS

## GEORGE I

25333	Guinea, 1718.	Good.	1	4	»
25334	— 1719.	F.	1	6	»
25335	— 1721.	V. F.	1	10	»
25336	— 1723. (First head.)	F.	1	5	»
25337	— 1723. (Second head.)	V. F.	1	8	6
25338	— 1725.	F.	1	6	6
25339	— 1726.	F.	1	5	6
25340	— 1726. Elephant and castle beneath bust. (Ext. rare, but pierced and repaired.) RR.	F.	2	»	»
25341	Half-guinea, 1718. S.	F.	»	15	»
25342	— 1720. S.	M.	»	12	6
25343	— 1725. S.	E. F.	1	5	»
25344	— 1725. S.	V. F.	1	»	»
25345	— 1725. S.	V. F.	»	17	6
25346	— 1726. S.	F.	»	15	»
25347	Quarter guinea, 1718. S.	E. F.	»	10	»
25348	— S.	V. F.	»	9	»
25349	— S.	V. F.	»	8	»
25350	— S.	F.	»	7	»
25351	— S.	M.	»	6	»

## GEORGE II

25352	Two guinea piece, 1733. R.	F.	2	15	»
25353	— 1738.	V. F.	2	12	6
25354	— 1738.	F. D. C.	3	»	»
25355	— 1739.	M.	2	5	»
25356	— 1740. (Older head.)	F. D. C.	2	15	»
25357	—	E. F.	2	12	6
25358	—	V. F.	2	10	»
25359	Guinea, 1727. R.	F.	2	»	»
25360	— 1730. R.	M.	1	4	»
25361	— 1731.	M.	1	4	»
25362	— 1734.	F.	1	6	6
25363	— 1745. (Older head.) S.	V. F.	1	7	6
25364	— 1745. LIMA under bust. RR.	F.	2	»	»
25365	Half-guinea, 1738. (Young head.) R.	M.	»	15	»
25366	— 1746. (Older head.) R.	E. F.	1	5	»
25367	— 1760. (Last year.) R.	F.	»	15	»

## GEORGE III

25368	Guinea, 1769. (Young head.)	M.	1	3	»
25369	— 1768.	M.	1	2	»
25370	— 1773.	F. D. C.	1	8	6
25371	— 1788. (Spade-ace type.)	M.	1	8	6
25372	— 1813. (The "Military" guinea.)	F. D. C.	1	9	6
25373	—	E. F.	1	8	6
25374	—	V. F.	1	7	6
25375	Sovereign, 1817.	F. D. C.	1	2	6
25376	— 1818.	F. D. C.	1	2	6
25377	Half-guinea, 1763. (Young head.)	E. F.	»	15	»
25378	— 1777. (Older head.)	F. D. C.	»	15	»
25379	— 1786.	E. F.	»	14	»
25380	— 1786.	V. F.	»	13	»
25381	— 1789. ("Spade" type.)	M.	»	12	»
25382	— 1790.	F.	»	13	»
25383	— 1790.	M.	»	12	»
25384	— 1793.	M.	»	12	»
25385	— 1794.	M.	»	12	6
25386	— 1797.	V. F.	»	16	»
25387	— 1797.	F.	»	15	»
25388	— 1797.	F.	»	14	»
25389	— 1798.	V. F.	»	14	»
25390	— 1798.	F.	»	13	»
25391	— 1804. (Garter type.)	V. F.	»	11	6
25392	— 1808.	V. F.	»	11	6
25393	— 1813. (Last year.)	F. D. C.	»	12	6
25394	Half-sovereign, 1817.	F. D. C.	»	11	»
25395	Seven-shilling piece, 1809.	F. D. C.	»	8	6
25396	— 1810.	F. D. C.	»	8	6
25397	Quarter-guinea, 1762.	F. D. C.	»	10	6
25398	—	V. F.	»	9	»
25399	—	F.	»	8	»
25400	—	M.	»	6	6

## GEORGE IV

25401	Double sovereign, 1823. R.	St. George slaying the Dragon.	F. D. C.	2	15	»
25402	—	—	E. F.	2	10	»
25403	—	—	V. F.	2	8	6
25404	—	—	F.	2	7	6
25405	Half-sovereign, 1821. R.	Ornamental shield decorated with the rose, shamrock and thistle. (The rare type which was soon withdrawn on account of its similarity to the sixpence of 1821.)	V. F.	1	»	»
25406	—	—	F.	»	6	»

## WILLIAM IV

25407	Sovereign, 1831. S.	E. F.	»	7	6
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25408	Half-sovereign. (Large size.) 1835. S.	F. D. C.	» 14 »
25409	— 1837. S.	F.	» 12 6

## VICTORIA

25410	Sovereign. Government Assay Office Adelaide. (Curious and rare.)	V. F.	1 5 »
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IRISH COPPER, TIN AND BRONZE  
OR GUN-METAL COINS

## ELIZABETH

25411	Penny. Shield of arms of England, between E.R. within a beaded circle. ELIZABETH·D·G·AN·FR·ET·HIBER·RE. R. Irish harp crowned between 16—01 within a beaded circle. POSVI·DEV·ADIVTOREM·MEV·I (Lindsay, No 14). R. F.	» 2 6
25412	— Another. R. V. F.	» 4 6
25413	Halfpenny. Similar but smaller (Lindsay, No 19). RR. (Reverse fine.) M.	» 3 6
25414	Penny. As before but dated 1602 (Lindsay, No 16). M.	» 2 »
25415	— Another. F.	» 3 6

## JAMES I

25416	Farthing. Two sceptres crossed through a crown. IACO:D:D: G:MAG:BRI. R. A harp crowned FRA:ET:HIB:REX. Simon, No 128. S. V. F.	» 2 »
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## CHARLES I

25417	Farthing. Similar to the last but reading CAROLVS and BRIT. Simon, No 129. V. F.	» 2 »
25418	St Patrick's Halfpenny. King David playing a harp, a crown above FLOREAT:REX:R. St Patrick; a church in the distance. QUIESCIT PLEBS (Simon, No 142). M.	» » 9
25419	— The spire points to the E in PLEBS. F.	» 1 3
25420	— The spire touches the E. M.	» 1 »
25421	— The spire comes below the B. F.	» 1 9
25422	— The spire touches the B. M.	» » 9
25423	— The spire cross is opposite and level with the S. M.	» » 6
25424	— Another. F.	» 1 6
25425	— Another. V. F.	» 2 6
25426	— The spire cross is below the S. F.	» 1 6
25427	— The spire cross is on a level with the B. P.	» » 6
25428	— Another. M.	» 1 »
25429	St Patrick's penny. As last. R. St Patrick with crosier is holding a leaf of shamrock over a crowd of people. Simon, 141. RR.	» 1 6
25430	— Another. RR. M.	» 2 6

## CHARLES II

25431	Halfpenny. Laureated and draped bust r. CAROLVS II DEI·GRATIA. R. A harp crowned between 16—80. MAG·BR·FRA·ET·HIB·REX·S. (Lindsay, No 6). P.	» » 6
25432	— Another. S. M.	» 1 »
25433	— Another. S. F.	» 2 6
25434	— As last. Dated 16—81. S. (Lindsay, No 7). M.	» 1 6
25435	— Another. S. V. F.	» 3 6
25436	— Similar, but smaller lettering and dated 16—82. S. (Lindsay, No 9). M.	» 1 »
25437	— Another. S. F.	» 2 6
25438	— Similar, but dated 16—83. S. P.	» » 9
25439	— Another. S. F.	» 2 »
25440	— Another. S. V. F.	» 3 6
25441	— Similar, but dated 16—84. S. M.	» 1 »
25442	— Another. S. F.	» 2 6

## JAMES II

25443	Halfpenny. Laureated and draped bust l. IACOBVS·II·DEI·GRATIA. R. Harp crowned between 16—85. MAG·BR·FRA·ET·HIB·REX·S. M.	» 1 9
25444	— Another. S. F.	» 2 6
25445	— Similar, but dated 16—86. S. F.	» 2 »
25446	— Another. S. V. F.	» 4 6
25447	— Similar, but dated 16—88. R. V. F.	» 3 6
25448	Halfpenny. Small laureated and draped bust l. IACOBVS·II·DEI·GRATIA. R. Hibernia with harp and cross seated to l. HIBERNIA·1691. Lindsay, No 58. P.	» » 3
25449	— Another. M.	» » 6
25450	— Another. F.	» 1 6
25451	— Another. V. F.	» 3 6
25452	— Similar, but struck upon a smaller flan. R. V. F.	» 5 »
25453	— Struck upon a much larger flan which shows traces of a previous inscription. R. F.	» 4 »

## PEWTER (Brass plug in centre)

25454	Halfpenny. Laureated bust l. IACOBVS·II·DEI·GRATIA. R. A harp crowned; on either side of the crown 16—90. MAG·BR·FRA·ET·HIB·REX·RR. P.	» 4 »
25455	— Another. M.	» 5 6
25456	— Another. F.	» 15 »
25457	— Another. V. F.	1 10 »

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

18th Century.

(Continued from p. 1235.)

## STAFFORDSHIRE

## HALFPENNIES

25458	LEEK. Caduceus, bale, and box. 1793. R. Hands clasped. (7) V. F.	» » 6
25459	— Another. (7) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25460	— Similar, but with plain edge (not in collar). Unpublished. R. M.	» 2 6
25461	— Top of Caduceus points between R. and C. and the bottom to the 9 of date. (8) V. F.	» » 6
25462	— The figure 1 in the date is square, and the 3 smaller than before. (10) V. F.	» » 6
25463	— The top and bottom of Caduceus point respectively to the last limb of R. and Y. (11) F.	» » 6
25464	— BIRMINGHAM LIVERPOOL OR LONDON. S. (11a) F.	» 1 6
25465	— R. Justice standing. 1794. S. (13a) V. F.	» 1 6
25466	— Hands clasped. R. As last. S. (14) F. D. C.	» 2 »
25467	LICHFIELD. Bust of Johnson. R. Wreath. S. (15) F. D. C.	» 3 »
25468	— R. Britannia seated l. 1797. S. (16) V. F.	» 2 6
25469	STAFFORD. Arms of Stafford. 1797. R. Monogram W. H. (Horton and Co). (17) F.	» » 6
25470	— Another. V. F.	» » 9

## FARTHING

25471	LICHFIELD. Town arms. R. Inscription. RR. (22) V. F.	» 8 6
25472	STAFFORD. Town arms. R. Monogram W. H. RR. (25) F. D. C.	» 10 »

## SUFFOLK

## PENNIES

25473	BUNGAY. Remains of an ancient fortress BUNGAY HALFPENNY 1796. R. Justice on a pedestal. Edge. DOUBLE TOKEN PAYABLE BY S. PRENTICE. S. (3) V. F.	» 3 6
25474	— As last but without date. In the exergue BIGOD'S CASTLE. S. (2) V. F.	» 3 6
25475	BURY. Bust of Cornwallis l. R. Fame. Edge. VALUE ONE PENNY AT P. DECKS POST OFFICE BURY 1794. (5) F.	» » 9
25476	— Another. (5) V. F.	» 1 6
25477	— Another. (5) F. D. C.	» 3 »
25478	IPSWICH. Bust of Wolsey. R. A gateway. R. (9) F. D. C.	» 8 6
25479	WOODBIDGE. Bust of Sekford. R. Arms between palm-branches. Edge. PUBLISHED BY R. LODER 1796. (14) V. F.	» 1 6
25480	— Another. (14) F. D. C.	» 2 6

## HALFPENNIES

25481	BECCLES. A church porch. R. A bridge. (15) V. F.	» » 6
25482	— Another. (15) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25483	— A variety in the edge. (15a) V. F.	» 1 »
25484	— PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL. S. (15b) F. D. C.	» 2 »
25485	BLYTHING. Mounted Yeoman. R. A castle within a garter. 1794. (17) V. F.	» » 9
25486	— Another. (17) F. D. C.	» 1 6
25487	BUNGAY Hand holding a scroll. 1795. R. Justice on a pedestal. Edge. S. PRENTICE S. DELF. M. ABEL. (19) V. F.	» » 6
25488	— Edge reading DELL for DELF. (19a) V. F.	» 1 »
25489	— Remains of an ancient fortress. R. Justice standing. 1794. (20) V. F.	» » 6
25490	— Another. (20) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25491	— PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON. (20c) F. D. C.	» 1 6
25492	— PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL. (20d) V. F.	» » 6
25493	— Another. (20d) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25494	— The date 1796 over the fortress and the name omitted from the exergue. R. As last. Edge. PAYABLE BY SAMUEL PRENTICE. (22) F. D. C.	» 1 6
25495	BURY. Town arms. R. A cypher P. D. above a crown between olive and palm branches. (24) V. F.	» » 6
25496	— Another. (24) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25497	— R. PAYABLE AT JAMS GOERS, &c. (25) V. F.	» » 9
25498	— Another. (25) F. D. C.	» 1 6
25499	— Arms as before. R. Stove and Kettle. (Michael Apsey's.) (26) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25500	— PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON. (26a) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25501	— Edge plain (not in collar). (26c) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25502	— An ancient gateway. R. A book, &c. (Leatherdale's.) (27) V. F.	» » 6
25503	— Another. (27) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25504	— Edge milled. (27d) F. D. C.	» 1 6
25505	— Crest, an arm and hand holding a hammer. 1795. R. Fame. (28) F. D. C.	» 1 »
25506	HAVERHILL. Weaver and loom. R. I. F in monogram within an oval, &c. (John Fincham's.) (29) V. F.	» » 9
25507	— Another. (29) F. D. C.	» 1 6
25508	— A plough and shuttle. (30) F.	» 1 »
25509	— Another. (30) F. D. C.	» 2 »

25510	Hoxne. A yeoman leaning against his horse. R. A castle within a garter, &c. ( <i>Thos Tallant.</i> ) (31) F. D. C. » 2 6
25511	— GOD SAVE THE KING AND CONSTITUTION. (31a) V. F. » 9
25512	— Another. (31a) F. D. C. » 1 6
25513	Ipswich. Town arms, &c. R. Man ploughing and ship. ( <i>Robert Mannings.</i> ) (32) F. » 6
25514	— Another. (32) V. F. » 9
25515	— Another. (32) F. D. C. » 1 »
25516	— A market Cross. R. PAYABLE AT CONDERS, &c. (33) V. F. » 9
25517	— Another. (33) F. D. C. » 1 6
25518	— Another like a proof. (33) F. D. C. » 2 »
25519	— Bust of Wolsey I. R. As last. R. (34d) F. D. C. » 7 6
25520	Lowestoft. Bathing machines, &c. R. Fishing boats at sea. (35) F. D. C. » 9
25521	Sudbury. Town arms. R. PRO BONO PUBLICO 1793. ( <i>Goldsmith and Sons.</i> ) (36) F. » 6
25522	— Another. (36) V. F. » 9
25523	— Another. (36) F. D. C. » 1 »
25524	— Another brilliant like a proof. (36) F. D. C. » 1 6
25525	— A variety. (37) F. » 1 »
25526	— Another variety. (38) F. » 1 »

## SURREY

## HALFPENNIES

25527	Bermondsey. View of a church. R. P. S. Co in monogram within a circle. S. (6) F. » 1 6
25528	Croydon. D. G. in cypher. R. A tea pot. 1797. R. (11) F. D. C. » 3 6
25529	— Similar, but the spelling of HALFPENNEY and PAYBLE corrected. R. (12) V. F. » 3 »
25530	Guildford. Town arms. R. Bishop Blaize and woolpack. (13) F. » 6
25531	— Another. (13) V. F. » 1 »
25532	— Another. (13) F. D. C. » 2 6
25533	Rotherhithe. View of a church. R. P. S. Co in monogram. (20) F. » 1 6

(To be continued.)

## CONTINENTAL

(Continued from p. 1238.)

## Miscellaneous Gold Coins.

25534	Austria. Leopold I. Ducat of 1703. Obv. LEOPOLD D'G'R'S'A' G'H'B' REX. Emperor standing to r.; to l. K; to r. B. R. AR. AV.DV.BV.M.MO.CO.TV.1703. The Madonna and child. F. D. C. » 12 6
25535	Francis Joseph I. 20 Coronae of 1893. By Scharff. F. D. C. » 1 1 »
25536	France. Early Mayence. Uncertain. Obv. Head to r. R. Cross. V. F. » 10 »
25537	N. Uncertain. Legend illegible. Crosses on both sides. V. F. » 6 6
25538	Louis XV. Double Louis d'or of 1718. Obv. LVD.XV.D.G.FR. ET NAV.REX.1718. Crowned young bust to l. R. CHRS.REGN. VINC.IMP. Four shields in cross between fleurs de lys. F. D. C. » 3 10 »
25539	Louis d'or dit Mirliton of 1723. R. 2 L's crowned. Struck at Tours. F. » 1 2 »
25540	Napoleon Bonaparte. 40 Franc piece of year XI. Obv. BONAPARTE PREMIER CONSUL. Bare head to l. R. RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE AN XI. A. Within wreath: 40 FRANCS. F. D. C. » 1 15 »
25541	Napoleon III. Essai for a 5 Dollar = 25 Franc piece of 1867. Obv. Laureate head to l. R. OR'ESSAI MONÉTAIRE 1867. In the field: 5   DOLLARS   25   FRANCS. By Barre. R. F. D. C. » 3 10 »
25542	Germany. Henri VI. Bracteate. Obv. HEINRICVS SEXTVS. Facing bust. R. ROMANO IMPATR. Cross. RR. F. » 5 »
25543	Brunswick. Georges II. Half Gold Gulden of 1749. Obv. GEORG'II.D'G'M'B'F' ET H'REX F'D. Laur. head to l. R. BR' ET'LVN'DVX'S'R'I'A'T'ET'EL'1749. In the field $\frac{1}{2}$   GOLD   GULDEN   I'THAL   N.D.R.F.   8. V. F. » 7 6
25544	N. Half Gold Gulden of 1750. Similar. F. D. C. » 7 6
25545	N. — — — — — V. F. » 6 »
25546	N. Quarter Gold Gulden of 1754. Similar. (Pierced) V. F. » 6 6
25547	Georges III. Ducat of 1791. Obv. GEORG'III.D'G'M'BR'F' & H'REX' F'D'BR' & L'DVX'S'R'I'A'TH' & RE. Crowned square shield. R. Prancing horse to l.; in exergue: EX AVRO HERC.1791. V. F. » 15 »
25548	N. Thaler piece of 1813. Obv. GEORGIUS'III.D'G'BRITANNIARVM REX F.D. Crowned square shield within garter. R. BRVNSVICENS ET LVNEBVRG DVX S'R'I'A'T'ET'E. In the field: V   THALER   1813. F. D. C. » 17 6
25549	N. Similar of 1814. F. » 15 »
25550	George IV. 10 Thaler piece of 1825. Obv. GEORGIVS'IV'D'G'BRIT' & HANOV'REX F.D. Laur. head to l. R. BRVNSVICENS & LVNEBVRGENSIS DVX. In the field: X   THALER   1825. S. V. F. » 2 »
25551	Lubeck. Half Ducat of 1665. Obv. CIVITAT'IMPERIAL. Crowned eagle. R. MONE'NO LVBE'1665. Shield. V. F. » 6 6
25552	Mansfeld. Ducat. Obv. S'GEORGIVS'EQVITVM'PATRONVS. St George killing the Dragon. R. IN TEMPESTATE SECVRTAS. Sailing boat on waves. F. D. C. » 1 »
25553	Nürnberg. Square Ducat. Obv. TEMPORA NOSTRA PATER DONATA

	PACE CORONA. The Paschal Lamb. R. SECVLVM NOVVM CELEBRAT. RISP. NORIMBERGENS. Three shields. F. » 15 »
25554	N. Square $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat. Similar. R. One shield only. F. » 10 »
25555	N. Square $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat. Similar, but no legend. V. F. » 5 »
25556	N. Square $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat. — — — F. D. C. » 4 »
25557	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat 1708. Obv. Cross surmounted globe; above, date, 1708. R. Double-headed eagle. V. F. » 7 6
25558	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat, Circular. Paschal Lamb and crowned shield. F. D. C. » 3 6
25559	Württemberg. Charles I. 5 Markpiece. 1877. F. D. C. » 5 6
25560	Hungary. Wladislaus II (1480-1516). Ducat. Obv. WLADISLAI:D'G'R:VNGA. Madonna. R. S.LADISLAUS:REX: Saint standing. Rm. 258. V. F. » 1 1 »
25561	N. Another, similar. F. » 15 »
25562	Italy. Beneventum. Triens of Arigis II. V. F. » 1 »
25563	Eridania. 20 Franc piece of the year 9. Obv. L'ITALIE DÉLIVRÉE A MARENGO. Laur. and helmeted female bust to l. V. F. » 1 1 »
25564	Florence. Florin of 1731. Obv. St John the Baptist. R. Fleur de lys: IOAN'GASTO'I'D'G'M'DVX'ETR. V. F. » 11 6
25565	Genoa. Ducat of 1541. Obv. CONRADVS'REX'ROMANORV'CO. Cross. R. REIPVB'GENVENS'DVX'ET'GVBER. Gate; beneath 1541. V. F. » 1 2 6
25566	Naples. Ferdinand I of Arragon (1458-1504). Ducat. Obv. RECORDAT'MISERICORDIE. Crowned bust to r. R. FERDINANDVS:D'G:R. Crowned shield. Rossi, 2905. V. F. » 1 10 »
25567	Papal States. Nicholas V (1447-1555). Zecchino. Obv. + NICOLAUS'PP'QVINTOS. Shield within tressure. R. + S'P'ETRVS.ALMA'ROMA, St Peter standing. Rossi, 3827. V. F. » 1 10 »
25568	Pius VI. Doppia of 1779. Obv. APOSTOLOR. PRINCEPS. St Peter on the clouds. R. FEORET'IN'DOMO'DOMINI. Lily; in ex. 1779. Cinagli 27. V. F. » 1 »
25569	Doppia of 1787. Obv. PIVS. VI. PONT. MAXIM. Lily; in ex. 1787. R. BONON. DOCET. Two shields. Cinagli 58. V. F. » 1 »
25570	Netherlands. Ducat of 1849. Obv. CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCVNT. Warrior standing to r.; in the field, 1849. R. Within tablet: MO. AVR   REG. BELGII   AD LEGEM   IMPERII. F. D. C. » 10 »
25571	Ducat of 1757. Struck for the East Indies, with shield of Utrecht. Obv. 1757. R. Shield of Utrecht. F. D. C. » 1 5 »
25572	Portugal. John III. Obv. IOA'III'POR'ET. AL'R. Crowned shield. R. IN. HOC. SIGNO. VINCES. Long cross. M. » 1 5 »
25573	N. Obv. IOANES. III. R. PORTV. Crowned shield, between R—L. R. IN. HOC. SIGNO. VINCES. Cross. F. » 1 5 0
25574	Russia. Peter the Great. N. R. St Andrews on the cross. S. F. » 1 1 »
25575	Elizabeth. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rouble of 1756. Bust to r. F. D. C. » 5 »
25576	Imperial of 1757. 4 shields in cross. (Fine portrait of the Tsarina.) F. D. C. » 1 15 »
25577	Catherine II. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rouble of 1777. Bust to r. V. F. » 5 »
25578	Alexander I. 5 Rouble piece of 1799. F. D. C. » 1 »
25579	Spain. Ferdinand and Isabella. $\frac{1}{2}$ Escudo. Busts facing each other. R. Shield. V. F. » 1 10 »
25580	Ferdinand VI. Escudo of 1750. V. F. » 5 »
25581	Ferdinand VII. 2 Escudi of 1832. Laur. bust to r. V. F. » 10 6
25582	Barcelona. 20 Peseta piece of 1813. V. F. » 1 »
25583	Servia. Imitation Byzantine type. F. » 1 »
25584	Sweden. Charles XV. 1 Carolin of 1868. V. F. » 8 6

## Miscellaneous Silver Coins.

25585	Austria. Maria Theresa. 1780. Thaler. Used in Abyssinia. F. D. C. » 4 »
25586	Francis Joseph and Elizabeth. 1879. Silver Wedding Thaler. V. F. » 5 »
25587	France. Louis XV. 1769. Ecu. V. F. » 6 »
25588	Louis XVI. 1785. Ecu. V. F. » 10 »
25589	1792. Ecu constitutionnel. Paris Mint. V. F. » 7 6
25590	Republic. 1793. Ecu of 6 Livres. Paris Mint. V. F. » 7 6
25591	Another, similar. F. D. C. » 10 »
25592	5 Franc piece of 1802. Bonaparte, First Consul. F. D. C. » 6 6
25593	Louis XVIII. 5 Franc piece. 1814. F. D. C. » 6 »
25594	Another, similar. V. F. » 5 6
25595	Second Republic. 5 Francs. 1850. F. D. C. » 6 6
25596	Germany. Anhalt. Leopold Frederick. 1863. Thaler. F. D. C. » 6 »
25597	Bavaria. Maximilian Joseph. 1822. Thaler. F. D. C. » 5 »
25598	Maximilian II. 1854. Double Thaler. F. D. C. » 12 6
25599	Louis II. 1866. Thaler. Obv. LVDOVICVS II BAVARIAE REX. Bare head to r. R. PATRONA BAVARIAE 1866. The Madonna and child. F. D. C. » 6 6
25600	1871. Victory Thaler. R. DURCH KAMPF UND SIEG ZUM FRIEDEN; in ex. FRIEDENSCHLUSS ZU FRANKFURT A. M. 10. MAI 1871. F. D. C. » 5 »
25601	Bremen. 1863. Jubilee Thaler. F. D. C. » 4 »
25602	Brunswick. Christian Louis. 1662. Thaler. V. F. » 5 »
25603	Frankfurt. 1772. Thaler. View of City. F. D. C. » 7 6
25604	1839. Schiller's Jubilee Thaler. F. D. C. » 6 »
25605	1862. Double Thaler. By Nordheim. F. D. C. » 6 »
25606	1863. Congress Thaler. The Archduke Ferdinand alighting in front of the Congress Buildings. F. D. C. » 7 6
25607	1848. Thaler. Obv. Legend: ERWAHLT ZUM REICHESVERWEBER ÜBER DEUTSCHLAND D. 29 JUNI 1848; in the field: ERZHERZOG JOHANN VON OESTERREICH. R. CONSTITUIRENDE VERSAMM-



- LUNG I.D.F. STADT. FRANKFURT 18. MAI 1848. Double-eagle. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 25608 *Hannover. Ernest Augustus.* 1849. Thaler. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25609 *George V.* 1855. Double Thaler. F. » 8 6
- 25610 *Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Frederick William.* 1870. Thaler. *R.* F. D. C. » 8 6
- Crowned shield, within Order of the Garter. S.
- 25611 *Prussia. William and Augusta.* 1861. Coronation Thaler. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 25612 *William I.* 1871. Victory Thaler. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 25613 *Reuss. Henry LXVII.* 1858. Thaler. V. F. » 7 6
- 25614 *Saxony. Frederick Augustus.* 1792. Gulden. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 25615 1797. Gulden. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 25616 *Miningen. Bernhard.* 1866. Thaler. S. V. F. » 7 6
- 25617 *Kingdom of Saxony. John V.* 1871. Victory Thaler. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25618 *Schaumburg-Lippe. Adolf George.* 1865. Thaler. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 25619 *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Frederick Charles.* 1791. Gulden. V. F. » 3 6
- 25620 *Württemberg. William I.* 1824. Gulden. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 25621 *Charles.* 1871. Victory Thaler. F. D. C. » 5 6
- 25622 *Empire. Frederick III.* 1888. 5 Mark piece. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25623 *William II.* 1888. 5 Mark piece. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25624 *Netherlands.* 1586. Ducaton. Obv. CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT ZEL. Laur. bust to r. of Leicester. *R.* MO'ORDIN' PROVIN' FOEDER' BELGIE' 1856. Bundle of arrows around which six shields. V. F. » 7 6
- 25625 *William III.* 1860. Proof of 2 1/2 gulden piece. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25626 *Hungary. Joseph II.* 1782. Thaler. *R.* Madonna and child. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 25627 *Malta. Emmanuel de Rohan.* 1796. 2 Scudi. F. » 6 »
- 25628 *Ferdinand Hompesch.* 1796. 2 Scudi. V. F. » 7 6
- 25629 — 1798. 2 Scudi. V. F. » 7 6
- 25630 *Italy. Parma. Marie Louise.* 5 lire piece. 1815. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 25631 *Papal States. Pius VII.* Scudo. 1818. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25632 *Leo XIII.* Scudo. 1825. Bust to l. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25633 *Gregory XVI.* Scudo. 1842. Bust to l. V. F. » 10 »
- 25634 *Sede Vacante.* Scudo. 1846. Rossi 4532. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 25635 *Pius IX.* Scudo. 1847. Bust to l. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 25636 *Savoy. Charles Albert.* 5 Lire. 1844. F. D. C. » 5 6
- 25637 *Victor Emmanuel II.* 5 Lire. 1850. F. D. C. » 9 6
- 25638 *Two Sicilies. Ferdinand I.* Scudo. 1818. V. F. » 4 6
- 25639 *Ferdinand II.* Scudo. 1846. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 25640 *Venice. Republic.* Tallero. 1797. Rossi 5628. R. V. F. » 7 6
- 25641 *Portugal. John V.* 960 Reis piece. 1812. V. F. » 4 6
- 25642 *Spain. Philip III.* 1618. Piece of 50 Reales. RR. V. F. » 5 »
- 25643 *Barcelona.* 1809. 5 Pesetas. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 25644 *Transylvania. Stephen Bathory.* 1585. Thaler. Obv. STEPHAN D' G' REX POLON' MAG' DVX. Portrait half-length, profile, to r. *R.* RVS' PRVS' MAS' SAM' NVO' PRIN' TRAN. Crowned shield, between 15-85. Montenuovo 125. RRR. (Almost perfect condition.) V. F. » 6 »
- 25645 *Sigmund Bathory.* 1592. Thaler. Obv. SIGISMUNDVS BATHORI. Portrait half-length to r. *R.* PRINCEPS TRANSYLVANIE' 1592. Crowned shield. Mont. 245. R. (Also all but perfect.) V. F. » 1 5 »
- 25646 1593. Thaler. R. (Slightly damaged on obv.) V. F. » 15 »
- 25647 *Gabriel Bathory.* 1609. Thaler. Obv. GABRIEL BATHORY : D : G : PRINCEPS : TRANSYLVANIE. Portrait half-length to r. *R.* : PARTIVM : REGNI : HVNG' DOMINVS : ET : SICVL' COMES. 1609. Crowned shield. Mont. 452. RR. (Almost perfect.) V. F. » 3 »
- 25648 *Gabriel Bethlen.* 1621. Thaler. Obv. GABRIEL D' G' EL' HVNGARIE' DAL' CR' SCL' REX. Half-length portrait to r. *R.* TRANS' PRINCEPS ET SICVLOR' COM. 1621. Crowned shield. F. » 8 6
- 25649 1629. Thaler of Nagybanja. Obv. GAB' D' G' S' A' RO' IM' ET' TRAN' PRIN. Helmeted half-length portrait to r. *R.* PAR' REG' HVN' DOM' SIC' CO : OP : RAT' DVX. 1629. Crowned shield. R. V. F. » 1 »
- 25650 *George Rakoczy I.* 1648. Thaler. Obv. GEORGIVS RAKOCY D' G' PRINCEPS TRA. Helmeted portrait, half-length, to r. *R.* PAR' REG' HVN' DOM' ET' SIC' COMES. 1648. Crowned shield. Mont. 878. RR. V. F. » 3 »
- 25651 *John Kemeny.* 1661. Thaler. Obv. IOAN : KEMEN' D' G' : PRI : TRA' Helmeted portrait half-length to r. *R.* PAR' REG' HVN' DO' ET' SIC' CO. 1661. Crowned shield. Mont. 1035. RRR. F. D. C. » 5 10 »
- 25652 *Roumania. Carol I.* 1880. 5 Lei. V. F. » 5 »

(To be continued.)

## AMERICAN COINS. &amp;c.

- 25653 *Bolivia. Chuquisaca. R.* Jeton (12 Sueldos). Obv. PADRE DE LA PATRIA SIMON BOLIVAR. Bust of Bolivar to r. *R.* LA GRATITUD DE CHUQUISACA A SU LIBERTADOR. Two figures standing near globe. Fonn. 9740. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 25654 *Potosi.* 1830. Medio-Sueldo. Fonn. 9495. V. F. » 1 »
- 25655 *Peso (8 Sueldos, Potosi).* 1832. Bust of Bolivar. *R.* Tree under which two llamas. Fonn. 9501. V. F. » 6 »
- 25656 *Peso.* 1852. Tribute of honour to President Belzu from the city of Potosi. *R.* A temple. Fonn. 9566. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25657 *Peso.* 1859. Bust of Bolivar. *R.* Tree and two llamas. Fonn. 9633. V. F. » 6 »
- 25658 *Boliviano (10 Reales).* 1865. Tribute of honour to General Melgarejo from the city of Potosi. Fonn. 9676. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 25659 *Boliviano.* 1870. *R.* Shield. Struck at Potosi. Fonn. 9722. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25660 *Brazil. Peter I. A.* Moeda (4000 Reis, Rio de Janeiro). 1824.

- Obv. PETRUS I. D. G. CONST. IMP. ET. PERP. BRAS. DEF. Bust in uniform lo l. *R.* IN. HOC. SIGNO. VINCES. 4000. Crowned shield. Fonn. 8579. V. F. » 1 10 »
- 25661 *Peter II. R.* Milreis. 1860. *R.* Same legend above crowned shield. Fonn. 8712. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 25662 *R.* 500 Reis. 1863. Similar. Fonn. 8722. F. D. C. » 2 »
- 25663 *R.* 500 Reis. 1864. Similar. Fonn. 8727. F. D. C. » 2 »
- 25663a *A.* 5 Milreis. 1853. Bust to l. *R.* Crowned shield. F. D. C. » 1 10 »
- 25664 *R.* Patagon (2 Milreis). 1865. Similar. Fonn. 8728. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 25665 *R.* Milreis. 1866. Similar. Fonn. 8733. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 25666 *Chili. Peso (8 Reales, Santiago).* 1817. Fonn. 9840. V. F. » 6 »
- 25667 *Peso.* 1818. Similar. Fonn. 9843. V. F. » 6 »
- 25668 *Copapo obsidional Peso.* No date (1865). Fonn. 9980. V. F. » 10 »
- 25669 *Peso.* 1870. (100 centavos, Santiago.) Fonn. 9968. V. F. » 4 6
- 25670 *Peso.* 1881. Similar. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 25671 *Dominica.* 1891. Cinco francos. By Tasset. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 25672 *Uno franco.* 1891. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 25673 50 centesimos. 1891. F. D. C. » 1 »
- 25674 *R.* Set of three. 1891. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 25675 *Ecuador.* 1893. *R.* Suere. F. D. C. » 1 »
- 25676 *Haiti.* 1882. Half Gourde. F. D. C. » 5 6
- 25677 *Hawai. Kalakaua I.* 1883. Dala. Bust to r. V. F. » 5 6
- 25678 *Lilincalanina.* 1891. Pattern Dala. A beautiful piece. (A very few struck.) F. D. C. » 1 »
- 25679 *Mexico. Ferdinand VI.* 1756. *Peso.* Fonn. 6331. F. » 10 »
- 25680 *Charles IV.* Proclamation Peseta (2 Reales). 1789. Obv. A' CARLOS IV' REY' DE' ESPANA' Y' DE' LAS' YNDIAS. Crowned shield. *R.* Within laurel-wreath : PROCLAMA | DO' EN' MEXI' | CO' ANO' DE' | 1789' 2 R. Fonn. 6412. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 25681 *Peso.* 1792. With laureated bust. Fonn. 6424. V. F. » 8 6
- 25682 *Charles IV and Louise.* Toston (4 Reales). 1796. Obv. CAROLO IV' ET' ALOISIAE HISP. ET' IND' RR' AA. Jugate busts to r.; below : MARCH' DE' BRANCIFORTE' NOV' HISP' PROREX' C' F' ET' D' MEX' AN' 1796. *R.* CAROLO IV' PIO. BENEF. — HIS. ET' IND. REGI. Equestrian statue; in field : MICH. LA GRUA. — MARCH' DE' BRANCIFORTE. — NOV' HISP. PROREX' SVAE. — MEXICANA EQVE. FIDELIT. H.M.P.; in ex. AN. 1796. Fonn. 6437. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 25683 *Sombrerete.* War of Independence. Obsidional Peso. 1812. Obv. R. CAXA. DE SOMBRETE. Crowned shield. *R.* VARGAS' 1812. Crowned monogram on either side of date. Fonn. 7073. R. F. » 1 »
- 25684 *Zacatecas.* Obsidional 2 Reales. Obv. FERDIN' VII' DEI GRATIA 2R. Crowned shield. *R.* MONEDA PROVISIONAL DE ZACATECAS. Within pearl collar, two mountains; below : L' V' O' Fonn. 7091. V. F. » 12 6
- 25685 *Augustin.* *Peso.* 1822. Obv. AVGVST' DEI' PROV' 1822. Bust to l. Fonn. 6544. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 25686 *Republic (1824-1864).* Peseta (2 Reales). 1828. Fonn. 6596. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 25687 *A.* *Peso.* 1833. Obv. LA LIBERTAD EN LA LEY' 1833. Hand holding Cap of Liberty and Law Code. F. D. C. » 5 6
- 25688 *Medio (1/2 Real).* 1835. Fonn. 6623. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 25689 *Maximilian.* *Peso.* 1866. Head to r. Fonn. 6703. V. F. » 4 6
- 25690 — — — — — V. F. » 3 6
- 25691 *Peso.* 1867. Fonn. 6710. F. D. C. » 12 6
- 25692 *Republic.* *Peso.* 1871. Fonn. 6732. V. F. » 4 »
- 25693 *Peso.* 1872. Fonn. 6733. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 25694 *Peso.* 1876. F. » 2 6
- 25695 *Pattern.* 50 centavos. Undated. Obv. Temple. *R.* 50. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 25696 — 10 centavos. — Obv. Horse to r. *R.* 10. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 25697 — centavo. — Obv. Bull to l. *R.* 1. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 25698 *Peru.* Proclamation *Peso* of Charles III. 1760. Obv. CAROLUS III' HISPAN' ET' IND' REX. Laur. bust to r. *R.* OPTIMO PRINC' PUBL' FIDELIT' JURAM. Crowned shield; below SVP VND. Fonn. 8920. R. V. F. » 1 »

(To be continued.)

## SPECIAL LIST

of a small collection of miscellaneous coins and medals, offered at attractive prices

- 1 Charles I. Exeter Crown 1645 m.m. Castle. Initials on obv. otherwise V. F. » 2 6
- 2 — — — — — Scotch 1/2 Crown m.m. Thistle. QV'E DEVS &c. R. F. » 5 »
- 3 Cromwell. Broad 1656 by Simon. F. » 3 15 »
- 4 — — — — — Crown 1658 — (A splendid coin). V. F. » 4 10 »
- 5 — — — — — 1/2 — — — — — Almost F. D. C. » 2 » »
- 6 — — — — — Shilling — — — — — R. V. F. » 1 10 »
- 7 C'wealth. Shilling 1653. S. F. » 6 6
- 8 Charles II. Crown 1662. Rose under bust. F. » 7 6
- 9 James II. — — — — — 1687. F. » 7 6
- 10 William III. Guinea. 1695. Unusually nice. E. F. » 1 10 »
- 11 — — — — — 1/2 — — — — — F. » 13 6
- 12 — — — — — Crown. 1696. Curved cuirass. V. F. » 7 6
- 13 — — — — — 1700. Straight cuirass. Scarce date. F. » 8 6
- 14 — — — — — 1/2 — — — — — 1698. Almost F. D. C. E. F. » 6 »
- 15 Anne. Shilling 1708. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 16 George I. 2 Guinea, &c. 1726. R. F. » 3 15 »
- 17 — — — — — Guinea. 1716. Scarce type of head. F. » 1 9 »

18	—	Crown 1716. S.	Almost fine.	» 15 »	104	—	small. R.	F. D. C.	» 6 6
19	George II.	5/5/ LIMA piece 1748. Old head. S.	F.	6 5 »	105	London Academy of Ancient Music. 1750 by YEO. Æ. R.	V. F.	» 12 6	
20	—	2/2/- 1738. Young head. S.	F.	2 10 »	106	George II, bronze medal battle of Dettingen 1743. R.	F.	» 8 6	
21	—	Guinea 1745. Lima under bust RR.	Good.	1 15 »	107	Charles P of Lorraine, medal Æ. Capt of Prague. S.	F.	» 2 6	
22	—	Crown 1746. Old head, plain reverse, Lima.	F.	» 15 6	108	Rev. John Wesley A.M. 1796 medal Æ.	M.	» 3 6	
23	George III.	Guinea 1768. 1 <sup>st</sup> issue. Young head. S.	V. F.	1 7 »	109	Onzel Galley Society, medal Æ. by Parkes. S.	F. D. C.	» 5 6	
24	—	— 1776. Shield.	V. F.	1 5 »	110	Trial badge or Token (in pewter) of Sir Chas. Domville. R.	F. D. C.	» 3 »	
25	—	1/2 — 1777. —	F.	» 12 6	111	A fine proof in copper —	R. F. D. C.	» 4 »	
26	—	Guinea 1798. "Spade". Brilliant.	F. D. C.	1 15 »	112	Constitution granted to the Ionian Islands 1817. Æ. S.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	
27	—	1/2 — 1788. —	F.	» 15 »	113	Lord Hill, by Mudie Æ. medal. S.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	
28	—	One third of a Guinea, 1803, first type.	V. F.	» 8 6	114	Wellington, silver token of some Peninsula Actions.	F. D. C.	» 3 »	
29	—	— 2 <sup>nd</sup> —	F. D. C.	» 8 6	115	Augusta Princess of Wales. medal Æ. 1772. S.	F. D. C.	» 2 6	
30	—	Crown 1818.	E. F.	» 6 6	116	Genl Elliot; medal in pewter copr plug. 1783. R.	F. D. C.	» 5 »	
31	—	— 1819.	E. F.	» 6 6	117	Shakespeare. Jubilee medal 1769 Æ. R.	V. F.	» 5 6	
32	—	Shilling 1763. "Northumberland" only £ 100 worth struck.	F. D. C.	» 12 6	118	Lord Nelson. Æ. medal on his death. 1805 (most brilliant). R.	F. D. C.	» 12 6	
33	—	— 1787 no dot over head. S.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	119	Silver-gilt. Masonic badge (Geo III, hall marked). RR.	V. F.	» 12 6	
34	George IV.	Crown 1821.	E. F.	» 12 6	120	Dr Robert Barker. Fellow Royal Society Lond. Dassier.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	
35	—	— 1822.	F. D. C.	» 15 »	121	Sir Isaac Newton, medal Æ. of Glasgow University.	F. D. C.	» 12 »	
36	Victoria.	— 1847. Gothic by Wyon. S.	F. D. C.	» 19 »	122	Royal Society of London Æ. by L. Pingo (Capt Cook). R.	F. D. C.	» 18 »	
37	—	— 1847. 1 <sup>st</sup> issue. Scarce date.	E. F.	» 7 6	123	Q. Charlotte, medal Æ. on the birth of Prince Geo. (IV).	F. D. C.	» 8 »	
38	—	Florin 1849. Without D. G. S.	F. D. C.	» 3 »	124	Corporation of Evesham, medal or token. Æ. RR.	F. D. C.	» 8 »	
39	21 Silver 1/-	Tokens of various towns. Some F. and S. 1/6 ea.	1 10 »		125	Lord Byron, medal Æ. on his death 1824. R.	F. D. C.	» 3 9	
40	Richard II.	Jetton, after Passe R.	E. F.	» 2 »	126	Mudies medal Æ. of George III 1817. S.	F. D. C.	» 3 6	
41	Nicholas and Dorothy	Wadham. Æ. Medal struck in 1618. RRR.	2 10 »		127	Robert Lord Clive and Baron of Plassey, medal Æ. R.	V. F.	» 10 »	
42	Elizabeth.	Jetton. Defeat of the Armada 1588. Æ. R.	V. F.	» 5 »	128	Alep Davison, medal Æ. Victory of the Nile.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	
43	—	— Æ. gilt.	M.	» 2 6	129	Sir Richard Onslow, admiral of the blue. Æ. R.	F. D. C.	» 6 6	
44	Philip II, of England and Spain.	Counter Æ. 1557.	F.	» 2 6	130	Earl St Vincent, admiral of the white. Æ. R.	F. D. C.	» 7 »	
45	Jetton in Æ.	on the alliance of Eng. France and U. P. 1596. V. F.	» 2 6		131	Sir J. Warren Bart K.B. medal Æ. 1798. R.	F. D. C.	» 5 »	
46	Medal Æ of Pope Gregory XIII	on St Bartholomew 1572.	» 10 »		132	Earl Spencer 1st Lord of the Admiralty. Æ. R.	V. F.	» 3 »	
47	James I. Coronation Æ.	Medal. Pierced but ext. fine. R.	» 10 »		133	Admiral Lord Collingwood, medal Æ. R.	F. D. C.	» 8 »	
48	Charles I. Gold Medalet	on birth of P. Chas. 1600. RR.	V. F.	3 15 »	134	— Nelson — Æ. R.	M.	» 3 »	
49	— Æ.	— S.	F. D. C.	» 3 »	135	Sir William Sydney Smith — Æ. R.	V. F.	» 5 »	
50	— Queen Hen. Jetton Æ.	on their marriage 1628.	» 1 »		136	George Cooke — Æ. R.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	
51	Charles I. Royalist badge Æ.	gilt.	1 15 »		137	Earl Howe — Æ. R.	F. D. C.	» 8 »	
52	— — small oval Æ.	—	» 10 »		138	George III, preservation from assassination. 1800 Æ. R. Brilliant.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	
53	— Medal by Roettier	on his martyrdom. Æ.	» 4 »		139	Majr Genl Sir W. P. Carrol. 1809. Æ. R.	F. D. C.	» 6 6	
54	Cromwell oval medal Æ.	as Lord General of Parl. 1650. RR.	F. D. C.	2 10 »	140	City Brokers medal Æ (George III) Æ. S.	F. D. C.	» 3 »	
55	— "Punning" medal Æ.	small size : A beautiful and original medal. RR.	F. D. C.	1 10 »	141	— (George IV) Æ. S.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	
56	— Small Dunbar Medal Æ.	reverse plain.	E. F.	2 » »	142	George III, medal Æ. by Küchler. S.	V. F.	» 3 »	
57	— Medal Æ. after Simon; struck at Geneva. R.	F. D. C.	2 » »		143	— Æ. gilt — on the Union (a beautiful medal).	F. D. C.	» 9 »	
58	— Small Dunbar medal Æ. R.	E. F.	» 16 »		144	Hogarth, medal Æ. by L. Wyon.	V. F.	» 4 »	
59	Charles II. Christ's Hospl. badge Æ. R.	V. F.	» 10 »		145	William Wilberforce, medal Æ. Slavery. S.	V. F.	» 4 »	
60	Queen Catharine (wife of Chas II)	Medal Æ. RR	M.	» 8 6	146	Lord Anson the great circumnavigator. Æ.	F. D. C.	» 8 »	
61	Chas. II and Qu. Cath.	small oval badge Æ. with loop. R.	M.	» 15 »	147	George III, Granby, medal Æ. 1765. RR. (by PINGO)	V. F.	» 7 6	
62	— Medal Æ. State of Brit. 1667. Roett. RR.	F.	» 15 »		148	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, medal Æ. 1801. R.	F. D. C.	» 12 6	
63	— — — on the Peace of Breda. R.	E. F.	1 10 »		149	Royal Academy, Antique school asso. Ivory badge. R.	V. F.	» 6 6	
64	— — — 1667. R.	E. F.	1 4 »		150	James Watt, Royal Cornwall Poly Socy 1833. Æ.	V. F.	» 6 6	
65	— — — for Naval services. R.	V. F.	1 10 »		151	Frederik Bp of Ösnaburg, medal Æ. 1764.	F. D. C.	» 3 »	
66	Murder of Sir E. Godfrey; temp. Car II. R.	F.	» 8 »		152	Sir Isaac Newton, Calendar medal Æ. 1822.	F. D. C.	» 3 6	
67	James Duke of York medalet Æ.	1633. S.	M.	» 3 6	153	Henry Grattan, Irish patriot, medal Æ. 1820.	V. F.	» 5 6	
68	James II, beheading of Monmouth and Argyle 1685. R.	2 » »			154	Frederick the Great, Prussia — 1758. by PINGO. R. V. F.	» 4 »		
69	Satirical medal Æ. "Quid Me Verberas". RR.	F. D. C.	1 » »		155	Frederick Duke of York — 1827. S.	V. F.	» 3 6	
70	James II, Coronation medal Æ.	by Roettier. S.	V. F.	» 5 »	156	Duke of Wellington. gold medalet (IN ARMS INVINCIBLE IN COUNCIL TRUE). RR.	V. F.	» 15 »	
71	Wm & Mary —	1689. S.	E. F.	» 8 »	157	— medal Æ. by Pistrucci. RR.	F. D. C.	» 15 »	
72	Mary II medal, Æ. on her death in 1694. S.	V. F.	» 4 »		158	— as Lord Warden Cinque Ports. R.	F. D. C.	» 6 6	
73	Wooden draughtsman, temp. Wm and Mary. Victry La Hogue. R.	» 12 »			159	— medal Æ. by Droz 1813. R.	F. D. C.	» 5 »	
74	— Capt. of Budapesth. R.	» 12 »			160	— Box medal Æ. with list of battles.	V. F.	» 3 »	
75	Prince James Stuart (Old Pretender) 1697. Æ. R.	V. F.	» 3 »		161	George IV, small gold medal 1821. RR.	V. F.	» 7 6	
76	— — — Æ. R.	M.	» 3 6		162	Flaxman, medal Æ. by H. Weigull. fine.	F. D. C.	» 5 »	
77	Louis XIV. Medal Æ. on the peace of Ryswick. S.	V. F.	» 5 »		163	George IV, medal Æ. on Royal Installation 1821. R.	V. F.	» 4 »	
78	— — by Mauger, on the battle of Fleurus 1690.	V. F.	» 8 6		164	— gilt medal Æ. on his coronation. S.	V. F.	» 5 »	
79	Anne. Medal Æ. on Peace of Utrecht 1713.	F. D. C.	» 4 »		165	— bronze medal Æ. on his accession. 1820. S.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	
80	— Æ. by Croker. Capt. Citadel of Lille.	F. D. C.	» 8 »		166	George Prince Regent, Æ. on his assumption of the Regency. V. F.	» 4 »		
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84	— Æ. battle of Blenheim 1704.	V. F.	» 4 »		170	— Æ. — S.	F. D. C.	» 2 6	
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97	— Æ. James M <sup>c</sup> Farren. R.	P.	» 4 »		183	Victoria. Imperial Institute 1893. Æ.	F. D. C.	» 5 6	
98	John Law; pewter medal 1720. Unpub. RRR.	1 » »			184	Carabinieri de St Quentin. Prize Medal 1700-1863. Æ.	F. D. C.	» 9 »	
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100	Dr Richard Mead Æ. medal by Pingo. R.	F.	» 8 »		186	Wilhelm II of Germany. Visit to London 1891.	F. D. C.	» 4 »	
101	Jernegan's Cistern medal 1736. Æ.	F. D. C.	» 3 6						
102	Duke of Cumberland medal Æ. 1745.	V. F.	» 4 »						
103	William V of Orange. K.G. 1732. Æ. R.	V. F.	» 14 »						

187	Garibaldi. Staff Officers Medal <i>Æ</i> . 1860 (only 15 issued). <i>RR</i> .	F. D. C.	4	10	»
188	Queen's Printers Boat Club <i>Æ</i> . <i>S</i> .	F. D. C.	»	2	»
189	1 <sup>st</sup> Surrey Rifle Vol. prize medal <i>Æ</i> . <i>R</i> .	F. D. C.	»	3	»
190	Royal Humane Society. J. Fity-Patrick <i>Æ</i> .	F.	»	6	6
191	Colonial and Indian Exhibition London.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
192	Victoria Local Art prize medal <i>Æ</i> .	F. D. C.	»	4	»
193	London Exhibition 1862 pewter.	F. D. C.	»	1	»
194	Margaret of Austria at the age of 45. Gilt medal.	V. F.	»	12	»
195	Silver Cliché of the Roman Emp <sup>r</sup> Claudius. <i>R</i> .	V. F.	»	10	»
196	— Domitian. <i>R</i> .	V. F.	»	10	»
197	— Julius Caesar. <i>R</i> .	V. F.	»	10	»
198	— Tiberius. <i>R</i> .	V. F.	»	10	»
199	Cosmo III Grand Duke of Tuscany, Scudo <i>Æ</i> . 1680.	F. D. C.	»	12	»
200	Defence of Callao, <i>Æ</i> . gilt medal 1812. <i>R</i> .	F. D. C.	»	16	»
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202	Francis I of Germany, medalet <i>Æ</i> . 1745. <i>S</i> .	F.	»	3	6
203	Frederick the Great of Prussia 1780. <i>R</i> .	V. F.	»	7	6
204	Christian VII and Qu. Caroline of Denmark 1766. <i>Æ</i> .	F. D. C.	»	15	»
205	— Coronation 1767. <i>S</i> . Slightly scratched, otherwise	F. D. C.	1	»	»
206	Jos. Wenc. Prince of Lichtenstein <i>Æ</i> . medal 1773. <i>S</i> .	F. D. C.	»	12	»
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208	Charles IX of France, medal <i>Æ</i> . 1561 (A fine re-strike.)	F. D. C.	»	4	»
209	Richelieu (cardinal) medal <i>Æ</i> . 1634. — <i>Æ</i> .	F. D. C.	»	4	»
210	Louis XV. Jetton <i>Æ</i> . La Rochelle.	V. F.	»	2	6
211	Louis XVIII. Medal <i>Æ</i> . by Andrieu 1814. "Il porte la paix du monde."	F. D. C.	»	8	»
212	— Gold medalet with bust, 1814-1815. <i>S</i> .	F. D. C.	»	8	»
213	Silver Cliché of the Princess Letitia Bonaparte. <i>R</i> .	V. F.	»	10	»
214	Francis duc d'Alençon. Medal <i>Æ</i> . A fine replica.	F. D. C.	»	6	6
215	Charles Cardinal of Lorraine. Medal <i>Æ</i> . A fine medal struck from original dies at a later period.	F. D. C.	»	12	6
216	Catherine de Medicis. <i>Æ</i> . medal. A fine medal struck from original dies at a later period.	F. D. C.	1	»	»
217	Charles VIII of France. <i>Æ</i> . medal. A fine medal struck from original dies at a later period.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
218	Pope Clement XII. Medal <i>Æ</i> . 1732.	V. F.	»	7	»
219	Pope Urbanus VIII. — 1641.	V. F.	»	8	»
220	French Ministry of Marine. Medal <i>Æ</i> . 1882. <i>S</i> .	V. F.	»	6	»
221	Pope Pius VI. — 1789.	V. F.	»	5	»
222	Pope Gregory XVI. —	V. F.	»	5	»
223	— — 1841.	V. F.	»	5	»
224	Pope Pius IX. — 1870.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
225	Pope Leo XIII. — 1878.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
226	Lima, Proclamation coin <i>Æ</i> . 1821.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
227	Bonaparte 1 <sup>st</sup> Consul. <i>Æ</i> . an VIII.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
228	— — A fine original.	F. D. C.	»	6	»
229	Napoleon I med. <i>Æ</i> . Medical Schools.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
230	— med. <i>Æ</i> . Waterloo 1815. <i>R</i> .	F. D. C.	»	6	6
231	— asking of Italy med. <i>Æ</i> . 1809.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
232	Mudie's med. <i>Æ</i> . Engl. army on Scheldt 1815.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
233	— battle of Toulouse 1814 (MDCCCIV).	F. D. C.	»	4	6
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240	Flemish Satirical jetton <i>Æ</i> . 1580. <i>S</i> .	V. F.	»	2	6
241	— — <i>Æ</i> . 1598. <i>S</i> .	V. F.	»	2	6
242	Plaque. <i>Æ</i> . Abraham and Isaac. <i>curious</i> .	F.	»	2	»
243	Peter the Great, <i>pewter</i> med. Pultawa 1709.	V. F.	»	2	6
244	Mendelssohn, <i>pewter</i> med. 1729. <i>curious</i> .	F.	»	5	»

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Queries and Answers inserted gratis.

Original Articles or Notes of interest to our Numismatic readers, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted if possible as space permits.

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# SPINK & SON'S MONTHLY NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR

The monthly Numismatic Circular will be forwarded post free on receipt of half-a-crown (= 3 francs, = 2½ marks, = 60 U. S. A. cents, in P. O. O. or stamps of any country) for one year's subscription.

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## CHATS ON ROMAN COINS WITH YOUNG COLLECTORS

By the Rev. A. W. HANDS.

(Continued from p. 1250.)

## SEVENTH ARTICLE

*The Games.*

We have seen how the Roman coins bear witness to the Arts, Wars and Plagues of the people, but we must not fail to notice how often the Games are commemorated in the same way. These Games were more important in the eyes of the populace than any other events; although they were always connected with their religion, and sometimes with their victories, yet they helped, from the cruelty practised in their display, to form the bloodthirsty character of the Romans.

The most important and most frequently commemorated on coins are the Ludi Saeculares which were supposed to be held once in each century. The first was instituted in a time of pestilence, to appease the Gods, by P. V. Publicola, in the year when kingly government was abolished. Augustus celebrated them for the sixth time in the year B.C. 17, and Domitian following the calculation of Augustus held the festival in A.D. 87. Sept. Severus again celebrated them in A.D. 203. But the desire to see the grand festival and to please the common people, combined with the superstitious ideas connected with its influence on the health of the people, caused several emperors to hold the Ludi Saeculares at other times. Claudius asserted that Augustus had made a mistake in his date, so he celebrated this festival in the year 46, only 63 years after Augustus had held it. Antoninus Pius followed the calculation of Claudius and held the festival again in 146. Philip also followed this calculation begun by Claudius and celebrated his festival in A.D. 247. Thus these games appear to have been held nearly every 50 years, except when any plague arose as in the time of Gallienus, who, mindful of the origin of the Ludi Saeculares, and fearful of the plague, ordered them to be celebrated. Maximianus also again held them; so the heralds' formal proclamation lost its meaning; they cried to those invited, "come to a festival you have never seen and will never see again". The games lasted three days, the first being spent on the Campus Martius, the second on the Capitol, the third on the Palatine Hill. Constantine the Great did not celebrate them, as he became a Christian before he had the power, but Honorius, a Christian emperor, allowed the Heathen to celebrate them in honour of the Victory of Stilicho.

The celebration under Augustus is commemorated on a denarius on which is a cippus inscribed IMP. CAES. AVG. LVD. SAEC.



Bab. II, 221.3.

The coins of Domitian struck in commemoration of these games are more interesting and suggestive than those of any other emperor; they generally bear the inscription LVD. SAEC. FEC. COS. XIII. S. C. Some of the lines of Horace's celebrated Hymn written for this festival are illustrated by one of the first brass coins of Domitian, on which we see the procession of boys and girls.



Coh. I, 478.86.

On a third brass of Domitian is a rhinoceros, no doubt one of the beasts shewn in these games. Besides these great games, there were many of less importance which are commemorated on the coins, as the Ludi Publici, for instance; some third brass coins of

Nero remind us of the games he established to be held every five years. They bear the inscription CER. QVINQ. ROM. CO. (*Certamen Quinquennale Romae Constitutum*).

The Ludi Apollinares consisted of horse racing in the Circus; they were instituted in the 543rd year of Rome, or 211 B.C. Several coins of the Calpurnia family offer types which refer to these games. On some denarii we see the horseman racing, the head of Apollo, the laurel crown or the vase. The Ludi Cereales were common to Ceres and Bacchus and were under the direction of the Curule Ediles. The Ludi Circenses were perhaps the most popular. Circensis means appertaining to the Circus Maximus; they were also called "Ludi magni". They were first celebrated by the elder Tarquin, began on the 23rd of September, and lasted five days. Five sorts of exercises were performed: racing, boxing, wrestling, the discus, and the dance. A coin of Nerva records these games in connection with their founder Neptune. Hadrian's coinage records their revival and reestablishment on the 874th anniversary of Rome's foundation. The Ludi decennales given by the emperors on the 10th year of their reign are mentioned on coins of Antoninus Pius. On a denarius of the Servilia gens we see a memorial of the Ludi Florales.



Bab. II, 452.15.

*Numismatic Literature.*

Although many volumes have been published upon the subject of Roman money, yet but few have been written in our own language. Most of these works were produced in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and were written in an unscientific and inaccurate style often evincing considerable credulity: they are therefore of little value to those who can obtain access to modern works and are very unsafe guides to those beginning this study. How great a mass of literature has been accumulated we may see by consulting the many catalogues of Books on Numismatics; for instance the octavo volume of 448 pages of catalogue arranged by J. G. Lipsius called "Bibliotheca Numaria" gives a large number. The names best known perhaps of these early writers are Enea Vico, 1548, Goltzius, 1566, F. Orsini, 1578, C. Patin, 1671, Jobert, 1692, Spanheim, who died in 1710, John Vaillant, 1703, Banduri, Caylus, Hardouin and Morellianus. These men laid the foundations upon which the celebrated Joseph Eckhel built up his great work "Doctrina Numorum Veterum" printed in 1795 at Vienna. The first four volumes are devoted to Greek coinage, the last four to Roman. The work is written in Latin and is not illustrated with any plates. The volumes each contain about 500 pages. It is not to be met with easily, but can be seen at the British Museum library, where its press mark is 674 g. II. Its price is about 120 francs. Eckhel also published at Leipsig in 1842 a quarto pamphlet of 192 pages called "Jos. Eckhelii Elementa rei Numariae Veterum sive Prolegomena Doctrina Numorum".

Ten years after, Mionnet published the first volume of his large and important work "Description de Médailles antiques, grecques et romaines", which has hitherto been the standard authority on Greek Numismatics. Paris, 1806-1828, 16 volumes 8°.

We now come to the modern works which the student will find most useful; they will not appear here in any order of usefulness or value, for each has its own value and is usually consulted for some particular kind of information in which it excels. One of the most beautifully illustrated works on the coins of the Republic we owe to Baron d'Ailly. His work is entitled "Recherches sur la Monnaie Romaine depuis son origine jusqu'à la mort d'Auguste". It was published at Lyon in 1868, in two volumes quarto. The first volume contains 232 pages printed in large type and 49 plates of great beauty. They illustrate the Aes grave series and the early denarii. The Baron d'Ailly criticizes the various systems of Mommsen, Eckhel and Lenormant. The second volume contains 604 pages and about 40 more plates. The press mark in the British Museum is 7756E.

Another valuable work is the "Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens" by Theodor Mommsen. The Duc de Blacas has translated it into French "Histoire de la Monnaie Romaine", Paris, 1875, four volumes 8°, containing 1651 pages. It contains 40 plates of very carefully drawn illustrations. Its price is about £3.3 (80 francs). It is to be found on the open shelves of the British Museum Reading Room. The press mark. 2031. C. F.

Monsieur Ernest Babelon's "Description historique et chronologique des Monnaies de la République Romaine" is one of the best books to use when studying the family coinage. It was published in Paris in 1886. The press mark in the British Museum is 2032. a. and it is on the open shelves in the Reading Room. The price of this valuable work is about £2 (50 francs).

Among the smaller works in the English language, to which the student's attention should be drawn, is "Notes on the Silver coins of the Roman Republic" by Richard Hoe Lawrence. It was published in New York in 1883 in the form of a small pamphlet consisting of 19 pages printed on only one side and curiously proportioned in size, being seven inches by six.

Probably the most complete work on Roman money is the "Description Historique des Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire romain" by Henri Cohen, Paris (Rollin & Feuardent, rue de Louvois). It consists of eight octavo volumes containing an average of nearly 500 pages well printed and illustrated, but not with the beauty of Baron d'Ailly's work. The cost of this work is something more than £10, and it is therefore not to be seen frequently except in public libraries. It is on the open shelves in the Reading Room of the British Museum.

For those who read Italian there are two small interesting works by Celestius Cavedoni, published at Modena, "Numismatica Biblica" 1850. Press mark in the British Museum library 3128. g. 8°. In 1861, "Nuovi studi sopra le antiche monete consolari e di famiglie Romani. 8°. Its press mark in the British Museum is 7756 de 10.

The earliest work in English on this subject appears to be a 12<sup>mo</sup> published in London, 1692, by O. W. (Obadiah Walker), but out of 360 pages not 60 are really concerned with the coinage. The same writer probably translated the French work of Jobert in 1695.

In 1697 a Mr Evelyn published the "Numismata", a book compiled from the works of Patin, Jobert, and others.

In 1715 appeared a small volume, 4"×6½", 12°, called "The Knowledge of Medals" "written by a Nobleman of France. Made English by an eminent Hand". It is sometimes to be picked up on second hand bookstalls for sixpence, and contains a great deal of information somewhat quaintly expressed. The writer of these lines believes this little work "The Knowledge of Medals" to be the translation of Jobert's work by the O. W. above mentioned, although it is strange that he should use the expression "an eminent and" of himself.

Addison's Dialogues on Ancient Medals published in 1726 has been mentioned in the chapter on Poetry, but it should be named among the books in English on this subject. In 1789 John Pinkerton published in English two vols 8° containing 618 pages and plates of illustration, entitled "An Essay on Medals". Pinkerton deals with the subject of Greek and Modern coins as well as Roman, but a considerable part of the work is on Roman money. Printed in London.

Dr Ed. Cardwell's "Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans" published at Oxford, in 1832, one volume 8° of 238 pages, large type, contains nine lectures and, although he writes more of Greek than Roman money, yet it is well worth consulting. The press mark in the British Museum library is 602 e. b.

We now come to the works of John Yonge Akerman, which are numerous and easily met with. The following is a list of his principal works.

I. "Roman British coins described and illustrated." It is an octavo volume consisting of 84 pages illustrated with 6 pages of plates, and was published in London in 1836 by Effingham Wilson Junr, 16 King William Street.

II. "Numismatic Illustrations of the narrative portions of the New Testament." A small octavo volume of only 63 pages, well illustrated, published in 1846 by John Russell Smith, 4 Old Compton Street.

III. "Akerman's Introduction to Coins", a small volume 4"×6½" of 220 pages, of which only about 60 are concerned with Roman coins, the rest with Greek and English. It was published in 1848 in London by John Russell Smith. It is to be bought sometimes for 1/6.

IV. "Catalogue of rare and unedited Roman coins", in two volumes octavo with 22 pages of plates. These volumes usually are sold for about twenty five shillings.

V. The same author was the Editor of the "Numismatic Journal", which began to be published in 1837 in octavo volumes by F. Wilson of King William Street, London Bridge. The press mark in the British Museum library is P.P. 1874. The work has been continued in the Numismatic Chronicle, now edited by Sir J. Evans, Dr Barclay V. Head & Herbert A. Grueber. The press mark in the British Museum Library is A.C. 5885. | 2.

The most useful and important to young collectors of the works on Roman coins, in the English language, is probably the "Dictionary of Roman Coins, Republican and Imperial". It was commenced by the late S. W. Stevenson F. S. A., and printed uniformly with the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, revised in part by C. Roach Smith F. S. A., and completed by F. W. Madden M. R. A. S.

The work is well illustrated with upwards of seven hundred engravings on wood. It was published in London by George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden, in 1889.

Next to this, perhaps the most useful for its size is the "Handbook to Roman Coins" F. W. Madden, of the British Museum. It consists of 172 pages 12<sup>mo</sup> with 5 pages of plates. Mr Madden has given lists of all the Family coins. The first list gives the names of the families stating whether Patrician or Plebeian, the metals in which their coinage was struck and the degree of rarity. The second list gives the families and the individual names in each family, and notices all the families which united to coin together. Then follows a complete list of the Emperors giving dates, and the metals in which each Emperor's money is found, with the degrees of rarity.

Although Roman coins are only mentioned in one chapter, viz. the third, of the valuable little book published by the Authors of the British Museum official Catalogues, entitled "Coins and Medals, their place in History and Art", edited by Mr Stanley Lane Poole, yet that chapter is so valuable that it ought to be consulted by all who wish to grasp a general idea of the history of the changes made in the Roman coinage.

The whole work consists of 286 small octavo pages; of these only 31 are concerned with Roman money, but they are of such value that all readers must wish the writer, Mr H.A. Grueber F.S.A. had given more of such compressed and thoroughly trustworthy information, written as it is in such a pleasant and readable style.

In the year 1760 Dr Stukeley, then Rector of St Georges, Queen's Square, published a work called "The Medalllic history of M.A. Val. Carausius, Emperor in Britain", 2 vols 4°, in which he brings forward a curious and ingenious theory which has not received any support and has no foundation except in the imagination of Dr Stukeley. He attempts to show that we may gather from the types on the reverses of Roman coins the very day on which they were issued, because he supposes coins bearing the impress of a Deity were given forth from the mint on the day of the Festival dedicated to that Deity. Dr Stukeley says: "It is obvious these types appear on the coins of every emperor, not owing to a sterility of invention in the mint masters, but on account of their being struck on the celebration of Festivals in the order of the Calendar." "The coins with S.C. OB CIVES SERVATOS in a civic crown were generally struck on January the first and presented to the Emperor." But in regard to this last assertion we know that the 1st of January was not the beginning of the year to the Romans, whose year ended at the close of February and began on 1st of March. At first the Romans had only ten months and we may see a memorial of this in the names of the months still in use, September the 7th, October the 8th, November the 9th, and December the 10th.

Dr Stukeley proceeds "so that all Roman coins of every emperor were struck in a regular rotation conformable to the festival days of the Kalendar".

An examination of the coins themselves when compared with dates satisfactorily settled hardly bears out this bold assertion, and

the theory is only mentioned as a good example of the ingenuity and imagination which prevailed among numismatists of the last century unbalanced by verification from the evidence of the coins themselves.

A review of the work appeared in vol. XXIII p. 116 of the Monthly Review, 1760.

*An Essay on Ancient Coins Medals and Gems as illustrating the progress of Christianity in the Early ages* by the Rev. R. WALSH LL.D. M.R.I.A. London, Howell and Stewart, 295, Holborn, 1828. 140 pages duo-decimo. The 1st 86 pages are re gems of Gnostici.

*Ancient Coins Medals* by Henry Noel HUMPHREYS, illustrated by numerous fac-similes; Examples in actual relief in (imitation of the colours of) the metals of the respective coins. London, Grant and Griffith, 1850. Octavo, 208 pages, 10 plates raised.

*Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes geographically arranged and described* by John Yonge AKERMAN, Hispania, Gallia, Britannia. London, John Russel Smith, 1846, 4, Old Compton St. 197 pages, octavo. 16 plates.

Besides the works on coins there are many catalogues in Museums, which are very valuable, affording information as to the existence of many rare coins.

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Before going on to speak of the coins themselves, it may be as well to clear away any difficulties which arise from the use of technical language. The following words and signs are frequently used among numismatists, and a little explanation may help the young collector to understand their meaning.

The signs for the metals are :

A or AV for Gold, A silver, Æ brass. — EL Electrum. BIL Billon, POT Potin.

Electrum was often used in the East but not by the Romans, at least the writer knows of no Roman coin of that material; it was the mixture of gold and silver.

Billon is a word applied by the French numismatists to coins of silver mixed with much alloy, often with copper. The saucées and fourrées are only different kinds of billon and are classed as billon generally.

The saucées were struck first on copper and then washed with a coating of silver. The fourrées were also of copper, but the silver was struck on to the baser metal instead of washed.

Claudius Gothicus began to silver over copper and Hennin says that these saucées and fourrées coins were the only kind of silver used up to the time of Diocletian.

But the billon coins of Tacitus, Probus and Carus at any rate look better than those of Gallienus.

From the reign of Gallienus to that of Claudius Gothicus (viz. from A.D. 253 to 270) the silver money was all of this debased kind called Billon, but the silver of Trajanus Decius, Gallus and Valerianus is not very much better.

Potin is another name we have adopted from the French numismatists. It is a composition of copper, tin and lead. Its name is derived from the mixture of metals used in the manufacture of pots. Some say there is a little silver in Potin, but others deny its presence; Bimard asserts there is about one fifth silver in its composition. The real difference of importance to notice is that Potin is applied to the Imperial Greek coinage and Billon only to the Roman money. The Potin coins are larger and thicker than the Billon and extremely light for their size.

During the last century, coins were often called medals (from the French Médailles, derived from the Latin Metallum), but now the word medal is only used of pieces of money larger than those in use, struck to commemorate some event or person, and having no place in the currency. They are more often called Medallions and are found in all the metals, gold, silver and copper.

Some writers think Medallions were occasionally used as money although they were not current coin, but the letters S. C. are found on some and these at any rate were used as money. Moreover many medallions show signs of having been worn down like ordinary money. Their first destination was to be presented to the friends of the Emperor as presents, but the recipients were at liberty to use them as they wished. Addison in his Dialogues on Medals says the Medallions were never used as money. Pinkerton

agrees with Addison and adds that he imagined they were trial pieces or patterns to show the skill of the artists. Hennin appears also to agree with Addison. The great advantages which medallions possess over coins are : 1st, the interesting series of Historical and Mythological subjects which form their types; 2nd, the greater size which gave more scope to the artist who designed them. No complete collection can be formed of medallions of all the emperors as the most perfect collections show many gaps in the series.

Mionnet's scale is that by which the size of coins is generally measured. Its use may be seen in the well known Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, on p. XI of the preface.

In using the scale for measurement, place the coin with one edge against the line at the left hand end of the scale and note where the other edge touches the scale, the figures nearest that edge will give the size according to this scale.

The parts of a coin are technically described as follows :

The Obverse is that side of a coin on which the head of the Deity, or Emperor, is placed, in whose honour the coin is struck.

The Reverse is the opposite side to the Obverse.

The Field of a coin is the space unoccupied by the principal devices or inscriptions. Any detached symbol or character is said to be in the field, when above the exergue.

The Exergue is that part of the reverse which is below the main design and distinctly separated from it. It is usually occupied by the Mint marks.

(To be continued.)

## UEBERSETZUNGEN AUS ECKHEL'S PROLEGOMENA GENERALIA ZUR DOCTRINA NUMMORVM VETERVM.

### KAPITEL IV.

#### Die Namen einzelner Münzsorten<sup>1</sup>.

Im ersten Kapitel haben wir die verschiedenen Benennungen betrachtet, die die Griechen und die Römer dem Gelde beigelegt haben. Jetzt ist auch über die Namen zu handeln, die jedes von beiden Völkern einer bestimmten Münzart aus verschiedenen Gründen gegeben hat. Ich will nur die wichtigeren teils von den Griechen und andern Völkern, teils von den Römern geprägten Sorten erwähnen und mich hier auf die blossen Namen beschränken; aber ich verweise zugleich auf die Stellen meines Werkes, wo die Namen ausführlicher und in ihrem Zusammenhange erklärt werden. Wenn man die folgende Zusammenstellung liest, wird man leicht einsehen, dass ähnliche Benennungen auch heutzutage im Münzwesen verschiedener Länder Geltung haben, und niemand wird es an Beispielen für solche fehlen.

1. Nach dem Urheber der Münze. — (S. XI) —

Kroesische Stateren, nach dem Lyderkönige Kroesos (Pollux)<sup>2</sup>.

Demareteia, nach Demarete, der Gemahlin Gelons, des Königs von Syrakus. Vgl. die Münzen Gelons<sup>3</sup>.

Dareiken, nach Dareios, dem Perserkönige. S. die Münzen von Persien<sup>4</sup>.

Philippeer, Alexandriner, nach den makedonischen Königen Philipp II. und Alexander dem Gr. S. die Münzen beider<sup>5</sup>.

Ptolemäische, Münzen (Pollux), nach den Ptolemäern, den Königen von Aegypten.

Berenikische Münzen (Pollux), nach der ägyptischen Königin Berenike.

1. Vgl. die Zusammenstellung von Fr. Lenormant de quelques espèces de monnaies grecques mentionnées dans les auteurs anciens et dans les inscriptions : Rev. numism. 1867 S. 179-188, 343-363; 1868 S. 9-20, 237-247, 419-431. Hauptquelle für die griechischen Namen ist Pollux Onomast. 9, 51-93, auch bei Hultsch, metrol. script. 1 S. 280-297; übersetzt und kommentiert von Gardner Num. Chron. 1881 S. 281-305.

2. Identifiziert wurden diese Stateren zuerst von Borrell Num. Chron. 2 (1840) S. 216-223.

3. Doctr. 1, 250. Demareteia waren zu Eckhels Zeit schon bekannt (Torremuzza ad Siciliae nummos auctarium Taf. 7, 5), aber noch nicht als solche erkannt (Eckhel a. a. O.). Erst der Herzog von Luynes hat sie nachgewiesen Annali dell' Instituto 2 (1830) S. 81-88. Vgl. noch F. Hultsch, de Damareteo argenteo Syracusanorum nummo. Dresden 1862. Evans Num. Chron. 1894 S. 189-200.

4. Doctr. 3, 552. Vgl. Catalogue des monnaies grecques de la Bibliothèque nationale Les Perses achéménides, par E. Babelon (1893) S. I-IX : la Darique.

5. Doctr. 2, 90.



Lucullische Münzen, nach Lucullus, dem Quaestor Sulla. S. die Denare des Cornelius Sulla<sup>6</sup>.

Hierher gehören die nach den Namen von Kaisern benannten Münzen: die *Philippaei*, *Antoniniani*, *Aureliani*, *Valeriani*, *Saloniniani*, die häufig von Trebellius Pollio und Vopiscus erwähnt werden; ferner die *Romanati* des Romanus Diogenes, die *Constantiniani*, *Michalati*, *Manuelati* u. s. w., über die du Cange zu vergleichen ist. (*Dissert. de inf. aevi num.* § 84.)

2. Nach dem Münzbilde.

*Stier*, *Eule*, *Jungfrau* (Κέρη): athenisches Geld, das man vergleiche<sup>7</sup>.

*Füllen* (πῶλος) = Pegasos. S. die Münzen von Korinth<sup>8</sup>.

*Schildkröten*, Münzen des Peloponnes. Siehe die Vorbemerkungen dazu<sup>9</sup>.

*Homerische Münzen* nach dem Bilde Homers. S. die Münzen von Smyrna<sup>10</sup>.

*Cistophoren* nach dem Bilde des mystischen Kästchens des Dionysos. Ueber diese vgl. die besondere Abhandlung<sup>11</sup>.

*Bogenschilder* nach dem Bilde des Schützen. S. die Münzen von Persien<sup>12</sup>.

Zum römischen Gelde gehören die

*Victoriati* nach dem Bilde der Victoria, die *Ratiti* nach dem Bilde des Schiffes, die *Bigati*, *Quadrigati*, nach dem Bilde des Zwie- und Viergespannes. S. die Abhandlung über die Konsularmünzen<sup>13</sup>.

3. Nach dem Münzorte.

*Aeginaische Münzen* nach der Insel Aegina.

*Kyzikenische*, *phokaische* Stateren. S. die Münzen von Kyzikos in Mysien und Phokaia in Ionien<sup>14</sup>.

*Oscensisches Silber*, s. die Vorbemerkungen zu den Münzen Spaniens Kap. IV<sup>15</sup>.

Mehrere andere nach Orten benannte Münzen übergehe ich.

4. Nach der Art der Prägung.

*Gezähnte Münzen*. Siehe die Vorbem. zu den Familienmünzen Kap. 16<sup>16</sup>.

5. Nach dem Gewichte.

Unter den griechischen:

Die *Drachme* und ihre Vielfachen das *Didrachmon*, *Tridrachmon*, *Tetradrachmon* u. s. w.

6. *Doctr.* 5, 191. Mommsen, *monn. rom.* 2, 441. *Head Num. Chron.* 1880 S. 153. — Hier sei noch auf einige ähnlich benannte Münzsorten verwiesen. Das Ἀργυρεὶον νόμισμα, die Münze des Aryandes, der unter Kambyses Satrap von Aegypten war, wurde wegen seines feinen Silbers geschätzt (vgl. die Nachweise bei Hultsch, *Mérol.* S. 380 Ann. 2). Pollux stellt (3, 87) das Ἀργυρεὶον ἀργύριον in Gegensatz zu dem Ἑρμῶνιον νόμισμα (der Münze des Thibron), das wir sonst noch aus Photios (*Lex.* u. d. W.) kennen. Er führt es (3, 86; dazu Meineke *Philologus* 15 (1860) 140) unter den schlechten Silbermünzen auf. Wahrscheinlich handelt es sich um eine in der Not ausgegebene plattierte Silbermünze, zu der sich auch sonst Parallelen finden; vgl. Polyæn. *strategem.* 4, 10, 2 und Pseudo-Aristoteles *oeconom.* 2, 2, 16. Weder die Münze des Aryandes noch die des Thibron sind bisher identifiziert. Ueber die letztere vergleiche noch Mommsen *rom. Münzw.* S. 65, dagegen Hultsch, *de Damareteo* S. 8; Babelon und Th. Reinach *rev. des études grecques* 6 (1893) 45-58. Ihrer Aufschrift wegen verweise ich noch auf die folgenden Münzen, die besser beim ersten Kapitel ihren Platz gefunden hätten. *Didrachmon* und *Drachme* vom Odriserkönige Seuthes I. (um 424 v. Chr.) mit der Aufschrift Σεῦθα νόμισμα (« Gepräge des Seuthes »): *Brit. Museum Guide* pl. 12, 5 und *Num. Chr.* 1892 pl. 1, 5. Ein anderes *Didrachmon* hat die Aufschrift Σεῦθα ἀργύριον (« Geld des Seuthes »): de Luynes, *essai sur la numism. des satrapies* pl. 6 Münze 4. Ein *Tetradrachmon* mit thasischen Typen hat die Aufschrift Κότυς γαλακτίς (« Gepräge des Kotys »): Cary, *histoire des rois de Thrace*, pl. 2, 10 (das Schluss-P ist deutlich, s. Friedländer *Repertorium* S. 28). Ein höchst archaischer Elektronstater von Ionien hat die noch nicht ganz sicher erklärte Legende ΦΑΕΝΟΣΕΜΙΣΗΜΑ (rückläufig): *Brit. Mus. Catalogue. Ionia* pl. 3, 8.

7. *Doctr.* 2, 207. Athenische Münzen mit einem Stier oder Stierkopf sind bisher nicht nachgewiesen und auch wohl nie vorhanden gewesen. Wohl aber haben wir archaische Münzen von Euböa (Eretria? vgl. *Brit. Mus. Catalogue. Central Greece* S. L) mit einem Stierkopfe. Diese liefen, wie wir wissen, auch in Attika um und wir haben in ihnen wohl die so oft erwähnten « Stiere » (βοῦς) zu erkennen.

8. *Doctr.* 2, 245.

9. *Doctr.* 2, 228. Die « Schildkröten » bildeten allerdings in älterer Zeit das peloponnesische Courant, aber geprägt wurde sie in Aegina. Eckhel konnte sich von ihrer Zugehörigkeit zu Aegina nicht überzeugen (*Addenda ad doctr.* S. 28).

10. *Doctr.* 2, 541. *British Museum Catalogue. Ionia*. S. 238, 244, 262.

11. *Doctr.* 4, 352-368: *de numis cistophoris*.

12. Vgl. Anm. 4.

13. *Doctr.* 5, 17. *Ratiti* nannte Lucilius die *Quadranten* (Varro *ling. Lat.* 5, 44, dazu die Erklärung von Festus S. 376, 16 Thewr.); sonst scheint die Bezeichnung nicht gebräuchlich gewesen zu sein.

14. *Doctr.* 2, 451 u. 535. S. Lenormant *a. a. O.* 1867 S. 343; 1868, 238.

15. *Doctr.* 1 S. 4. Hübner, *monumenta linguae Ibericae* S. 5 u. 53.

16. *Doctr.* 5, 94. Mommsen S. 472.

Der *Obolos* und seine Vielfachen der *Diobolos*, *Triobolos*; ausserdem der *Hemiobolos* u. s. w.

Der *Stater*, dem sich der *Shekel* der Juden anschliesst.

Unter den römischen:

*Pondo*, *Dupondius*<sup>17</sup>.

Der *As* und seine Vielfachen, der *Quincussis*, *Decussis* und seine Teile der *Semis*, *Quincunx*, *Triens*, *Quadrans*, *Sextans*, die *Uncia* u. s. w.

6. Nach dem Werte.

Der *Denar*, *Quinar*, *Sesterz*, weil sie 10, 5, 2 1/2 Kupferasse galten.

Doch dies sind nur Namen, die vom Gewichte und Werte hergeleitet sind; denn was das wirkliche Gewicht und den eigentlichen Wert der Münzen betrifft, so wird darüber unten Kap. 9 gehandelt werden.

Die bisher angeführten Namen alter Münzen hatten auch im Altertume Geltung, da sie von alten Schriftstellern gebraucht — (S. XII) — werden. Zu erwähnen wären noch andere, die unsere Wissenschaft verschiedenen Münzarten wegen ihrer charakteristischen Merkmale verliehen hat. Solche Münzen sind die *vertieft geprägten* (*incusi*), die *überprägten* (*recusi*), die *plattierten* (*subaerati*), die *Contorniaten* u. s. w. Aber da sie nur durch ihre Technik abweichen, so werden wir sie besser unten Kap. 12 besprechen, wo wir die technischen Eigentümlichkeiten der Münzen untersuchen werden.

Jedoch müssen wir schon hier auf die Natur der sogenannten *autonomen Münzen* eingehen, weil wir sie von nun an oft erwähnen werden. So haben die Vertreter unserer Wissenschaft jene Münzen benannt, die ein Volk, ein Staat, eine Stadt in der Weise geprägt hat, dass darauf kein Zeichen der Abhängigkeit oder Unterordnung zu Tage trat. Solange nun die griechischen Städte wirklich frei und selbständig waren, prägten sie natürlich ausschliesslich solche Münzen. Als sie aber freiwillig oder gezwungen in die Knechtschaft gerieten, haben sie das auf den Münzen oft zum Ausdruck gebracht, indem sie entweder das Bild oder den Namen des Herrschers oder beides daraufsetzten. Derartige Münzen nennen wir nicht mehr *autonome*, sondern von Städten oder Völkern geprägte *königliche* oder *kaiserliche* Münzen oder allgemein wegen der so kundgethanen Dienstwilligkeit *Ergebenheitsmünzen*. So wird man eine Münze von Syrakus, auf deren Vorderseite der Kopf einer Gottheit, auf deren Rückseite ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ und ein Viergespann oder ein anderes Bild sich findet, eine autonome nennen, aber eine Münze von Syrakus, die einen Königskopf mit Diadem auf der Vorderseite und auf der Rückseite die Aufschrift ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ hat, wird keine autonome, sondern wegen des Namens und Kopfes von König Gelon eine königliche Münze von Syrakus sein. Geradeso wird eine Münze mit der Legende ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ und mit den in Ephesos üblichen Bildern eine autonome von Ephesos sein; wenn aber eine Münze dieser Stadt Namen und Kopf eines römischen Kaisers trägt, so wird es eine Kaisermünze von Ephesos sein. Es hat viele griechische Städte gegeben, die, obwohl sie den römischen Kaisern unterworfen waren, dennoch viele Münzen ohne Bild oder Namen des Kaisers, also nach dem Gesagten autonome prägten. Das waren meist Städte von grosser Berühmtheit wie Athen und Tyros, die in der Kaiserzeit nur autonome, keine kaiserliche geschlagen haben<sup>18</sup>. Städte, in denen die Römern Kolonien angelegt haben, setzten in der Regel den Kopf des Kaisers auf die Münze; sie haben ihn aber auch manchmal weggelassen und ihre eigenen Typen gebraucht. Solche Münzen können wir aus demselben Grunde autonome von Kolonien nennen. Die Kolonie Korinth hat mehrere der Art geprägt.

17. Pondo für As kommt allein nicht vor; es ist nur in den Composita gebräuchlich, wo pondo für libra steht. Der alte As wog bekanntlich ein Pfund (= 273 g); vgl. Nissen in I. v. Müllers *Handb. der Altertumswissenschaft* Bd. 1. 2. Aufl. S. 886.

18. Als römische Kolonie hat Tyros von Septimius Severus an kaiserliche Münzen mit lateinischen Legenden geschlagen (*Doctr.* 3, 387. Babelon *Achéménides* S. 320).

W.



## PRÄGEMEDAILLEN

des k. u. k. Kammer-Medailleurs A. Scharff.

(IN CHRONOLOGISCHER REIHENFOLGE IHRES ENTSTEHENS)  
von 1867 bis 1891.

- 1867 *Hassenbauer, Johann R. v. Schiller*, k. k. Münzamt-Director in Wien, 50jähr. Dienstjubiläum (im Vereine mit J. Tautenhayn und F. Leisek).
- 1868 *Bauer Franz*, Bildhauer in Wien, Widmungsmedaille von seinen Schülern.
- 1869 *Bourbon Herzog Robert, und Marie delle Grazia Pia*, Widmungsmedaille der Stadt Parma zur Vermählung.  
— *Wien, 50jähr. Jubiläum der Sparcasse* (nach einem Entwurfe aus der lithographischen Anstalt Gruber).  
— *Eisenbahn Alföld—Fiume*, Dienstzeichen.
- 1870 *Reichenberg i. B.*, 200jähr. Jubiläum der Schützengesellschaft (A. : J. Tautenhayn).
- 1871 *Lippmann, Salomon und Therese*, in Wien goldene Hochzeit.
- 1872 *Mosenthal, Dr. Sal. Herm.*, Dichter.
- 1873 *Franz Josef I, Kaiser*, 25jähr. Regierungsjubiläum. (R. : J. Tautenhayn).  
— *Wien, Weltausstellung*.  
A. : Brustbild des Kaisers.  
R. : Rotunde.  
— *Semper Gottfried*, Architekt, Widmungsmedaille zu seiner 70. Geburtstagsfeier.  
— *Warschauer Robert*, Banquier in Berlin.
- 1874 *Tunner, Peter R. v.*, Bergdirector, Widmungsmedaille der Schüler der Leoben-Vordernberger Bergakademie.
- 1875 *Prag, 50jähr. Jubiläum der Sparcasse*, mit der Ansicht des Rudolfinums (geschn. von J. Neudeck).
- 1876 *Karl Ludwig, Erzherzog*, Preismedaille der Künstler-Genossenschaft in Wien.  
*Wagner Richard*, Medaillen auf die Bayreuther Festspiele.  
a) R. : 3 allegorische Figuren.  
b) — Schrift.  
c) — Scene aus Parsifal (Anhänger).  
d) — — — (kleineres Format).
- 1877 — Sogenannter Wagner-Orden (R. : von Gottfried Semper entworfen).  
— *Cassian, Martin R. v.*, Widmungsmedaille zu seinem 25jähr. Dienstjubiläum.  
— *Felder, Dr. Cajetan*, Bürgermeister von Wien, Widmungsmedaille.
- 1878 *Johann, Erzherzog*, Medaille auf die Errichtung seines Denkmals in Graz (R. : geschn. von J. Neudeck).  
— *Camesina Albert, R. v. San Vittore*, k. k. Conservator in Wien, Jeton auf seine Ernennung zum Ehrenbürger.  
— *Littrow, Carl Ritter v.*, auf die Errichtung der k. k. Sternwarte.  
— *Wagner Franz*, Buchhändler aus Leipzig.
- 1879 *Wien, silberne Hochzeit Sr. Majestät des Kaisers Franz Josef*, Huldigungsmedaille der Stadt Wien (A. : J. Tautenhayn).  
— detto, Doppelguldens, R. : von Scharff.  
— *Salzburg, Festschiessen* aus Anlass der silbernen Hochzeit des Kaisers.  
— *Schmerling, Anton R. v.*, 70jähr. Geburtsjubiläum. Widmungsmedaille des k. k. Obersten Gerichtshofes in Wien.  
— *Vitezic Johann Joseph*, Bischof von Veglia, auf seinen Tod.  
— *Zichy, Graf Eugen*, Widmungsmedaille der Stadt Stuhlweisensburg.
- 1880 *Wien, I. österreichisches Bundesschiessen*, Silberprämie.  
— *Enthüllung des Beethoven-Monumentes*.  
— *Niederöstr. Gewerbe-Ausstellung*, Preismedaille (R. : J. Schwerdtner).  
— *Dotzauer, Richard v.*, Widmungsmedaille der Prager Handelskammer.  
— *Eckhel, Dr. Jos. Hilarius*, Jeton der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien zu seiner 100jähr. Todesfeier, aus dem Metalle antiker Münzen geprägt.  
— *Hyrtl Josef*, Anatom. Widmungsmedaille des Wiener Doctorcollegiums zu seiner 70. Geburtstagsfeier.
- *Günther Johann*, Abt von Raigern (Mähren). (R. : Stiftsansicht, geschn. von J. Neudeck.)
- 1881 *Wien, Vermählung des Kronprinzen Erzherzog Rudolf*, Huldigungsmedaille der Stadt Wien.  
— *Pest, Ausstellung weiblicher Handarbeiten*, Medaille mit dem Brustbilde der Herzogin von Coburg.  
— *Salzburg, Festschiessen* aus Anlass der Vermählung des Kronprinzen.  
— *Krems, 25jähr. Jubiläum der Sparcasse* (nicht signirt).  
— *Mauthner, Adolf Ignaz und Julie*, in Wien, goldene Hochzeit.  
a) R. : Schrift im Kranze und 2 Wappen.  
b) — dto. (kleineres Format).  
c) — Schrift allein.  
d) — Wappenschild mit heraldischem Schmucke.
- 1882 *St. Pölten, II. niederöstr. Landesschiessen*, Silberprämie.  
— *Triest, Landesausstellung* (R. : J. Schwerdtner).  
— *Wien, Verein für Landeskunde*, 600jähr. Jubiläum der Belehnung des Hauses Habsburg mit der Ostmark.  
— *Juraj Dobrila, Erzbischof von Triest*.  
— *J. Schreiber und Neffen*, 25jähr. Fabriksjubiläum, Widmungsmedaille der Beamten und Bediensteten.
- 1883 *Wien, 200jähriges Jubiläum der Befreiung von den Türken* (A. : J. Tautenhayn).  
— — Vollendung des Rathhauses in Wien (R. : geschnitten von J. Neudeck).  
— — Festschiessen des Wiener Schützenvereines.  
a) Silberprämie.  
b) Goldprämie.  
— *Erbstein Karl Friedrich Wilhelm*, Medaille auf den II. deutschen Münzforschertag in Wien.  
— *Kincsem*, Preismedaille des ungarischen Pferdezüchtervereines (in 2 Formaten).  
— *Lagerberg, Magnus Freiherr v.*, Widmungsmedaille des Künstlers.  
— *Reiningshaus, Freih. v.*, auf seinen Tod (Anhänger).  
— *Berndorf*, Landwirthschaftl. Preismedaille.
- 1884 *Wien, Künstlerhaus*, Schützenkränzchen.  
— *Niederöstr. Handels- und Gewerbekammer*, Preismedaille.  
— *Numismatische Gesellschaft*, 400jähr. Thalerjubiläum.  
— *Bachofen von Echt, Adolph und Albertine*, silberne Hochzeit (R. : Wappen).  
— — *Carl*, k. preuss. Corps-Auditeur, auf seinen Tod.  
— *Podstatzky-Liechtenstein, Adolf Graf*, Medaille auf sein 40jähr. Jubiläum als Malteserritter.
- 1885 *Pulzsky Franz*, zu seinem 50jähr. Schriftstellerjubiläum.  
— *Podstatzky-Liechtenstein, Adolf Graf*, auf seinen 80. Geburtstag.  
— *Salzburg, Festschiessen* aus vorerwähntem Anlass.  
— *Innsbruck, II. östr. Bundesschiessen*, Silberprämie:  
— — 4 卐 Goldprämie (anderer Stempel).  
— *Klagenfurt, Kärtnerische Landesausstellung*, Preismedaille.  
— *Pest, Ungar. Landesausstellung*.  
a) R. : Ausstellungsgebäude.  
b) — (Schrift) kleineres Format.  
— — Ungarischer Staatspreis für Kunst.  
— *Hirschfeld, Dr. Otto*, Geschichtsprofessor.  
— *Werner Marie*, Widmung des Künstlers.  
A. : Kopf des Haushundes Diana.  
R. : Ansicht des Wohngebäudes.  
— *West Wilson in Gothenburg, John*, Numismate.
- 1886 *Wien, Künstlerhaus*, Niederländ. Kirmessfest-Klippe.  
— *Graz, 300jähr. Universitätsjubiläum*.  
— *Ofen, 200jähr. Jubiläum der Türkenbefreiung*.  
— *Bachofen von Echt Clemens Maximilian*, Medaille auf seinen Tod.  
— *Bergmann, Dr. Josef R. v.*, III. deutscher Münzforschertag in München.  
— *Bischof Klein von Limburg*.  
— *Senfelder A.*, Preismedaille des Gremiums d. Stein- und Kupferdrucker in Wien.
- 1887 *Victoria, Königin von England*, 40jähr. Regierungsjubiläum. Widmungsmedaille der City in London.  
— *Alexander III., Czar*, Medaille auf die Wiedererweckung der russischen Meeresflotte.

- *Grossfürst Georg von Russland*, numismatische Medaille.
- *Kützing Friedrich Traugott*, Botaniker, Widmungsmedaille.
- *Cardinal Josef Mihalovic v. Agram*, Widmungsmedaille.
- *Nischelwitzer Oswald*, österr. Reichsrathsabgeordneter, Ehrenbürger von Mauthen.
- *Oppolzer, Theodor R. v.*, Astronom, Medaille auf seinen Tod.
  - a) *R.*: Schrift.
  - b) — (Jeton) Embleme.
- *Schreiber Friedrich Engelhardt*, Bergdirector in Joachimsthal. Erinnerung an die I. Silberausbeute des sächs. Edelleutstollens.
- *Sickl, Dr. Theodor R. v.*, Historiker, Widmungsmedaille zu seinem 30jähr. Professorenjubiläum.
- 1888 *Wien, Enthüllung des Maria Theresien-Monuments.*
  - — *Numismatische Gesellsch. Maria Theresia-Ausstellung* (Portrait nach R. Donner).
  - — 40jähr. Regierungsjubiläum Sr. Majestät des Kaisers Franz Josef, Huldigungsmedaille der Stadt (A.: J. Tautenhayn).
  - — *Numismatische Gesellschaft. Franz Josefs-Ausstellung*, Klippe (*R.*: J. Neuberger).
  - *Wien, Künstlerhaus, Jubiläumsausstellung.*
    - a) Silberprämie.
    - b) Goldprämie (20 frs.).
  - *Oest. Touristen-Club, Errichtung der Habsburgwarte auf dem Hermannskogel* (*R.*: geschn. v. J. Neudeck).
  - *Helfert, Josef Alex. Freih. v.*, Widmungsmedaille der Centralcommission zu seiner 25jähr. Mitgliedschaft.
  - *Schmidt, Friedrich Freih. v.*, Widmungsmedaille des Wiener Dombauvereines.
  - *Smolka Franz, Präsident d. österr. Abgeordnetenhauses*, auf seine 40jähr. politische Thätigkeit.
- 1889 *Ferdinand Fürst von Bulgarien*, Militärmedaille.
  - — — Jeton (*R.*: Wappenschild).
  - *Stuttgart, 25jähr. Regierungsjubiläum des Königs Karl von Württemberg.*
  - *Bleichröder, Wilhelm Freih. v.*, Jeton.
  - *Dewez, Wilhelm Freih. v.*, k. k. österr. Postdirector, Widmungsklippe zu seinem 40jähr. Dienstjubiläum (nicht signirt).
  - *Grillparzer Franz*, zur Enthüllung seines Denkmals in Wien.
  - *Keller Gottfried* (*R.*: nach einem Entw. Böcklin's).
- 1890 *Erzherzogin Marie Valerie und Erzherzog Franz Salvator*, Vermählungsmedaille (officiell).
  - *Arad, Errichtung des Denkmals an die gefallenen Freiheitskämpfer 1849.*
  - *Pest, 50jähr. Jubiläum des Conservatoriums.*
  - *Wien, IV. allgem. deutsches Sängerbundesfest*, offizielle Medaille (*R.*: J. Schwerdtner).
  - A.: Jungfrau in altdeutscher Tracht, ein Reis in den Boden pflanzend (ursprünglich für das Prager deutsche Theater bestimmt).
  - *Arneth, Alfred R. v.*, Historiker. Widmungsmedaille der Beamten des kais. Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchivs in Wien.
  - *Forchheimer Eduard*, Numismatiker in Wien. Widmungsmedaille seiner Kinder zum 70. Geburtstag.
  - *Schmerling, Anton R. v.*, Widmungsmedaille des Theresianums in Wien.
  - *Weifert Ignaz*, Numismatiker in Pancsova, Widmungsmedaille seines Sohnes.
- 1891 *Carol König von Rumänien*, 25jähr. Regierungsjubiläum.
  - *Bachofen von Echt, Adolph und Albertine*, zur Feier ihrer silbernen Hochzeit, II. Stempel (*R.*: die Jubilare im altdeutschen Costume).
  - — — Klippe mit der Ansicht von Nussdorf bei Wien.
  - *Grunow Albert*, Director der Berndorfer Metallwaaren-Fabrik, zu seinem 40jähr. Dienstjubiläum.
  - *Portois und Fix*, Anhängenklippe zum 10jähr. Geschäftsjubiläum.
  - *Siegmund, Ed. v.*, Jubiläumsschiessprämie des Triester Schützenvereines.
  - *Spötl Walburga*, Numismatikerin in Wien, Widmungsmed. ihres Sohnes zu ihrem 87. Geburtstag.

## Diverse Prägemedaillen:

- Frankfurt a. M., Internationale Patentausstellung.*
- Lackner, Dr. F.*, Widmung des Künstlers.
- Lewinsky Jos.*, k. k. Hofschauspieler. Widmung des Künstlers.
- München*, Preismedaille der Kunstausstellung (mit dem Brustbild König Ludwig II).
- München*, Preismedaille der Kunstausstellung (mit dem Brustbild des Prinzregenten Luitpold).
- Pohorschelek*, Exporteur in Wien (einseitig).
- O. Seibel (Kind)*, Widmung des Künstlers.
- Tirka A.*, Grosshändler in Wien. Widmung des Künstlers.
- (*Monatsblatt des Clubs der Münz- und Medaillen-Freunde in Wien.*)

## AUSTRALIA'S MONEY OF NECESSITY

In the concluding remarks of your article on "An unpublished gold token of South Australia" you express a desire for more information on the subject. Before entering on the matter I may lead up to it by briefly mentioning one instance of many that I know, of the hardship and loss to which the gold-diggers and others were subject in the "early fifties" from the want of coin of the realm. When gold was discovered in 1851 there was then but little coin in circulation and bank-notes were hardly known, consequently the diggers had to barter their gold for the necessities of life and, in most instances, had to take whatever price the storekeeper would allow for it in provisions or clothing, sometimes as low as 30/- and never more than 50/- an ounce. The government finding it quite impossible to collect the gold license fee of 30/- a month in cash, magnanimously (?) agreed to accept half an ounce of the precious metal in payment of the indispensable document, but soon tiring of such lavish generosity notice was given to the diggers that, from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1852, cash must be paid for all licenses. This caused general consternation amongst all concerned, as very few possessed sufficient cash wherewith to get a license. They had therefore, to sell their gold at whatever price it would fetch for the purpose of securing their rich claims from being jumped. The necessity of the digger became the opportunity of the storekeeper who quickly took advantage and reduced the price to 40 Sh. an ounce for cash. Owing to the determined remonstrances of the diggers the authorities soon relented and again consented to receive uncoined gold in payment of the license, without which the digger had no title to mine on crown lands.

From "An account of the Coin, Coinages, and Currency of Australasia" by Coleman P. Hyman, Sydney, I extract the following remarks on "An Act to provide for the Assaying of Uncoined Gold and to make Bank Notes, under certain conditions, a Legal Tender" Assented to 28<sup>th</sup> January 1852. "The Preamble reviewing the existing circumstances, referred to the expected increase in the amount of uncoined gold in South Australia and to the great inconveniences occasioned by reason of the inability to exchange such gold, at a fixed value, for coin or for notes, which shall be a legal tender". The "discovery of gold in the adjacent Provinces and the demand for coined gold thereby occasioned", caused fears to be entertained that the Banks of South Australia might "be compelled to contract their circulation to an extent which would prove greatly injurious to the commercial, agricultural, pastoral, and mining interests of the Province". It was therefore considered that the uncoined gold, might "if the weight and fineness of the same were duly ascertained", be "made available for the payment of debts, and might support the circulation of the said Banks in the same manner as coin". To provide for the assay of the gold by the Government, the conversion of it into "some convenient form" and stamping it in a manner denoting the weight and quality, so that it could be received by the Banks by weight at a certain price per ounce standard, and at the same time making the notes of the Banks legal tender under stated restrictions, it was enacted, that a Government Assayer should be appointed "to receive, melt, assay, and stamp all such gold bullion or gold-dust", as might be brought to him for the purpose. He was, if required, to give to the person bringing the gold, a receipt specifying the weight thereof, the receipt to express "that the same gold, when assayed" was to be

"delivered at one of the Banks... to or to order of the owner of such gold". He was, as soon as convenient, to "assay, melt and cast the same gold into one or more ingots of a convenient size, and shall stamp upon them the weight and the fineness thereof, according to the standard of coined gold by the law of England contained in such ingot, and shall deliver the same to, or to the order of the owner... after deducting therefrom one part in a hundred of such gold for the expense of assaying the same". Section 5 entitled all persons "to demand from any one of the said Banks notes of such Banks in exchange for gold bullion, at the rate of £ 3.11.0 per ounce of standard gold "subject to the Assayer's certificate...."

The piece you have already illustrated was the smallest size of the ingot alluded to in the foregoing.

The Bullion Act of 1852, n<sup>o</sup> 1, was partially repealed by another, which was assented to on the 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov. of the same year. By the new Act, persons were no longer to be entitled to demand from the Banks notes in exchange for bullion at the rate of £ 3.11. per ounce of standard gold. The Government Assayer, after he had assayed any gold brought to him, was to "reduce the same to the fineness of standard gold, according to the standard of coined gold by the law of England, and shall thereafter cause the same to be divided into convenient portions, of the value of Five pounds, Two pounds, One pound, or Ten shillings, as such Government Assayer may deem fit, and shall stamp upon each such portion the precise weight and value thereof, with such device as, being approved by the Governor, shall be published in the *South Australian Government Gazette*".

Though the second Act permitted the issue of pieces of £ 5, £ 2, £ 1, and 10/- each, none but those of "one pound" were struck. These became known as the "Adelaide sovereigns", on the *obverse* being "Government Assay Office — Adelaide — 1852", a crown surmounting the date in the centre, *reverse* ONE POUND TOKEN. 1852. ♂ Weight 5 dwt. : 15 grs. : ♂ 22 carats", round a circle containing the words "Value one pound". A die of similar design was prepared for a five-pound piece, but pieces of that denomination were never put into circulation.

"The number of one-pound pieces struck is stated at £ 24 768, and their advent led to a large influx of English capital to purchase them, it being almost unique for the intrinsic value of a coin or token to exceed its nominal value. At the rate of £ 3.11. per oz. they were worth 19/11 ½; but as the real value of the gold contained in each piece was (at £ 3.17.10 ½) £ 1.1.10 ½. They were exported to London, where at the Mint they readily realised that price, the Act not having any provision to prevent such action. Those remaining in circulation were of great utility until a supply of sovereigns were received from England."

In later years when British currency became more plentiful there was still a lack of small change — sixpence being the lowest coin in circulation — and the change usually given for anything under that amount was a box of matches, a reel of cotton or a small paper of pins — each of the value of one penny — and often not required by the recipient. But this state of things was eventually remedied by the leading tradesmen themselves, who, finding that there was no law to prevent them, took upon themselves the right to coin, and issue for general circulation, the well-known 1<sup>d</sup> and ½<sup>d</sup> copper tokens in unlimited quantities. They were a splendid medium of profit and advertising, but on the other hand the pressing want of small change was fully met, resulting in mutual benefit and convenience all round. In 1863 the Government and the banks imported a large supply of the new bronze coinage from England which legally supplied all requirements and resulted in the prohibition and withdrawal of the tradesmen's tokens. The earlier currency of New South Wales was of the most heterogeneous description and is exhaustively dealt with in the valuable book from which I have already quoted. It comprised coins of many countries and great confusion and difficulty was caused in fixing their respective values in British currency, when, on Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> 1800 Governor King issued a proclamation from which the following is quoted "And that no one may plead Ignorance of the Rate or Legality of this or any other of the Coins circulating in this Colony, of which it does not appear that any regular Proclamation has ever collectively been issued, I have judged it most expedient herewith, to publish the following table of all the Specie legally circulating in this Colony, with the

Rates Affixed to each at which they shall be considered, and be a legal tender in all payments or transactions in this Colony."

## TABLE OF SPECIE

A Guinea .....	£ 1	2	0
A Johanna .....	4	0	0
A Half do. ....	2	0	0
A Ducat .....	0	9	6
A Gold Mohur .....	1	17	6
A Pagoda .....	0	8	0
A Spanish Dollar .....	0	5	0
A Rupee .....	0	2	6
A Dutch Guilder .....	0	2	0
An English shilling .....	0	1	1
A Copper Coin of one ounce .....	0	0	2

At a later period the currency in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land consisted chiefly of promissory notes which anyone could issue. I have forwarded you photographic copies of several varieties in both British and Spanish currency. They caused endless dissatisfaction and fraud. Their circulation continued till 1826 when an Act was passed prohibiting their issue for amounts less than 20/-. They had been issued for sums as low as threepence and upwards. The earlier note issues of the Bank of New South Wales and the Bank of Van Dieman's Land were in Spanish Dollars.

Geo M<sup>c</sup> ARTHUR.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Regarding the Victorian or Port Phillip Kangaroo gold pieces of 1853, Nos 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Stainsfield's book, that writer, after describing them, states that: "It is doubtful whether these pieces were ever intended for circulation, as they appear to have been struck more as a memento of the great gold discoveries" Atkins and Hyam allude to them in similar terms. In a letter lately received from Mr Tho<sup>s</sup> Stokes — a die-sinker of that period and still actively engaged in business in Melbourne — that gentleman writes as follows. "In the year 1854 or 5 I had a conversation with Mr Scaife, a gentleman who was sent out to manage a private mint for Taylor and Co. Diesinkers and Medallists of London. He told me, that previous to their sending out this plant gold was selling here for a very low price, 50/- an oz., and the idea was that they could buy gold at that price, coin it and distribute it in tokens of ¼ oz. ½ and 1 oz. each, and by guaranteeing it to get full value for their tokens. But by the time (1853) that they had their plant and men ready the banks were buying gold at full prices, consequently their scheme fell through."

Of the Holey-dollar and dump Nos 1 and 2 in Stainsfield, no further description is necessary, but it may be mentioned that they were first introduced by proclamation of Governor Macquarie dated Sydney 1<sup>st</sup> July 1813. The Ring or Holey-dollar to pass current for 5/- and the centre piece or dump for 1/3. In after years they suffered great depreciation and many vicissitudes till on the 16<sup>th</sup> Sept., 1828 a General Order was issued fixing their value at 3/3 and 1/1 respectively, and on 7<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1829 another General Order was issued stating: "1<sup>st</sup> That none of the Departments of Government will receive payments in Foreign coin after the 15<sup>th</sup> of the present month. 2<sup>nd</sup>. That the Exchange of Ring dollars and Dumps for British Silver Coin will be continued at the several Branch Chests, as well as at the Military Chest Office, in Sydney, until the 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. next. but no longer." In Van Dieman's Land — then under the Government of New South Wales — foreign coin continued in circulation till 1<sup>st</sup> October 1842, when it was withdrawn." Though, as in New South Wales, many specimens were frequently found in circulation for some years subsequently. "Hyman's work — already quoted — enters exhaustively into the whole subject of Australian money matters.

Geo M<sup>c</sup> ARTHUR.

To the Editor. — Sir. If not too late, will you please incorporate the foregoing in the letter I sent you last week. The letter of Mr Stokes respecting Kangaroo pieces is most important as it removes all doubts as to what those pieces really are. None of the writers mentioned seem to have taken the trouble to find out anything about them.

Yours truly  
G. M<sup>c</sup> A.



## A VERY FINE MASONIC DECORATION



## VARIA

The Manor House Ottery St Mary.  
26 June 1895.

To the Editors of the Numismatic Circular.

Sirs,

You may perhaps consider the following worthy of insertion among your numismatic anecdotes.

A little while ago, a small boy, the son of a carpenter, was in his father's garden here in Ottery, when he saw a bird, as it flew by, drop something thinking from its beak. He ran at once and picked it up and took it to his mother, who was standing by. She handed it to her husband, who brought it to me. It was a half groat of Charles I. The II behind the head, the shield of arms on the reverse, and the inscription on both sides, are distinctly legible: CAROLVS:D:G:M:B:F:ET H:REX and IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMATA. MM. a crown, on both sides, stamps if as belonging to 1635 (Hawkins).

Several coins have been found in the old thatched cottages which are somewhat numerous in this neighbourhood, and possibly the bird may have picked it up close by, but it is curious. I may add that I have not the slightest reason to doubt the "bona fides" of my informant.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,  
(Rev.) F. B. DICKINSON M. A.  
Mem. Num. Soc.

**The Actor's very rare Coin.** — A POOR actor who had been without a part for some months was looking earnestly, in a public place, at a five-shilling piece, of which, by some extraordinary piece of luck, he had become possessed.

A gentleman at once stepped up to him and addressed him politely.

"Pardon me, sir," said the stranger, "but I am a collector of coins, and your movement suggests that possibly you have a rare one."

"I have sir," was the reply.

"Will you let me look at it?"

"With pleasure."

The stranger inspected with astonishment the five-shilling piece.

"But pray, sir," he said, "do you consider this a rare coin?"

"Certainly," answered the actor; "with me all coins are rare."

## CORRESPONDENCE

Mulgrave Road Sutton (Surrey),  
July 8th 1895.

Messrs Spink & Son.

Dear Sirs,

I thank you for inserting my letter in your last Circular.

I do not think your editorial comments affect my contention "that the Patterns struck for a Decimal Coinage are not *Regal*

Patterns and have no place in a Cabinet of Regals or in a work on the *Regal Bronze Coinage*".

The Monarch decides on the design, but not on an alteration of value, and for the present system to be altered to the Decimal would require an Act of Parliament first and Royal Assent after.

Of course, the Mint Authorities can strike any specimens they fancy, but if of an illegal value, they are only "fancy" pieces.

The Decimal Coinage is not *legal* yet and therefore the Patterns for an illegal denomination cannot be *Regal*.

Patterns for the present duodecimal system are quite in another category.

Please excuse my writing you again, but I wish to point out what is a difference of some importance.

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Your's truly,  
Fred. G. LAWRENCE.

\*\*

Belgrave Mansions,  
Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.

Sirs,

Having been for some years studying the small Saxon gold pieces or trientes, and the series of sceattas of the period anterior to the pennies, I should feel much obliged if any of the numerous readers of your Circular would favour me with any casts of coins they may possess of this period for publication in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. All sceatta-casts (which should be in sealing wax) will be welcome, especially if the place of finding is known, the latter should be written under the casts. For reference as to what sceattas are I may refer the readers of this to Hawkins' "Silver Coins of England", pl. III and for gold coins, to Kenyon's "Gold Coins of England", frontispiece.

I remain, Sirs,  
Yours very truly,  
GRANTLEY.

July 11. 95.

## REVIEWS

**Histoire monétaire des comtes de Louvain, ducs de Brabant et marquis du Saint Empire Romain**, par Alphonse de Witte, membre titulaire de l'Académie d'Archéologie de Belgique, associé correspondant étranger des Antiquaires de France. — Tome premier. *Anvers*, impr. De Backer, 1894, in-4 de 21 pages, avec 25 planches de monnaies et figures dans le texte. — Prix : 20 francs.

L'ouvrage de M. de Witte, attendu avec impatience par le monde savant et dont le premier volume est en vente, vient heureusement combler une véritable lacune de l'histoire monétaire des provinces belges. L'histoire métallique du Brabant, il est vrai, été traitée, dès 1851, par le savant Van der Chijs, mais le livre de l'érudit hollandais, hâtivement composé en vue d'un concours à date fixe et, de plus, écrit en néerlandais, langue peu répandue, s'arrête à l'année 1576, laissant de côté toute la partie moderne, pourtant si intéressante, de la numismatique brabançonne. Est-il besoin, en outre, de dire que bien des découvertes sont venues, depuis bientôt 45 ans, augmenter le bagage monétaire de l'antique Brabant et que l'étude attentive des archives a permis, sinon de rectifier bien des attributions, du moins d'enrichir considérablement l'importante partie documentaire de l'histoire monétaire brabançonne?

Abordons, sans plus tarder, l'examen du bel ouvrage de M. de Witte. L'auteur étudie, dans son premier chapitre, la partie si obscure et si ardue du monnayage des comtes de Louvain. Les souvenirs numismatiques de cette époque reculée ne sont malheureusement pas bien nombreux. Il faut citer, en première ligne, les deniers de *Bniocella* et de *Niviella*. Ces pièces sont restituées par M. de Witte aux comtes de Louvain, avoués de l'abbaye de Nivelles et cette attribution est si bien exposée et si habilement appuyée que le doute ne semble même pas permis. Les comtes de Louvain ne paraissent pas avoir frappé monnaie à leur nom avant l'élévation de Godefroid I au duché de Lothier.

Le chapitre II traite des trois Godefroid, dont les monnaies, à l'exception de celles portant les noms de Godefroid (III) et de son fils Henri (I), sont si difficiles à reconnaître les unes des autres. M. de Witte, sans trop se lancer dans le domaine de l'hypothèse, vient jeter de la clarté sur cette partie encore peu connue de la numismatique brabançonne.

Les trois Henri font l'objet du chapitre III de l'ouvrage que nous examinons. Ici encore, trois princes, portant le même nom, se succèdent au trône brabançon, et cette circonstance n'est pas faite pour faciliter le classement de leurs monnaies. M. de Witte se tire avec honneur de ce pas difficile et la division qu'il fait du monnayage de cette époque, en monnayage ducal et en monnayage local, est certainement un des côtés les plus nouveaux et les plus instructifs de son livre.

Trois princes du nom de Jean se suivent ensuite au gouvernement du duché de Brabant, et ici encore la difficulté d'un classement rationnel de leurs espèces semble vraiment insurmontable. L'auteur, avec une prudence qu'on ne saurait assez louer, ne veut rien innover sur ce terrain brûlant, à moins d'y être amené par des arguments irréfutables. Le chapitre IV contient les monnaies que l'on peut attribuer



avec vraisemblance à Jean I. Les ducs Jean II et Jean III ont chacun leur division rédigée avec méthode et clarté. Le chapitre VI, qui donne les monnaies de Jean III, offre une étude nourrie des monnaies dites de convention, qui portent le nom de ce prince.

Nous arrivons maintenant au chapitre VII, qui aborde l'étude des monnaies de Jeanne et Wenceslas. Cette partie est traitée de main de maître. L'étude approfondie des archives de cette époque troublée a permis à l'auteur de rectifier nombre d'assertions erronées et d'établir sur des données positives toutes les péripéties du monnayage brabançon de cette période. Des faits nouveaux, déduits, avec une logique serrée, de l'examen de documents authentiques contemporains, naguère encore inconnus, ont judicieusement amené M. de Witte à changer la répartition, suivie jusqu'ici, des espèces à Jeanne et Wenceslas et à Jeanne seule.

Le chapitre VIII traite des monnaies de Jeanne veuve. L'auteur nous fait connaître le traité, dont il a retrouvé l'original, par lequel la duchesse cède aux villes brabançonnaises, moyennant finances, ses droits régaliens.

Une monnaie, la seule connue, frappée par Antoine de Bourgogne, comme ruwaard ou régent, termine cette subdivision de la monographie de M. de Witte.

Les trois derniers chapitres, qui nous présentent respectivement le numéraire du duc Antoine de Bourgogne et celui de chacun de ses deux fils, le célèbre Jean IV et Philippe de Saint-Pol, viennent terminer avec éclat la première partie du beau et long travail entrepris par M. de Witte. Les planches, qui accompagnent la monographie que nous venons d'analyser succinctement, sont parfaites et font le plus grand honneur à l'habile burin de M. Lavalette.

Nous espérons que la suite de l'œuvre élevée par M. de Witte à la numismatique belge ne se fera pas trop longtemps attendre et nous osons lui prédire, dès maintenant, l'accueil flatteur et mérité que la première partie de cet important ouvrage a si justement rencontré auprès du monde savant.

VIC BAUDOIN DE JONGHE.

(Extrait de la Rivista Italiana di Numismatica.)

## NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, &c.

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Emile Caron, *Franc à cheval inédit de Charles de Blois, duc de Bretagne*. — Roger Vallentin, *Les liards créés par Henri III en 1577*. — Livres nouveaux. — Revue des Revues. — Lectures diverses. — Académies et Sociétés. — Les musées. — Les trouvailles. — Les ventes. — Nécrologie.

### Circulaire numismatique universelle, n<sup>o</sup> 6, juin 1895.

Anaxarque et Nicocréon. — Tiers (?) de denier de Jumièges. — Alliance des Grisons avec Venise. — Un jeton vaudois de provenance et de destination inconnues. — Monnaies et Médailles.

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### Catalogue de jetons et médailles français, J. Florange, Paris.

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*Jeton de vote pour Messieurs les Quatre-Ministres de la Ville de Neuchâtel*. — Catalogue de Monnaies.

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J. Ghalib Edhem, *Une monnaie d'Alaeddin Qelikabad III, associé au nom du grand Ilkhan*. — Anatole de Barthélemy, *Denier de Hugues, comte de Rouergue (1008-1054)*. — L. Maxe-Werly, *Histoire numismatique du Barrois*. — Vic Baudoin de Jonghe, *Plaque de Charles IV, comte de Luxembourg, frappée à Marche, et deux autres monnaies de ce prince*. — J. Rouyer, *L'œuvre du médailleur Nicolas Briot en ce qui concerne les jetons*. — G. Cumont, *Pièces rares ou inédites et trouvaille de Niel-sur-Rupel*.

— D. J. Simonis, *Ajusteurs jurés de l'ancienne principauté de Liège*. — Chev. von Ernst, *Les dernières quinze années de Théodore Van Berckel*. — Nécrologie. — Mélanges.

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Fr. Gnechi, *Appunti di Numismatica Romana: XXXIV. Medaglione d'oro di Teoderico Re (con una tav.)*. — Gius. Ruggero, *Annotazioni numismatiche genovesi: XXV. Di una moneta inedita del 1663 e del cambiamento di tipo nel 1637 (Fig.)*. — XXVI. *Diritto e rovescio nel tipo della Vergine*. — XXVII. *Sull'antichità del genovino d'oro*. — A. Lisni, *Nuove osservazioni su la zecca di Castiglione del Lago*. — Di una nuova zecca dei Conti Aldobrandeschi (Fig.). — Franc. di Palma, *Una moneta inedita di Campobasso (Fig.)*. — Bern. Morsolin, *Una medaglia satirica del secolo XVI*. — Emilio Motta, *Documenti Visconteo-Sforzeschi per la storia della zecca di Milano. Parte IV. Periodo Sforzesco*. — Cronaca. — Tavole.

### Mittheilungen des Clubs der Münz- und Medaillenfreunde in Wien, Juni 1895.

*Das erste Lustrum*. — H. Cubasch jun., *Die Münzen unter der Regierung des Kaisers Franz Joseph I.* — R. V. Hötker, *Wechemünzen*. — Miscellen. — Clubnachrichten.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES, &c.

La Società Numismatica Italiana nella sua ultima adunanza generale bandì due nuovi Concorsi, uno offerto dal suo Presidente, l'altre dai due Vicepresidenti. Siccome tali concorsi sono aperti a tutti i numismatici del mondo, crediamo opportuno annunciarli.

### CONCORSO PAPADOPOLI

a) Il conte Nicolò Papadopoli, Presidente della Società Numismatica Italiana, bandisce un Concorso per una Memoria, che proponga il sistema migliore e più pratico per ordinare le Collezioni di monete italiane, abbandonando l'ordine alfabetico e seguendo una ripartizione conforme alla storia ed alla geografia.

b) Il concorso è aperto ai numismatici d'ogni paese, ma i lavori devono essere scritti in italiano o in francese.

c) I concorrenti presenteranno i loro lavori anonimi, entro il Settembre 1896, alla Presidenza della Società Numismatica Italiana, muniti di un motto e della relativa scheda suggellata col nome dell'autore. La sola scheda del premiato verrà aperta. Le altre saranno rese suggellate, oppure distrutte, dopo trascorso un anno.

d) I lavori verranno giudicati da una Commissione di tre membri, eletta dal Consiglio direttivo della Società.

e) L'autore del lavoro che dalla Commissione esaminatrice verrà giudicato il migliore, riceverà un premio di L. 500, più cento esemplari del lavoro medesimo, stampato coi caratteri della Rivista Italiana di Numismatica, nella quale sarà pubblicato.

f) Il premio potrà anche essere diviso fra due concorrenti o non aggiudicato affatto, a giudizio della Commissione.

### CONCORSO GNECCHI

a) I signori fratelli Francesco ed Ercole Gnechi, Vice-Presidenti della Società Numismatica Italiana, aprono un concorso per la migliore Illustrazione di una zecca italiana, o anche solo di un periodo di essa, purché tale illustrazione porti nuova luce alla scienza.

b) Il Concorso è aperto ai numismatici di tutto il mondo.

c) I concorrenti presenteranno i loro lavori anonimi, entro il Settembre 1896, alla Presidenza della Società Numismatica Italiana, muniti di un motto e della relativa scheda suggellata col nome dell'autore. La sola scheda del vincitore verrà aperta. Le altre saranno rese suggellate, oppure distrutte dopo trascorso un anno.

d) I lavori verranno giudicati da una Commissione di tre membri eletti dal Consiglio direttivo della Società.

e) L'autore del lavoro che dalla Commissione esaminatrice verrà giudicato il migliore, riceverà un premio di L. 600, più cento esemplari del lavoro medesimo, stampato coi caratteri nella Rivista Italiana di Numismatica, nella quale sarà pubblicato.

f) Il premio potrà anche essere diviso fra due concorrenti, o non aggiudicato affatto, a giudizio della Commissione.

Si lascia completa libertà ai concorrenti circa il modo di compilare le monografie.

L'Assemblea, dietro proposta di vari Soci, approva un voto di ringraziamento al Presidente Conte Nicolò Papadopoli, ed ai due Vice-Presidenti, Cav. Francesco e Cav. Ercole Gnechi per i nuovi concorsi da loro aperti, ed incarica il Consiglio di nominare uno o due Commissioni per l'aggiudicazione dei premi.

**American Numismatic & Archaeological Society.** — *Abstract from Proceedings.* — 17 West 43 St. New York, May 20—1895. A Regular Meeting of the Society was held at 8<sup>15</sup> P. M., President Parish presiding. The Executive Committee reported that the following propositions had been received and recommended for election : for Resident Membership John H. Pell, P. Hackley Barhydt and Stewart W. Smith; for *Permanent* Corresponding Membership Rev. Foster Ely D.D. of Ridgefield Conn. and Francis Worcester Doughty of Sufferus, Rockland Co. N. Y.; for Corresponding Membership Gustaf Cavalli of Sköfde Sweden, Dr Daniel G. Brinton of Philadelphia, Pa., Dr Cyrus Adler of Washington D.C., Wm M. R. French of Chicago, Ill., Clarence S. Bement of Philadelphia, Pa. and A. G. Heaton of Washington, D. C. Acceptances of election have been received from Resident Members John G. Mills and Murray E. Poole also from Corresponding Member William H. Taylor. The name of Daniel R. Kennedy who had failed to qualify was erased from the Roll. Andrew C. Zabriskie has become a Life Member.

Mr Belden, Librarian, reported additions since the last meeting of 56 bound and 13 unbound volumes and 110 pamphlets, periodicals and catalogues, total of 179. The principal donors were Daniel Parish Jr., Samuel P. Avery, Isaac F. Wood, Andrew C. Zabriskie and Charles H. Wright.

The Curator, Mr Wright, reported that 58 new coins and medals had been received. Among the more interesting pieces are fine specimens of the \$ 5.<sup>00</sup> private gold coinage of Clark Gruber & Co from A. C. Zabriskie, 1/32 gold ducat of Bremen from Corresponding Member Gustaf Cavalli and eight Italian coins from Corresponding Member Q. Perini of Rovereto, Austria.

An interesting letter was read from Corresponding Member George M<sup>c</sup> Arthur of Maldon, Victoria, Australia, which accompanied a book giving an account of the Coins, Coinages and Currency of Australia. In this was inserted rubbings of many of the rarer coins and medals and a sheet of interesting photographs of paper money.

On motion adjourned  
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,  
Recording Secretary.

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**Interesting exhibit of the National Sculpture Society.** — The central feature of the second annual exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, at the Fine Arts Building No 215 West 57 st. New York City, is an interesting display of numismatic art. A collection of coins, medals, models &c., has been prepared by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society which is acting with the National Sculpture Society in the exhibition. A valuable collection of coins, comprising Ancient Greek and Roman money from the fourth century B.C. to the third century A.D.; coins and medals by eminent foreign artists from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, American medals and coins of the United States from the early days of the Republic to the present time has been arranged with care and is a most notable exhibit.

To foster interest in the matter, a prize competition for the best model in plaster in which designs for a new dollar for the United States coinage were to be submitted, was instituted, and the prizes were awarded last night. Twenty five designs, each one including an obverse and a reverse side for the dollar are on exhibition.

The quorum of the Jury of Award which selected the prize winners last night was composed of Herbert Adams, of Brooklyn; Thomas Shields Clark, D. C. French, Charles H. Niehaus, Augustus St. Gaudens, Olin L. Warner, Daniel Parish Jr., H. Russell Drowne, and George H. Kunz of this city. They awarded the first prize of \$ 300.<sup>00</sup> to Albert Jagers of New York, for his eagle design for the reverse side of the coin; and the second prize, of \$ 200.<sup>00</sup>, was given to Albert Randolph Ross, of New York (John Ruhl, sculptor) for a design of a standing figure of Liberty and turkey, for the obverse side.

It has been proposed to offer the successful design to the United States Government, but the Jury of Award announced last night that the award in no way committed the jury to the indorsement or commendation of the models, and has been made simply because the terms of the competition called for an award of prizes by the

Committee. A feature of the exhibition of coins is the models for the famous Columbian Exposition Medal. Mr St. Gaudens also exhibits his second model for the reverse which was also rejected by the Government. Mr St. Gaudens was present last night at the exhibition rooms, and he said to a Tribune reporter that he was very much disgusted by his experience in endeavouring to design a medal the Government would accept. "I can understand," said he, "why some people objected to my first design of a nude figure, though no person of judgment in matters of art had, I think, any criticism to make on that account. When they didn't like my design at Washington after I submitted the figure draped, I prepared a simple and typical model for the reverse side and sent that in. They rejected that; I don't know why, perhaps," said the sculptor sarcastically, "they thought that whatever was plain and simple was not artistic."

(New York Tribune, May 10—1895).

## FINDS

### TROUVAILLES EN FRANCE

**Le trésor de Faye-sur-Ardin (Deux-Sèvres).** — Il y a quelques semaines, un cultivateur de Faye-sur-Ardin découvrait une certaine quantité de monnaies anciennes. L'annonce de cette trouvaille, immédiatement signalée, excita la curiosité de plusieurs personnes. Par suite de méfiance sur le droit de propriété, méfiance encore bien commune dans nos campagnes, nul ne fut admis à analyser attentivement le trésor. Deux cent soixante monnaies! a-t-on dit.

Par l'intermédiaire du très zélé conseiller général du canton de Coulonges, M. le marquis de Cumont, toujours attiré par ce qui est une culture de l'esprit, nous avons pu classer les monnaies de Faye, faire leur attribution et fixer, croyons-nous, la date de l'enfouissement.

Deux cent seize pièces nous ont été remises. La variété des types, bien plus grande qu'il n'est ordinaire dans les trouvailles de notre contrée, offre déjà un attrait particulier au numismate poitevin. Cette variété est aussi pour l'historien comme le reflet des événements qui ont marqué en France, pendant le dernier quart du xv<sup>e</sup> siècle.

Neuf pièces d'or. Deux en argent. Deux cent cinq en billon. Et cet ensemble représente la France royale, la Bretagne, le Béarn, les Dombes, la Bourgogne, la Savoie, le Portugal, l'Italie, l'Allemagne, la Bavière, l'Angleterre!

Pas une seule monnaie espagnole ne s'y rencontre pour rappeler le constant et antique trafic des mules poitevines avec l'Espagne. Cette particularité permet-elle de supposer que le trésor de Faye appartenait à un soldat mêlé aux luttes des princes contre le pouvoir royal, puis aux combats de Charles VIII en Italie?

Les pièces se répartissent ainsi :

### ANGLETERRE

Henri VI, 1422-71. Noble d'or.  
Edouard VI, 1460-72. Noble à la rose d'or.

### Monnaie anglo-française.

Henri VI, 1422-53. Salut d'or.

### FRANCE

Louis XI, 1461-83. Ecu d'or au soleil.  
Grands blancs à la couronne.  
Grands blancs au soleil.  
Grands blancs pour le Dauphiné.  
Petits blancs pour le Dauphiné.  
Charles VIII, 1483-97. Ecu d'or au soleil.  
Carolus.  
Hardis.  
Douzains.  
Petits blancs.  
Hardis pour la Bretagne.  
Carolus pour la Bretagne.  
Douzains pour le Dauphiné.  
Douzains pour la Bretagne.  
Liards au Dauphin.

## BRETAGNE

*François II*, 1458-88. Grand blanc.  
*Anne*, reine et duchesse, 1498-99. Grands blancs.

## BÉARN

*François-Phebus*, 1479-83. Grand blanc.

## DOMBES

*Pierre II*, 1482-1503. Grands blancs.

## SAVOIE

*Charles II*, 1489-96. Grand blanc.

## PORTUGAL

*Emmanuel le Fortuné*, 1495-1521. Ecu d'or.

## BOURGOGNE

*Philippe le Bon*, 1419-67. Philippus d'or. Monnaie au lion d'or.

*Charles le Téméraire*, 1467-77. Monnaie de billon.

*Marie de Bourgogne*, 1477. Monnaies de billon.

*Maximilien d'Autriche*, époux de Marie de Bourgogne. Monnaies de billon.

## FLANDRE

*Philippe le Beau*, 1482-1506. Monnaies de billon.

## ITALIE

*Bologne*. Monnaies à l'effigie de saint Petronius.

## ALLEMAGNE

*Utrecht*. Monnaie d'or à l'effigie de saint Martin.

*Lubeck*. Monnaies de billon.

*Nimègue*. Monnaies de billon.

## BAVIÈRE

Monnaies de billon.

Nous avons dit que l'analyse du trésor de Faye-sur-Ardin rappelait les faits mémorables de la fin du xv<sup>e</sup> siècle en France. Et c'est dans un petit bourg du Poitou que ces souvenirs, aux origines diverses, ont été confiés à la terre!

Quelques souvenirs historiques l'expliqueront.

Mécontents de l'influence de la régente Anne de Beaujeu sur le jeune roi Charles VIII, les princes, et à leur tête le duc d'Orléans, fomentaient sans cesse des troubles dans le royaume. Des intrigues naissaient à chaque instant dans le but de rétablir la féodalité, frappée à mort par Louis XI. Les états généraux de 1584 n'avaient point donné au roi les forces nécessaires pour abattre les prétentions des grands.

Anne de Beaujeu résolut d'attaquer le duc de Bretagne auprès duquel les révoltés trouvaient toujours asile.

Les ducs de Lorraine, de Savoie, le roi d'Angleterre et Maximilien soutenaient la ligue.

Le comte de Dunois, leur ami, vint mettre la vicomté de Parthenay en défense.

L'armée royale, conduite par le jeune roi et commandée par La Trémoille, remonte de la Guyenne vers le Poitou. Charles VIII passe à Niort, 1487, va mettre le siège devant Parthenay. La ville capitule, le 28 mars, tandis que Dunois s'est retiré à Nantes.

« *Quand le roy eut mis Parthenay en assurance, il tira à Thouars et là fit la feste de Pâque.* »

Cette chevauchée à travers notre Gâtine dut jeter grand émoi sous les chênes séculaires. Dans les sentiers ombreux, parmi les genêts dorés, au milieu du Bocage mystérieux, des surprises étaient à craindre. Charles VIII affirma sa force en démantelant le château de Parthenay, Secondigny, Béceleuf et Salbar reçurent des garnisons royales.

L'année suivante, l'armée royale battit complètement, à Saint-Martin-du-Cormier, les Bretons auxquels s'étaient joints quinze cents Bourguignons envoyés par l'archiduc Maximilien, deux mille Anglais et des Gascons. La paix ne fut définitive qu'après le mariage de Charles VIII avec Anne, l'héritière de Bretagne, 1491.

Le passage dans notre contrée des auxiliaires des princes avait apporté les pièces étrangères que le trésor de Faye vient de mettre à jour.

L'expédition de Charles VIII en Italie pour la conquête de Naples, dut apporter les monnaies de Bologne et peut-être celle de Portugal. A cette époque, les navigateurs d'Emmanuel le Fortuné couvraient les mers, visitaient le monde connu et inconnu jusqu'alors.

Les plus récentes monnaies de la trouvaille ont été frappées par Anne de Bretagne pendant son veuvage. Elle y prend le titre de reine et duchesse, 1498, 1499. Charles VIII est mort en 1498. Le règne de Louis XII n'est pas représenté. Tout indique donc l'année 1499 comme date de l'enfouissement du trésor qui, après quatre cents ans, vient redire les agitations de la patrie pendant cette autre fin de siècle.

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Une découverte d'un grand intérêt vient d'être faite sur l'Acropole d'Athènes. On a exhumé une inscription qui contient une partie des comptes relatifs à la confection d'un des chefs-d'œuvre de Phidias : la grande Minerve en ivoire et or.

Les surveillants du travail en cours d'exécution constatent qu'ils ont reçu des trésoriers une somme de cent talents, et ils marquent les sommes qu'ils ont dépensées pour acheter de l'or et de l'ivoire. Leurs comptes permettent de reconnaître que le rapport de l'or à l'argent, vers l'an 438 avant Jésus-Christ, était de quatorze plus une petite fraction, c'est-à-dire, à peu de chose près, le même qu'il a été en Europe jusqu'à la moitié de notre siècle.

C'est un résultat tout à fait nouveau et d'une haute importance pour l'étude de l'économie politique chez les anciens.

## CATALOGUE

OF

## COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR WEST END HOUSE, 17 & 18 Piccadilly, LONDON, W.

## ABBREVIATIONS

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — E. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. — Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor. — S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M. I. = *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzcabinet*. — S. R. = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet*. — Rm. = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = British Museum Catalogue.

## GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1265.)

## A FEW GEMS OR VERY RARE PIECES

## TARENTUM

25699 A. Half Stater. (Circ. B.C. 400-330.) Obv. **APAT.** Head of Aphrodite to l., wearing earring and necklace, hair bound with two cords crossing and tied at the back of the head, leaving loose tresses; under chin, dolphin, downwards, r.; behind neck, **ΣΑ**: within border of dots. R. Taras seated on dolphin, l., carrying wreath-bearing Nike and trident; below, **ΤΗ** and waves. Weight: 66 grs. B. M. Cat. Italy, p. 163, n. 19. (A piece of extreme interest and rarity.) RRR.

V. F. 40 » »

25700 A. Litra. (Circ. B.C. 330-272.) Obv. Head of young Herakles, r., wearing lion's skin. R. **TAPAZ.** Taras seated on dolphin, l., holding kantharos and trident. H. p. 47. R. V. F. 3 10 »

## AGRIGENTUM

25701 R. Tetradrachm. (Circ. B.C. 472-417.) Obv. **AKPACANTOX.** Eagle standing to l. R. Crab; below, rose-bud. Weight: 269 grs. From the Ashburnham Collection, exceptionally fine. H. p. 105. Rare in this state. V. F. 2 10 »

## CATANA

25702 R. Tetradrachm. (Circ. B.C. 461-415.) Obv. **KATANAION.** Head of Apollo, laureate, to r. R. Quadriga. H. p. 115. This

piece is really in F. D. C. condition, but was not well struck up at the time, the *℞.* being somewhat faint.

V. F. 6 10 "

## NAXOS

- 25703 *℞.* Drachm. (Circ. B.C.461-415.) Obv. Head of Dionysos, with long beard, hair bound in ivy-wreath, to r. *℞.* NAXI... Bearded Silenos of archaic style, naked, seated on the ground, holding a wine cup with one hand and leaning on the other. *H.* p. 140. *A splendid little piece.* F. D. C. 5 " "

## PANORMUS

- 25704 *℞.* Tetradrachm. (After circ. B.C.409.) Obv. Head of Persephone, to r.; around, dolphins. *℞.* Free horse to r.; behind, palm-tree. *H.* p. 142. *Of fine style. R.* F. D. C. 5 5 "

## SYRACUSE

- 25705 *℞.* Decadrachm. (Circ. B.C.405-345.) Obv. Head of Persephone crowned with corn-leaves, and surrounded by dolphins, the work of the celebrated artist Evainetos. *℞.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Victorious quadriga to l.; in exergue, helmet, thorax, greaves, and shield. *H.* p. 154. *This piece is not signed, but nevertheless very desirable on account of its very fine state of preservation. RR.* V. F. 35 " "

- 25706 El. 100 litra piece. (Circ. B.C.345-317.) Obv. ....ΩΝ. Head of Apollo, laureated, to l.; behind, cornucopiae. *℞.* ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ. Head of Artemis to r.; behind, quiver and cornucopiae. *H.* fig. 104. *An extremely rare piece and in very good condition. The Carfrae specimen scarcely finer fetched £ 54.10. RR.* F. 24 10 "

- 25707 *℞.* Tetradrachm. (Circ. B.C.405-345.) By Eukleides. Obv. Female head to l. with flaming hair, bound with sphendone; around, four dolphins. *℞.* Quadriga; in exergue, dolphin. *H.* pl. IV, no 5. *The obv. is remarkably good of this fine coin.* V. F. 6 10 "

- 25708 *℞.* Piece of 30 litrae. (B.C.344-317.) Obv. ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ. Head of Zeus, laureate, to l. *℞.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Pegasus to l.; in front, Δ. *H.* pl. VI, no 4. *RR.* V. F. 10 " "

- 25709 *℞.* *Hicetas* B.C.287-278. Obv. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Laur. head of Persephone with long hair, to r. *℞.* Biga; symbol, star; in ex. Π Χ. *H.* p. 160. *A beautifully patinated piece.* V. F. " 15 "

- 25710 *℞.* Tetradrachm. *Philistis* B.C.275-216. Obv. Head of Philistis, veiled, to l. *℞.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ. Quadriga to r., horses standing; above, crescent. *H.* p. 162. V. F. 7 7 "

- 25711 *℞.* Tetradrachm. Obv. Similar. *℞.* Horses galloping; in field, Ε. *A real gem, almost F. D. C.* E. F. 12 " "

## MACEDON

- 25712 *℞.* Tetradrachm. *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, B.C.306-283. Obv. Horned and diademed head of Demetrius, to r. *℞.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Poseidon resting foot on rock, and leaning on trident; mon. in field, to l. and r. *H.* fig. 144. *RR.* V. F. 4 10 "

## AENUS

- 25713 *℞.* Tetradrachm. (Circ. B.C.400-350.) Obv. Head of Hermes, nearly facing, wearing petasos. *℞.* ΑΙΝΙΩΝ. Goat to r., in shallow incuse square. *H.* fig. 157. *The obv. is very fine, and could not be wished much better, but the ℞. is rather weak. R.* V. F. 12 5 "

## EPIRUS

- 25714 *℞.* Stater. *Pyrrhus*. (B.C.295-272.) Obv. Head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet; beneath neck Α, and behind, an owl. *℞.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Nike to l., carrying trophy and wreath; in field, fulmen. Weight: 129 grs. *A gem-like coin of very fine style and almost F. D. C. RR.* E. F. 85 " "

## THEBES

- 25715 *℞.* Stater. (B.C.426-387.) Obv. Boeotian shield. *℞.* ΘΕ. Head of bearded Dionysos, crowned with ivy to r. *From a celebrated collection. (Unusually fine.) RR.* V. F. 7 10 "

## AETOLIA

- 25716 *℞.* Tetradrachm. (Circ. B.C.279-168.) Obv. Head of young Herakles in lion's skin. *℞.* ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Aetolia wearing kausia, seated on pile of shields; in field, mon. *H.* fig. 191. *RR.* V. F. 11 10 "

## ELIS

- 25717 *℞.* Tetradrachm. (Circ. B.C.421-365.) Obv. Head of Hera wearing lofty stephanos, to r. *℞.* F. Α. Fulmen in wreath of wild olive. *H.* fig. 231. *RR.* V. F. 8 10 "
- 25718 *℞.* — Similar, but of softer style. *RR.* V. F. 6 10 "

## MAGNESIA AD MEANDRUM

- 25719 *℞.* Tetradrachm. (After circ. B.C.190.) Obv. Head of Artemis, with bow and quiver at shoulder, to r. *℞.* ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΗΡΟΓΝΗΤΟΣ ΙΩΠΥΡΙΩΝΟΣ. Apollo leaning on tripod, standing on Maander pattern, to l.; within laurel-wreath. *H.* fig. 299. *A very rare piece in beautiful condition. RR.* F. D. C. 32 10 "

## RHODUS

- 25720 *℞.* Tetradrachm (Circ. B.C.408-400.) Obv. Facing head of Helios. *℞.* ΡΟΔΙΩΝ. Rose and bud; to r., a dolphin. *H.* p. 539. *A very fine coin, much more so than the specimens sold recently at the Carfrae and Ashburnham sales; very desirable. (Almost F. D. C.)* V. F. 12 " "

## JUDAEA

- 25721 *℞.* Shekel. *Simon Maccabaeus*. B.C.141-135. Obv. The altar. Year 3. *℞.* Aaron's rod. *Madd.* p. 68, 5. *R.* F. D. C. 6 " "

## EGYPT

- 25722 *℞.* Tetradrachm. *Alexander Aegus*. B.C.323-311. Obv. Head of young Herakles in lion's skin, to r. *℞.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Athena Alkis hurling a thunderbolt, to r.; in field, to l. mon. and bee, to r. eagle standing on fulmen. *H.* 712. *An exceedingly fine piece. R.* F. D. C. 5 5 "

## CARTHAGE

- 25723 *℞.* Tetradrachm, of Agathocles of Syracuse, struck in Africa. Obv. Head of Persephone to l., around dolphins; below NK. *℞.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Quadriga to l.; in the field above, triskelis. *R.* V. F. 2 10 "
- 25724 *℞.* Tetradrachm (Circ. B.C.410-310.) Obv. Head of Persephone, as above, to r., of very fine style. *℞.* Quadriga to r.; in exergue, Punic legend. *Almost F. D. C.* E. F. 5 " "
- 25725 Tetradrachm. Obv. Head of young Herakles in lion's skin, to r. *℞.* Horse's head to l.; behind, palm-tree; below, Punic legend. *H.* 738. *An exceedingly well preserved coin and unusually round. (All but F. D. C.) R.* E. F. 3 15 "

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 1266).

## Recent Acquisitions.

## PEDANIA

- 25726 *℞.* COSTA LEG. Head of Liberty to r. *℞.* BRVTVS IMP. Trophy. *B.* 1. *RR.* F. D. C. 1 5 "

## PETILLIA

- 25727 *℞.* Obv. CAPITOLINVS. Head of Jupiter to r. *℞.* PETILLIVS. Hexastyle temple. *B.* 1. *R.* V. F. " 7 6
- 25728 *℞.* Obv. Similar. *℞.* A variety of above. *B.* 1 var. *R.* F. D. C. " 8 6
- 25729 *℞.* Obv. PETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS. Eagle with spread wings facing. *℞.* Hexastyle temple, with S. F. on either side *B.* 3. *R.* F. D. C. " 12 6

## PLAETORIA

- 25730 *℞.* Obv. CESTIANVS. Turreted head of Cybele to r. *℞.* M. PLAETORIVS AED. CVR. EX. S.C. Curule chair; symbol, a star. *B.* 3. V. F. " 2 6
- 25731 *℞.* Similar; symbol, hammer. F. D. C. " 4 "
- 25732 *℞.* Similar; symbol, shield. V. F. " 3 6
- 25733 *℞.* Similar; symbol, musical triangle. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 25734 *℞.* Similar; symbol, leaf. F. D. C. " 4 "
- 25735 *℞.* Similar; symbol, a ring. F. D. C. " 4 "
- 25736 *℞.* Similar; symbol, a spear. V. F. " 3 "
- 25737 *℞.* Similar; symbol, caduceus. F. D. C. " 4 "
- 25738 *℞.* Similar; symbol, palm-branch. V. F. " 3 6
- 25739 *℞.* Obv. CESTIANVS S.C. Head of Vacuna helmeted, to r. *℞.* M. PLAETORIVS. Eagle on thunderbolt. *B.* 4. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 25740 *℞.* Similar; not quite so well struck up. F. D. C. " 4 6
- 25741 *℞.* Obv. Head of Bonus Eventus, to r. symbol, a fish. *℞.* M. PLAETORI. CEST. EX. S.C. Winged caduceus. *B.* 5. V. F. " 3 6
- 25742 *℞.* Similar; symbol, an acorn. V. F. " 3 "
- 25743 *℞.* Similar; symbol, a flower. V. F. " 3 6
- 25744 *℞.* Similar; symbol a bow. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 25745 *℞.* Similar; symbol Γ. F. D. C. " 5 "
- 25746 *℞.* Obv. Female bust to r.; hair in sphendone; symbol, a crutch. *℞.* M. PLAETORI. CEST. EX. S. C. Caduceus *B.* 6. V. F. " 5 "
- 25747 *℞.* Similar; symbol, a fish. V. F. " 4 6
- 25748 *℞.* Obv. Similar; *℞.* Same legend. Praefericulum and torch. *B.* 7. *R.* F. D. C. " 7 6

## POBLICIA

- 25749 *℞.* Obv. Helmeted head of Rome to r; behind X. *℞.* ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback. *B.* 1. *R.* F. " 3 6
- 25750 *℞.* *℞.* Hero crowning trophy. *B.* 5. *R.* F. " 3 "
- 25751 *℞.* Similar. C.MA. V. F. " 5 "

## POMPEIA

- 25752 *℞.* Obv. Helmeted head of Rome. *℞.* SEX. PO FOSTVLVS. Faustulus, wolf and twins. *B.* 1. V. F. " 2 6
- 25753 *℞.* Obv. SVLLA COS. Bare head of Sylla to r. *℞.* RVFVS. COS. Q. POM. RVFI. Bare head of Rufus to r. *B.* 4. *RR.* V. F. " 15 "
- 25754 *℞.* Obv. SVLLA COS. Q. POMPEI. RVF. Curule chair,



- lituus and wreath. *R.* Q. POMPEI. Q. F. RVFVS. COS. Curule chair, arrow and palm-branch. *B.* 5. *R.* F. D. C. » 7 6  
 25755 *R.* Obv. M. POBLICI. LEG. PRO. PR. Helmeted head of Rome to r. *R.* CN. MAGNVS IMP. Pompey and Baetica. *B.* 9. *R.* F. D. C. » 12 6  
 25756 *R.* Similar, but coarse fabric. V. F. » 7 6

## SEMPRONIA

- 25757 *R.* Obv. S.C. Laureated head of Julius Caesar to r. *R.* TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCVS Q. DESIG. Standards, sceptre and plough. *B.* 10. *RR.* F. D. C. 2 5 »  
 25758 *R.* Similar, but S.C. on *R.* *B.* 11. *RR.* V. F. 1 5 »  
 25759 *R.* Obv. DIVI. IVLI F. Bare head of Augustus to r. *R.* Same as above. *B.* 13. *RR.* F. D. C. 1 15 »

## SEPVLLIA

- 25760 *R.* Obv. CAESAR DICT. PERPETVO. Laur. head of Julius Caesar, to r. *R.* P. SEPVLLIVS MACER. Venus Victrix to l. resting on long sceptre. *B.* 3. *RR.* F. D. C. 1 15 »  
 25761 *R.* Obv. CLEMENTIAE CAESARIS. Temple. *R.* P. SEPVLLIVS MACER. Horseman with whip to r. *B.* 7. *RR.* V. F. 1 10 »

## SERVILIA

- 25762 *R.* Obv. BRVTVS. Head of Brutus, to r. *R.* AHALA. Head of Ahala, to r. *B.* 17. *R.* F. D. C. » 10 »  
 25763 *R.* Obv. CASCA LONGVS. Head of Neptune to r. *R.* BRVTVS IMP. Victory to r. *B.* 35. *RR.* F. D. C. 1 15 »

## VIBIA

- 25764 *R.* Obv. Head of Silenus, to r. *R.* PANSA. Head of Pan, to r. *B.* 9. V. F. » 3 »  
 25765 *R.* Obv. LIBERTATIS. Laur. head of Liberty, to r. *R.* C. PANSA C.F.N. Rome seated on shields, to r. *B.* 20. *R.* F. D. C. » 10 »  
 25766 Obv. Bare head of Marc Antony, to r. *R.* C. VIBIVS VARVS. Fortune holding Victory. *B.* 29. *RR.* V. F. 1 » »

## SVLPICIA

- 25767 *R.* Obv. SER. SVLP. Laur. head of Apollo, to r. *R.* Naval trophy between two captives. *B.* 8. *RR.* F. D. C. 1 » »  
 25768 *R.* Obv. AVGVSTVS CAESAR. Head of Augustus, to r. C. SVLPICIVS PLATORIN. Augustus and Agrippa seated to l. *B.* 11. *RR.* V. F. 1 10 »

## VOCONIA

- 25769 *R.* Obv. Laur. head of Julius Caesar, to r. *R.* Q. VOCONIVS. VITVLVS. Q. DESIGN. S.C. Calf to l. *B.* 1. *RR.* V. F. 2 » »

## VOLTEIA

- 25770 *R.* Obv. Head of Jupiter, to r. *R.* Europa on bull, to l. *B.* 6. *RR.* V. F. » 17 6

## SAMNITE DENARII

Struck during the Marsic War, B.C. 90-89.

- 25771 C. PAPIVS MVTILVS. *R.* Obv. VITELIV. Laur. female head to l. *R.* Armed figure holding lance and sword, to r., forepart of recumbent bull; in exergue, B. Friedl. pl. xi, 1. *RR.* F. D. C. 1 » »  
 25772 *R.* Similar; in exergue, I. *RR.* V. F. » 15 »  
 25773 *R.* Similar; in exergue, E. *RR.* V. F. » 15 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1268.)

## Recent Acquisitions.

## JULIUS CAESAR

- 25774 *R.* Obv. M. SANQVINIVS. III. VIR. Laur. head of J. Caesar to r., above, a comet. *R.* AVGVST. DIVI F. LVDOS. SAEC. Salian priest, holding shield and winged caduceus. *C.* 6 (35 fr.) *RR.* V. F. 2 » »  
 25775 *R.* Obv. M. SANQVINIVS. III. VIR. Laur. head of J. Caesar to r., as above. *R.* AVGVST. DIVI F. Bare head of Augustus, to r. *C.* 1 (30 fr.) *RR.* A gem. F. D. C. 2 2 »

## AUGUSTUS

- 25776 *R.* Obv. C. CAESAR III. VIR R. P. C. Bare head of Octavius, to r. *R.* Q. SALVIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. Winged fulmen. *C.* 514. *R.* F. D. C. 1 5 »

## CLAUDIUS

- 25777 *R.* Obv. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. P. P. Laur. head to r. *R.* DE BRITANNI inscribed on triumphal arch. Cfr. *C.* 16. Unpublished in silver. *RRR.* V. F. 3 3 »  
 25778 *R.* Obv. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. R. Laur. head to r. *R.* EX S. C. P. P. OB CIVES SERVATOS within oak-wreath. *C.* 38. With beautiful green patina. F. » 15 »  
 25779 *R.* Obv. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IIII. Laur. head to r. *R.* IMPER. RECEPT. inscribed on pretorian

- camp, at the gate of which is seated a military ensign. *C.* 44. (25 fr.) *RR.* A very interesting piece. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. 1 15 »  
 25780 *R.* Obv. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Laur. head to r. *R.* SPES AVGVSTA. Hope standing to l., holding flower and raising her skirt. *C.* 85. E. F. 2 » »

## NERO

- 25781 *R.* Obv. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Laur. head to r. *R.* AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA. Augustus radiated, and Livia veiled, both standing to l. *C.* 42. *R.* A gem. F. D. C. 7 10 »  
 25782 *R.* Obv. NERO CAESAR AVG. IMP. Bare head to r. *R.* PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. EX. S. C. Mars standing to l. *C.* 219. A gem. F. D. C. 6 » »  
 25783 *R.* Obv. NERO CLAVD. DRVSVS GERM. PRINC. IVVENT. Young bust draped to l. *R.* SACERD. COOPT. IN. OMN. CONL. SVpra NVM. EX. S. C. Simulacrum on tripod, and augural baton on patera. *C.* 312. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. 3 5 »

## JULIA TITI

- 25784 *R.* Obv. IVLIA IMP. T. AVG. F. AVGVSTA. Bust to r. *R.* VESTA S. C. Vesta veiled seated to l., holding palladium and sceptre. *C.* 18. *RR.* V. F. 1 15 »

## DOMITIAN

- 25785 *R.* Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS. POT. P. P. Laur. head to r. *R.* ANNONA AVG. S. C. Abundance seated to r.; in front of her, a child standing; in the back ground, a vessel. *C.* 12. V. F. » 10 »  
 25786 *R.* Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS. POT. P. P. Laur. head to r. *R.* SALVTI AVGVST. S. C. Altar. *C.* 413. V. F. » 10 »  
 25787 *R.* Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. VIII. CENS. PER. P. P. Radiate head to r. *R.* COS. XIII. LVD. SAEC. FEC. S. C. Domitian standing to l., sacrificing on altar, in front of which are two musicians playing the lyre and the flute. *C.* 85. *R.* F. » 12 6  
 25788 *R.* Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XIII. CENS. PER. P. P. Laur. head to r. *R.* VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S. C. Valour standing to r., holding spear and parazonium. *C.* 650. Very nicely patinated. V. F. » 12 6

## NERVA

- 25789 *R.* Obv. IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. Laur. head to r. *R.* FORTVNA AVGVST. Fortune standing to l., holding gubernatum and cornucopiae. *C.* 58. V. F. 7 » »

## TRAJAN

- 25790 *R.* Obv. IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. Laur. bust to l. *R.* S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S. C. The river-god Tiber attacking Dacia. *C.* 525. Patinated. F. » 10 »  
 25791 *R.* Obv. As above. *R.* Same legend. The Bridge over the Danube, adorned on each extremity with a tower surmounted by statues; underneath, a ship. *C.* 542. A most beautifully preserved example of this interesting type — the bridge absolutely perfect. (*R.* F. D. C.) E. F. 3 10 »  
 25792 *R.* Octostyle temple of Jupiter. *C.* 552. F. » 7 6

## HADRIAN

- 25793 *R.* Obv. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. Laur. and draped bust to r. *R.* DISCIPLINA AVG. S. C. Hadrian holding volumen, followed by an accensus and three warriors. *C.* 542 (30 fr.) *RR.* V. F. 1 15 »  
 25794 *R.* Obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Laur. bust to l. *R.* FELICITATI AVG. COS. III. P. P. Ship with rowers. *C.* 664. V. F. 1 15 »  
 25795 *R.* Obv. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. Bare bust to l. *R.* NILVS. The Nile reclining to l., holding reed and cornucopiae; below, a crocodile; in front, hippopotamus. *C.* 982 (80 fr.) *RR.* F. 4 10 »  
 25796 *R.* Obv. IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG. Laur. bust to r. *R.* P. M. TR. P. COS. III. S. C. Ceres holding ears of corn and torch. *C.* 1075. V. F. 1 5 »

## ANTONIUS PIUS

- 25797 *R.* Obv. DIVVS ANTONINVS. Bare head to r. *R.* CONSECRATIO. Funereal pyre. *C.* 163. (From Sir Ed. Bunsbury's collection.) F. D. C. 5 » »  
 25798 *R.* Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. Laur. head to r. *R.* TIBERIS S. C. TR. POT. COS. III. S. C. The river-god Tiber reclining to l. *C.* 822. V. F. » 5 »  
 25799 *R.* Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. COS. III. Laur. head of Antoninus to r. *R.* AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII F. COS. S. C. Bare head of young M. Aurelius to r. *C.* 28. *R.* F. » 5 »

## FAUSTINA SENIOR

- 25800 *R.* Obv. DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA. Veiled bust to r. *R.* AETERNITAS S. C. Eternity diademed standing to l., holding sceptre and globe. *C.* 38. V. F. » 4 »  
 25801 *R.* Obv. DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust to r. *R.* AETERNITAS S. C. Temple. *C.* 66. F. » 3 »

## LUCIUS VERUS

- 25802 A. Obv. L. VERVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. Laur. bust to r. R. TR. P. VI. IMP. III. COS. II. Victory standing to r., holding a shield on which is inscribed VIC. PAR. C. 276. (*A beautiful piece.*) F. D. C. 5 5 "

## FAUSTINA JUNIOR

- 25803 A. Obv. DIVAE FAUSTIN. AVG. MATR. CASTROR. Bust veiled to r. R. CONSECRATIO S. C. Funereal pyre. C. 80 (40 fr.). RR. V. F. 1 " "

## CARACALLA

- 25804 A. Obv. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. BRIT. Laur. head to r. R. SECVRITATI PERPETVAE. Security seated to r., holding sceptre. C. 576. *A very fine piece, beautifully patinated.* E. F. 5 5 "

## ELAGABALVS

- 25805 A. Obv. IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Laur. and draped bust to r. R. LIBERTAS AVGVSTI S. C. Liberty standing to l. holding Phrygian cap and sceptre; in field, a star. C. 103. *Very nice patina, and in exquisite condition.* E. F. 5 " "

## JULIA DOMNA

- 25806 A. Obv. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG. Bust to r. R. IVNONEM. Juno veiled standing to l. C. 88. *Obv. V. F.* F. " 12 6  
25807 A. Obv. Similar. R. IVNONI LVCINAE S. C. Juno seated to l. holding flower and child. C. 93. F. " 10 6  
25808 A. Obv. IVLIA DOMNA AVG. Bust to r. R. VENERI VICTR. S. C. Venus standing to r., holding palm-branch and apple, and leaning against a column. C. 195. *Beautifully patinated.* V. F. 1 10 "

## CONSTANS I

- 25809 A. Medallion. Obv. FL. IVL. CONSTANS P. F. AVG. Bust of Emperor, diademed, to r. R. GAUDIVM. POPVLI. ROMANI. SIS. around wreath, in which the inscription SIC. X. SIC. XX. between two palm-branches. C. 40. *In mint state and very rare, a most magnificent and absolutely perfect specimen.* F. D. C. 8 " "  
(To be continued.)

## VARIOUS ENGLISH GOLD COINS

## A few choice examples of rarities, mostly in extra fine preservation.

- 25810 **Ancient British. Verica.** Vine-leaf and stalk; on either side of which VI—RI. R. CO. F. Horseman, with spear and shield, charging to r. *Evans. Suppl. p. 511. 81.5 grs. Fine, minute work.*  
*This coin, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. Montagu, is of the highest interest and rarity and he mentions of this type (i.e. with saddlegirths to the horse) only 2 or 3 are known. RR.* V. F. 9 10 "  
25811 **Edward IV, Bristol. Rose-noble.** EDVVRD + DI + GRA + etc. B in the waves beneath the ship. R. The royal badge, a rose upon flaming sun, in the centre.  
*A fine piece highly preserved and of much interest as emanating from a Provincial mint. RR.* V. F. 5 " "  
25812 **Edward IV, Coventry. Rose-noble.** Type as last coin, but with a Q in the waves. R. As before. *A very interesting and rare mint. RR.* V. F. 4 " "  
25813 **Edward IV, York. Rose-noble.** Similar type but with G in the waves. *An extremely rare mint. RR.* V. F. 6 " "  
25814 **Edward IV. Bristol. Half Rose-noble.** Similar in type to the noble. R. DOMINVS + RE + IN FVRORE + TVO + REGVS + RE. Mm. a large crown. On obv. a lis each side of S and before FRATRO. Unpublished with a lis before Franc, cf. *Kenyon, p. 65. B in waves. A beautiful piece, unusually well preserved, quite a cabinet specimen of this rare and interesting mint. RR.* F. D. C. 8 15 "  
25815 **Edward IV, York. Half Rose-noble.** Type as last piece. G in waves. R. Mm. sun. REGVVS (sic). *A very rare mint. RR.* V. F. 5 " "  
25816 **Richard III. Angel.** Mm. (obv.) Boar's head. R. Rose and sun. R. PER + GRVQW + TVT + SKLVK + NOS XPO + RQDQMP. Unpublished and very rare variety. RR. V. F. 8 10 "  
25817 **Richard III. Angel.** Mm. (both sides) rose and sun. R. GRVQW, etc. RQDQMT (sic). *A piece of great rarity and interest as it has been struck from altered dies of Edward V, the R at the side of the mast showing distinctly that it was formerly an G. RR.* V. F. 6 " "  
25818 **Mary. Sovereign.** Queen enthroned. MARIA + D + G + etc. M + D + LIII. R. Shield upon expanded rose. R. DRO. *Kenyon, 78. A very fine and attractive coin. RR.* V. F. 12 10 "  
25819 **Elizabeth. Sovereign.** Similar type. Mm. scallop shell. *Kenyon, 83. A magnificent specimen. R.* F. D. C. 8 10 "  
25820 **Elizabeth. Ryal of (circ.) 1584.** The queen in ship, holding orb and sceptre. Flag bearing a large G. R. A rose upon flaming sun as upon the nobles of Edward IV. Mm. scallop. *Most beautifully preserved and of extreme rarity, especially with*

this mint mark, about which *Kenyon* (see K., p. 126) seems to be in doubt as the one in the B. M. is uncertain as to this m.m. RRR.

- V. F. 22 10 "  
25821 **Elizabeth. Hammered Half-sovereign.** Mm. ton. Fine bust of the queen, with profusion of long wavy hair, in richly decorated dress and ruff collar. ELIZAB + D + G + ANG + etc. REGIN. R. Square-topped shield with E. R. on either side, crown above. *Kenyon, 88. A very beautiful and attractive coin, practically in perfect state. R.* E. F. 4 " "  
25822 **Elizabeth. Milled crown.** Bust nearly as upon the last piece, but smaller and the hair less profuse. Mm. Star. R. Crowned shield &c. as before. *Kenyon, 91, var. A piece seldom met with and mentioned by Kenyon (p. 131) in the following terms — "these milled crowns are rare, and have been sold for from £ 10 to £ 15.15. each". RR.* V. F. 4 4 "  
25823 **James I. Thirty-shilling piece.** Mm. rose. The King enthroned, his feet resting on portculis. The back of the throne richly ornamented, the field filled with alternate lis and roses upon diapered ground. R. Large shield with XXX above upon a cross fleury; a lis, lion and rose in each quarter and enclosed by beaded circles. A DNO : FACTVM &c. *Kenyon, 96. Rud. XII, 5. One of the most beautiful coins in the English series, both sides being of exquisite design and workmanship. This specimen has the additional merit of almost perfect preservation, even the portrait of the King being absolutely intact. RR.* E. F. 13 10 "  
25824 **James I. Another.** Mm. Spur rowel. Exactly, otherwise, as last piece and equally fine. *A most charming specimen. RR.* F. D. C. 14 " "  
25825 **Charles I. Treble Sovereign. Oxford.** Mm. plumes. Bust of King, who holds sword and olive-branch, l. A plume behind. R. The Declaration in three lines and in a continuous scroll across the field; III and 3 plumes above; date 1643 below. EXVRGAT : DEVS, &c. *A fine example of this handsome and rare coin; very cheap.* V. F. 14 10 "  
25826 **Charles I. Oxford Sovereign or Unite.** Type nearly as before, but with XX behind the King instead of plume. No mint mark. R. Type as last but reads LEGI : ANGL. Date 1642. R. V. F. RR. F. 4 " "  
25827 **Charles I. Unite.** Mm. castle. Tower mint. King in ruff collar. R. Shield crowned. FLORENT, &c. *Scarce in this fine state. S.* V. F. 2 5 "  
25828 **Charles I. Briot's Sovereign.** Mm. Anemone and small B. Beautiful 'Vandyke' portrait of the King. R. Mm. B. only. Shield crowned between C & R, crowned. FLORENT, &c. *Kenyon, 115. A most beautifully executed coin of high artistic merit and in almost perfect preservation. RR.* E. F. 10 " "  
25829 **Commonwealth. Sovereign.** Mm. sun. Usual type. THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. R. GOD VVITH VS 1652. Two shields, XX above. *Splendidly preserved and very rare in this brilliant state. RR.* F. D. C. 5 " "  
25830 **Charles II. Hammered Sovereign or Unite.** Mm. coronet. Lanreate bust of the King, l. XX behind. CAROLVS II + etc. R. Oval, crowned shield between C & R. FLORENT, &c. *Kenyon, 131. A beautiful piece, absolutely uncirculated, but slightly weak in centre. RR.* F. D. C. 5 5 "  

The following pieces have just been added to our stock and are of much interest either for rarity or preservation.

  
25831 **Henry VI. Noble. Trefoil coinage.** No flag. Annulet after h of Henric and at King's wrist. R. Mm. lis, mullet after I h Q, annulets after other words of legend also one in one of the spandrels. See *Kenyon, p. 49, Class IV, no 9. A fine specimen.* V. F. 1 15 "  
25832 **Edward IV. Rose Noble.** ED + VVRD + DI + GRA + etc. R. Mm. rose. Trefoil after Aut, Transiens, Medium, Illorum and between I and B of Ibat. A beautiful coin and also an unpublished variety (without the lis after Franc and I h as in the B. M. specimen) of the noble with this m.m. *A most desirable piece for a collector of varieties of rare types. RR. Very moderate price.* V. F. 3 10 "  
25833 **Henry VIII. Sovereign** of the fourth or fifth coinage. 1544 5. Mm. S. HERRIO'S DI GRA + etc. FRATRO + DIE + Z + HIBERN + REX. R. IHS, &c. *Rud. VI, 10. This coin is difficult to obtain in good order and it is often carelessly struck. This, on the contrary, is quite round, with good legends (especially that on the rev.) and in excellent preservation. From its good colour we should say it belongs to the fourth coinage, 1544, as the standard was still further reduced for the fifth coinage in the following year. RR.* V. F. 8 10 "  
25834 **Elizabeth. Sovereign, 1600.** Mm. O. Usual type. R. Mm. O. Seems to be a variety in having a pellet in the O of the obv. m.m. R. F. 2 10 "  
25835 **James I. Thirty-shilling piece, 1619 to 1625.** Mm. trefoil. IACOBVS D + G + MA BRI + FR + ET HI + REX. The back of throne quite plain. R. A DNO : FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRA : IN OC : NRIS. *A very rare variety and finely preserved. RR.* V. F. 14 " "

- 25836 **James I. Rose Ryal.** 1605 to 1612. King seated upon throne. Mm. rose. *R.* Shield upon large expanded rose. **A·DNO·FACTVM·EST·ISTVD·ET·EST·MIRAB·IN·OCVLIS·NRIS.** *Rud.* XII. 1. *R.* V. F. 4 10 »
- 25837 **Charles I. Scotch Sovereign.** Mm. Thistle and *B.* By *Briot.* Bust of King in richly damascened armour, holding sceptre and orb. *R.* Square-shield, crowned, between **C·R.** crowned. **HIS·PRÆSVM·VT·PROSIM.** *A fine piece (one of the handsomest in the Scotch series) and exhibiting the fine and beautiful workmanship habitually rendered by Briot.* *R.* V. F. 4 5 »
- 25838 **Charles II. Pattern Broad** by Thomas Simon, 1662. A beautifully executed portrait of the King. Small *S* below the bust for Artist's signature. *R.* Shield of arms, crowned; date above. **FLORENT** &c. *A charming and well-toned specimen of this attractive pattern broad.* *RR.* V. F. 3 15 »
- 25839 **Queen Anne. Five-guineas** 1709. Large lettering. Usual type. Uncommon date. *R.* V. F. 7 10 »
- 25840 **Queen Anne. Two-guineas** 1709. Also an uncommon date, being the earliest of this denomination. *In beautiful condition.* *R.* E. F. 4 » »

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1271.)

## GEORGE I, 1714-1727

## SIXPENCES

- 25841 1717. *R.* plumes and roses. *Rud.* XXXIX, 12. *S.* F. » 5 »
- 25842 1720. — — — — — F. D. C. » 15 »
- From the Bergne collection. *RR.* F. D. C. » 3 6
- 25843 1723. *R.* SS C. *Rud.* XXXIX, 16. V. F. » 2 6
- 25844 — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 25845 — — — — — M. » 1 »
- 25846 — — — — — M. » 2 6

## MAUNDY MONEY

- 25848 1716. (Penny only issued.) V. F. » 1 6
- 25849 — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 25850 1717. Set of 4, 3 and 2 (1 not issued.) V. F. » 8 6
- 25851 — — — — — F. » 6 6
- 25852 1718. (Penny only issued.) V. F. » 1 6
- 25853 — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 25854 1720. (Penny only issued.) V. F. » 2 »
- 25855 — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 25856 1721. Set of 4, 3 and 2 (1 not issued.) V. F. » 8 6
- 25857 1723. Set of 4, 3, 2 and 1. V. F. » 9 6
- 25858 1725. (Penny only issued.) V. F. » 1 6
- 25859 — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 25860 1726. 2 and 1 (3 and 4 not issued.) V. F. » 5 »
- 25861 1727. Set of 4, 3, 2 and 1. V. F. » 8 6
- 25862 — — — — — F. » 7 6
- 25863 Set of 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Geo I, mixed dates.) V. F. » 6 6
- 25864 — — — — — F. » 5 »
- 25865 — — — — — M. » 4 »
- 25866 Penny only (various dates.) V. F. » 1 3
- 25867 — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 25868 Twopence only. — — — — — V. F. » 1 6
- 25869 — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 25870 Threepence only. — — — — — V. F. » 1 6
- 25871 — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 25872 Fourpence only. — — — — — V. F. » 1 6
- 25873 — — — — — F. » 1 »

## GEORGE II, 1727-1760

## CROWNS

- 25874 Bust of King, laureate, 1. **GEORGIVS II DEI GRATIA.** *R.* As crowns of the preceding reign. A plume or rose in each angle, 1734, **SEPTIMO.** (*R.* F. D. C.) *R.* E. F. 2 12 6
- 25875 — — — — — (Almost F. D. C.) *R.* V. F. 1 15 »
- 25876 — — — — — *R.* V. F. 1 5 »
- 25877 — — — — — *R.* F. » 15 »
- 25878 1735. *R.* As last. **OCTAVO.** *R.* E. F. 1 10 »
- 25879 — — — — — (Most brilliant.) F. D. C. 3 » »
- 25880 — — — — — *R.* F. » 15 »
- 25881 1736. *R.* As before. **NONO.** *R.* (From the Bergne collection.) F. D. C. 3 3 »
- 25882 — — — — — *R.* F. » 15 »
- 25883 1739. *R.* Roses only. **DVODECIMO.** *R.* V. F. 1 » »
- 25884 — — — — — F. » 15 »
- 25885 1741. *R.* As last. **DECIMO QVARTO.** (A most perfect specimen.) *R.* F. D. C. 2 15 »
- 25886 — — — — — E. F. 1 10 »
- 25887 — — — — — V. F. 1 » »
- 25888 — — — — — F. » 15 »

- 25889 Older head. *R.* Roses only, 1743. **DECIMO SEPTIMO.** (A beautiful coin.) *R.* F. D. C. 2 5 »
- 25890 — — — — — *R.* E. F. 1 10 »
- 25891 — — — — — *R.* V. F. 1 » »
- 25892 — — — — — *R.* F. » 12 6
- 25893 1746. **LIMA** beneath bust. *R.* plain. **DECIMO NONO.** *R.* F. D. C. 1 15 »
- 25894 — — — — — *R.* E. F. 1 10 »
- 25895 — — — — — *R.* V. F. 1 » »
- 25896 — — — — — *R.* F. » 15 »
- 25897 — — — — — *R.* M. » 10 »
- 25898 1750. Without **LIMA.** *R.* As last. **VICESIMO QVARTO.** *R.* F. D. C. 1 15 »
- 25899 — — — — — V. F. 1 5 »
- 25900 — — — — — F. 1 » »
- 25901 1751. — — — — — *R.* As before. **VICESIMO QVARTO.** *R.* F. D. C. 2 10 »

## HALF-CROWNS

- 25902 1731. Type as the crown. *R.* Plumes and roses. **QVINTO.** *S.* F. » 4 »
- 25903 — — — — — *S.* M. » 3 »
- 25904 1732. Same type and rev. **SEXTO.** *S.* V. F. » 10 »
- 25905 — — — — — *S.* F. » 4 »
- 25906 1734. — — — — — **SEPTIMO.** *S.* E. F. » 15 »
- 25907 — — — — — *S.* F. » 6 6
- 25908 1735. — — — — — **OCTAVO.** *S.* V. F. » 10 »
- 25909 — — — — — *S.* F. » 4 6
- 25910 1736. — — — — — **NONO.** *S.* (Unusually fine, almost perfect, very scarce in this condition.) *S.* E. F. » 15 »
- 25911 1739. — — — — — *R.* Roses only. **DVODECIMO.** *S.* F. » 7 6
- 25912 1741. — — — — — *R.* As last. **DECIMO QVARTO.** *A most unusual specimen for condition, beautifully struck, in mint condition.* F. D. C. 1 5 »
- 25913 — — — — — F. » 4 6
- 25914 — — — — — M. » 3 6
- 25915 1743. Older head. *R.* Roses. **DECIMO SEPTIMO.** Finely toned. *S.* F. D. C. » 10 »
- 25916 — — — — — *S.* E. F. » 5 »
- 25917 — — — — — *S.* V. F. » 3 6
- 25918 — — — — — *S.* F. » 2 9
- 25919 1745. — — — — — *R.* Roses. *R.* F. » 7 6
- 25920 — — — — — *R.* M. » 5 »
- 25921 1745. **LIMA** beneath bust. *R.* plain. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 25922 — — — — — E. F. » 6 »
- 25923 — — — — — V. F. » 4 »
- 25924 — — — — — F. » 3 »
- 25925 — — — — — M. » 2 6
- 25926 1746. — — — — — *A most beautiful specimen.* F. D. C. » 10 »
- 25927 — — — — — E. F. » 5 »
- 25928 — — — — — F. D. C. » 6 »
- 25929 — — — — — V. F. » 4 »
- 25930 — — — — — F. » 3 »
- 25931 — — — — — M. » 2 6

## SHILLINGS

- 25932 1727. Young head, 1727. *R.* Plumes and roses. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 25933 — — — — — E. F. » 5 »
- 25934 — — — — — V. F. » 3 6
- 25935 — — — — — F. » 2 6
- 25936 — — — — — M. » 1 6
- 25937 1728. *R.* plain. *R.* F. » 6 6
- 25938 — — — — — *R.* M. » 2 6
- 25939 1729. *R.* Plumes and roses. *S.* V. F. » 6 6
- 25940 — — — — — *S.* F. » 2 6
- 25941 1731. *R.* As last. *S.* F. » 3 6
- 25942 — — — — — *S.* M. » 2 »
- 25943 1731. *R.* Plumes. *R.* F. » 4 6
- 25944 — — — — — *R.* M. » 2 6
- 25945 1732. *R.* Plumes and roses. *R.* M. » 3 6
- 25946 1734. *R.* As last. E. F. » 4 6
- 25947 — — — — — V. F. » 3 6
- 25948 — — — — — F. » 2 »
- 25949 — — — — — M. » 1 6
- 25950 1735. *R.* Same. F. D. C. » 4 6
- 25951 — — — — — E. F. » 4 »
- 25952 — — — — — V. F. » 3 »
- 25953 — — — — — F. » 2 »
- 25954 — — — — — M. » 1 6
- 25955 1736. *R.* Same. E. F. » 3 6
- 25956 — — — — — V. F. » 3 »
- 25957 — — — — — V. F. » 2 6
- 25958 — — — — — F. » 2 »
- 25959 — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 25960 1737. *R.* Same. *S.* V. F. » 4 6
- 25961 — — — — — F. » 3 6
- 25962 — — — — — F. » 2 6
- 25963 — — — — — M. » 2 »
- 25964 1739. *R.* Roses. *R.* F. D. C. » 6 6
- 25965 — — — — — *R.* E. F. » 5 »
- 25966 — — — — — *R.* V. F. » 3 6

25967	1741. Rl. Same. R.	V. F.	» 5 »
25968	— R.	V. F.	» 4 »
25969	— R.	F.	» 3 6
25970	1743. Older head. Rl. Roses.	F. D. C.	» 3 6
25971	—	E. F.	» 3 »
25972	—	V. F.	» 2 »
25973	—	F.	» 1 6
25974	—	M.	» 1 3
25975	1745. LIMA under bust. Rl. plain.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
25976	—	E. F.	» 2 6
25977	—	V. F.	» 2 »
25978	—	F.	» 1 6
25979	—	M.	» 1 3
25980	1745. Without LIMA. Rl. Roses. S.	V. F.	» 3 6
25981	— S.	F.	» 2 6
25982	— S.	M.	» 1 6
25983	1747. Rl. Roses. S.	F. D. C.	» 5 »
25984	— S.	E. F.	» 4 »
25985	— S.	V. F.	» 3 »
25986	— S.	F.	» 2 »
25987	— S.	M.	» 1 6
25988	1750. Rl. plain.	F. D. C.	» 4 »
25989	—	E. F.	» 3 6
25990	—	V. F.	» 2 6
25991	—	F.	» 2 »
25992	—	M.	» 1 6
25993	1758. Rl. As last.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
25994	—	E. F.	» 2 »
25995	—	V. F.	» 1 6
25996	—	F.	» 1 3
25997	—	M.	» 1 »

(To be continued.)

## IRISH COPPER TIN AND BRONZE COINS

(Continued from p. 1271.)

JAMES II

"GUN MONEY"

25998	<b>Crowns.</b> The figure of the King in armour on horseback to l. IAC II. GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Rl. A large crown surrounded by four shields crowned placed in the form of a cross. In the angles AÑO DOM 16 — 90. CHRISTO. VICTORE. TRIVMPHO. Lindsay No 5. Simon No 157. S.	P.	» 2 »
25999	— Another. S.	M.	» 3 6
26000	— Another. S.	F.	» 5 »
26001	— Another. S.	V. F.	» 7 6
26002	<b>Half-crowns.</b> Laureated and draped bust l. IACOBVS-II-DEI-GRATIA. Rl. A crown upon two sceptres in saltire, between an ornamental S R. Above the crown XXX and below San : MAG·BR·FRA·ET·HIB·REX 1689. S. Lindsay No 7.	F. D. C.	» 5 6
26003	— Similar, but the San smaller and without the two dots following it. Pierced.	P.	» 2 »
26004	— Similar, but the S of San more upright.	M.	» 2 »
26005	— Similar, but the S much smaller and differently formed.	V. F.	» 5 »
26006	— Similar to the last, but dated Feb :	V. F.	» 5 »
26007	— Thinner F and straighter, and larger loop to the b.	V. F.	» 4 6
26008	— A still larger loop to the b :	V. F.	» 4 6
26009	— A very small loop to the b.	F.	» 3 »
26010	— Similar to the last, but dated Mar. R.	V. F.	» 7 6
26011	— Similar, but dated May : R.	P.	» 2 »
26012	— Similar, but dated Aug. S.	F.	» 2 6
26013	— One pellet after Aug. S.	F.	» 3 6
26014	— Two pellets after Aug. S.	F.	» 2 6
26015	— Similar, but reading Augt : the tops of the sceptres almost touch the X of REX and the M of MAG. passing to the right of one and the left of the other respectively. S.	V. F.	» 4 6
26016	— A greater space between the sceptre and the X.	M.	» 2 »
26017	— Another. S.	F.	» 3 6
26018	— The sceptre points between the limbs of the X.	M.	» 2 »
26019	— Another. S.	F.	» 3 »
26020	— Dated Sept : the points of the sceptres quite clear of the X. and M. passing to the right and left respectively.	F.	» 2 6
26021	— The p of Sept slopes backwards and the points of the sceptres break the line of the legend.	F.	» 2 6
26022	— Another.	V. F.	» 4 6
26023	— The p is finished square instead of curled at the end; the sceptres do not break into the legend.	P.	» 1 »
26024	— Another.	V. F.	» 4 6
26025	— Similar, but the p curved.	V. F.	» 5 »
26026	— The sceptre points to the lower right hand limb of the X.	F.	» 2 »

26027	— Another.	V. F.	» 3 »
26028	— The sceptre touches the first limb of the M. and is immediately below it.	F.	» 2 6
26029	— The sceptres point exactly to the centres of the X. and M.	M.	» 1 »
26030	— Another.	V. F.	» 4 6
26031	— The back line of the p instead of forming a loop as before is turned up to the right. One sceptre runs into the lower right hand limb of the X, and the other points between the centre and last limbs of the M. R.	F.	» 4 »
26032	— Dated Oct : One sceptre points to the last limb of X and the other is to the left of the M.	M.	» 1 6
26033	— Another.	F.	» 3 6
26034	— The sceptre passes to the right of the X and touches it.	M.	» 1 »
26035	— Another.	V. F.	» 2 6
26036	— The sceptre further to the right of X.	F.	» 2 »
26037	— Another.	V. F.	» 4 »
26038	— Similar, but with Octr. R.	V. F.	» 5 »
26039	— Similar, but with Octr. S.	F.	» 2 »
26040	— Another.	V. F.	» 4 »
26041	— Similar, but with Octr. R.	V. F.	» 5 6
26042	— Similar, but with Octr. R.	M.	» 3 6
26043	— Dated Nov : the points of the sceptres are clear of and to the right and left respectively of the X and M.	F.	» 2 6
26044	— Similar, but one sceptre is further from the X. while the other is in a line with the first limb of the M.	V. F.	» 4 »
26045	— The sceptres point to the centres of the X and M.	F.	» 3 6
26046	— Dated Dec : the sceptres point to the last and first limbs respectively of the X. and M.	V. F.	» 4 6
26047	— One sceptre points to the right of X. and the other is in a line with the first limb of the M.	F.	» 2 »
26048	— One sceptre points to the centre of the M.	F.	» 3 »
26049	— The sceptres point to the centres of the X and M. respectively.	F.	» 3 »

(To be continued.)

## COLONIAL

(Continued from p. 1195.)

## AUSTRALIA

## GOLD

26050	A crown within an inner circle, 1852 under. GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE ADELAIDE. Rl. VALVE ONE POUND in three lines within a circle. WEIGHT 5 DWT : 15 GRS : 22 CARATS.	V. F.	» 1 7 6
26051	<b>Sovereign.</b> Bust l. hair confined by fillets. W. W. on truncation; 1885 below, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. Rl. The arms of Great Britain in a shield crowned and within a wreath of Olive. Below the wreath a small M, for Melbourne, the place of mintage, and Rose. Thistle, and Samrock. BRITANNIARVM REGINA FID : DEF : This is an unpublished date and as a brilliant proof is a rare coin. RR.	F. D. C.	» 4 »
26052	— Bust as last, but an M under the bust instead of the date. VICTORIA D : G : BRITANNIAR : REG : F : D : Rl. St. George and the Dragon : in the exergue 1886. Also an unpublished date and a brilliant proof. RR.	F. D. C.	» 4 »
26053	— Crowned and draped bust l. (Jubilee type). BRITT : otherwise as last. Rl. As last but dated 1888. A rare proof unpublished and brilliant. RR.	F. D. C.	» 4 »
26054	<b>Half-Sovereign.</b> Bust l. hair in fillets. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA 1884. Rl. Arms of Great Britain in an ornamental shield crowned. A minute M below. BRITANNIARVM REGINA FID : DEF : A brilliant proof, unpublished date RR.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
26055	— Crowned and draped bust l. (Jubilee type) VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. Rl. As the last but with the date 18-87 either side of the M. A brilliant proof unpublished and rare. RR.	F. D. C.	» 2 10 »

## SILVER

26056	<b>Shilling.</b> Coronated bust l. within a raised engine-turned border bearing the legend VICTORIA AUSTRALIA incuse. Rl. A large M within a raised engine-turned border. ONE SHILLING in incuse letters on the rim. Brilliant proof. RR.	F. D. C.	» 15 »
26057	— A brilliant proof of the above in red copper. RR.	F. D. C.	» 10 »
26058	<b>Sixpence.</b> As the shilling but smaller. Rl. A large M with SIX PENCE incuse on engine-turned rim as before. Brilliant proof. RR.	F. D. C.	» 12 6
26059	— A brilliant proof of the same in red copper. RR.	F. D. C.	» 7 6
26060	<b>Fifteen pence.</b> A crown. NEW SOUTH WALES 1813. FIFTEEN PENCE in two lines across centre. Edge milled. R.	P.	» 7 6

This is the piece punched from the centre of a Spanish dollar, the remaining portion passing current for 5/. thus making the dollar worth 6/3.



26061	—	Another.	M.	» 10 »
26062	—	Another.	V. F.	» 17 6
26063	<b>Three pence.</b>	Kangaroo and Emu with palm-tree between them PAYABLE AT HOGARTH ERICHSEN & CO. SYDNEY. R. 3 Dividing the date 18-58. within an oak-wreath ( <i>Atkins</i> No 40). Pierced. R.	F.	» 5 »
26064	—	Kangaroo and Emu; between them a gum-plant. REMEMBRANCE OF AUSTRALIA. R. 3 within an olive-wreath below which is 1860. HOGARTH & ERICHSON SYDNEY. around. Pierced. R. ( <i>Atkins</i> No 41.)	M.	» 3 6
26065	—	Another, not pierced.	F.	» 5 6
26066	—	Another.	V. F.	» 6 6
26067	—	Another.	F. D. C.	» 10 »

## COPPER

## NEW SOUTH WALES

## PENNIES

26068	<b>Bathurst.</b> COLLINS & CO in two lines in centre. CHEAP CLOTHING BAZAAR: BATHURST: R. Emu and Kangaroo facing; above NEW SOUTH WALES below 1864; at each side T. STOKES MELBOURNE ( <i>Atkins</i> No 43). S.	V. F.	» 2 6
26069	— Another. R.	(43) F. D. C.	» 4 6
26070	<b>Goulburn.</b> A fleece within a beaded circle. DAVIES ALEXANDER & Co GOULBURN. R. Australian arms and supporters; above ESTABLISHED and below 1837, the whole within a beaded circle. AUSTRALIAN STORES GOULBURN. S.	(44) M.	» 1 »
26071	— Another. R.	(44) F.	» 1 9
26072	— Another (almost F. D. C.).	(44) V. F.	» 4 »
26073	<b>Morpeth.</b> GENERAL STORES in two curved lines in the centre. JAMES CAMPBELL MORPETH. R. Justice standing upon the sea shore with scales and cornucopia. AUSTRALIA. S.	(46) M.	» 1 6
26074	— Another. S.	(46) F.	» 2 »
26075	<b>Sydney.</b> BATTLE & WEIGHT in three lines in the centre. 81 & 83 SOUTH HEAD ROAD SYDNEY DRAPERS & Co. R. Justice as last, but without legend. S.	(47) V. F.	» 2 »
26076	— ONE PENNY in two lines in centre. FLAVELLE BROS & Co SYDNEY & BRISBANE. R. Emu and Kangaroo facing.	(48) F.	» 1 6
26077	— Another.	(48) V. F.	» 1 9
26078	— Another (like a proof).	(48) F. D. C.	» 4 6
26079	— ONE PENNY in two straight lines, and OPTICIANS & JEWELLERS in a curved line, in centre. FLAVELLE BROS & Co SYDNEY & BRISBANE. R. As last.	(49) F.	» 1 6
26080	— Another.	(49) V. F.	» 2 6
26081	— HANKS AND COMPY in three lines in the centre. AUSTRALIAN TEA MART SYDNEY. R. Australian arms. PEACE & PLENTY 1857. S.	(50) M.	» 1 »
26082	— Another. S.	(50) V. F.	» 2 6
26083	— HANKS AND LLOYD in three lines in centre. AUSTRALIAN TEA MART SYDNEY. R. TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF THE SYDNEY RAILWAY 26th SEPT 1855.	(51) V. F.	» 2 »
26084	— As last. R. As No 50.	P.	» » 9
26085	— Another.	M.	» 1 6
26086	— Another.	V. F.	» 2 6
26087	— IREDALE & Co in a straight line across the centre; above ESTABLISHED in a curved line and 1820 straight; below SYDNEY in a curved line, the whole within a circle. IRON MERCHANTS AND GENERAL IRON-MONGERS. R. Justice as before; above AUSTRALIA.	(53) M.	» » 9
26088	— Another.	(53) V. F.	» 1 6
26089	— Another.	(53) F. D. C.	» 2 6
26090	— J. M. LEIGH TOBACCONIST 524 GEORGE STREET SYDNEY in four lines, the first and last being curved. R. BRITANNIA seated to l. holding olive-branch and trident.	(54) F.	» 1 6
26091	— Another.	(54) V. F.	» 2 »
26092	— J. MACGREGOR 320 GEORGE STREET SYDNEY in four lines (the first being curved) within a beaded circle. THE CITY TEA WAREHOUSE. R. Australian arms. ESTABLISHED 1855, within a beaded circle. THE SULTAN'S STEAM COFFEE WORKS SYDNEY. R.	(55) V. F.	» 3 »
26093	— Another.	F. D. C.	» 5 »
26094	— METCALFE & LLOYD 478 GEORGE ST in four lines (the first being curved). SHIPPING AND FAMILY GROCERS SYDNEY. R. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, in four lines in centre (the last one being curved). PURVEYORS OF THE CONCENTRATED FAMILY COFFEE 1863. S.	(56) M.	» 1 »
26095	— Another. S.	(56) V. F.	» 2 »
26096	— B. PALMER PITT & KING ST SYDNEY in three lines in the centre. WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT DEPOT. R. Crest a Liver bird. LIVERPOOL ARMS.	(57) V. F.	» 2 6
26097	— SMITH, PEATE & Co GROCERS TEA DEALERS & WINE MERCHANTS 258 & 260 GEORGE ST SYDNEY		

in eight lines. R. Justice on the sea shore. ESTABLISHED

1836.	—	Another.	(58)	F.	»	»	6
26098	—	Another.	(58)	V. F.	»	1	»
26099	—	Another.	(58)	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26100	—	A building with 424 over the door and upon some buildings in the rear TEA STORES STEAM COFFEE MILLS in five lines. Exergue ESTABLISHED 1835 SYDNEY. R. BRITANNIA seated to r. helmeted and with shield and trident. Dated 1852 in the exergue. R.	(59)	F.	»	2	6
26102	—	Another rather finer. R.	(59)	F.	»	3	6
26103	—	Similar to the last but dated 1853. R.	(61)	F.	»	3	6
26104	—	Another RR.	(61)	V. F.	»	5	6
26105	—	A. TOOGOOD MERCHANT PITT & KING ST SYDNEY in four lines. R. Justice seated upon a bale to l. AUSTRALIA 1855.	(63)	M.	»	»	9
26106	—	Another.	(63)	F.	»	1	6
26107	—	Another.	(63)	V. F.	»	2	6
26108	—	WEIGHT AND JOHNSON DRAPERS & OUTFITTERS in six lines in the centre. LIVERPOOL & LONDON HOUSE PITT STREET SYDNEY. R. Justice standing on the sea shore. S.	(64)	F.	»	2	»
26109	—	Bust l. WHITTY & BROWN MAKERS [SYDNEY]. R. Justice standing. NEW SOUTH WALES. S.	(65)	M.	»	2	»
26110	—	Another. S.	(65)	F.	»	3	»
26111	—	Another. S.	(65)	V. F.	»	5	»
26112	—	A ram. PEACE AND PLENTY SYDNEY N.S.W. R. As last. R.	(66)	F.	»	3	6
26113	—	Another. R.	(66)	V. F.	»	5	6
26114	—	ONE PENNY in two lines in the centre ADVANCE AUSTRALIA. R. As last. S.	(67)	M.	»	1	6
26115	—	Another. S.	(67)	F.	»	2	6
26116	Wagga Wagga.	LOVE & ROBERTS STOREKEEPERS in the centre. WAGGA WAGGA above and NEW SOUTH WALES below. R. A plough with 1865 below. THE COMMERCIAL PASTORAL & FARMING INTERESTS. R.	(68)	F. D. C.	»	5	6
26117	Wollongong.	W.F. & D.L. LLOYD DRAPERS GROCERS WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS WOLLONGONG. R. Australian arms within a circle COLONIAL PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE (1859). Pierced. RR.	(69)	F.	»	2	6

## HALF-PENNIES

26118	<b>Morpeth.</b>	JAMES CAMPBELL, &c. corresponding to the penny of the same issuer. S.	(70) F.	» 2 »
26119	<b>Sydney.</b>	HANKS & COMPY. S.	(71) F.	» 2 »
26120	—	Another. S.	(71) V. F.	» 3 »
26121	—	As last. R. Australian arms.	(72) F.	» 1 6
26122	—	Another. S.	(72) F. D. C.	» 3 »

(To be continued.)

## CONTINENTAL

(Continued from p. 1275.)

## A COLLECTION OF FINE BRONZE PORTRAIT MEDALS OF EUROPEAN CELEBRITIES

All the same size : 42 mill.

26123	ADDISON.	By Rogat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26124	ALDROVANDUS.	By Peuvrier, ed. Durand.	V. F.	» 1 6
26125	ALFIERI.	By Donario, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 »
26126	ALIGHIERI.	By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26127	ARIOSTO.	By Vivier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
26128	FRANCIS BACON.	By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26129	ROGER BACON.	By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26130	BEMBO.	By Veyrat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 »
26131	BERGMAN.	By Salmson, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 »
26132	BOCCACIUS.	By Wolff, ed. Durand.	V. F.	» 2 »
26133	BOERHAVE.	By Vivier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 »
26134	BOSSUET.	By Peuvrier, ed. Durand.	V. F.	» 2 6
26135	BUCER.	By Wolf, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26136	BUFFON.	By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26137	CALVIN.	By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
26138	CAMDEN.	By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26139	CAMODES.	By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
26140	CANOVA.	By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26141	CHARLES V of Spain.	By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 »
26142	CARTESIUS.	By Henrionnet, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 »
26143	CASSINI.	By Peuvrier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
26144	CATHERINE II of Russia.	By Pingret, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26145	CHRISTIAN IV of Denmark.	By Peuvrier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26146	CIMAROSA.	By Barre, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
26147	COLOMBUS.	By Petit, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 6
26148	CONGREVE.	By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26149	COOK.	By Smith, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 6
26150	COPERNIC.	By Durand, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 6
26151	COREGGIO.	By Donadio, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
26152	CORNEILLE.	By Rogat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 »
26153	CORTES.	By Vivier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	» 3 6

26154	CRANACK. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	V. F.	»	1	»
26155	DAGUESSEAU. By Rogat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26156	ERASMUS. By Pingret, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26157	FÉNELON. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26158	FONTENELLE. By Donadio, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26159	FOX. By Wolf, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26160	FRANCIS I of France. By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26161	FRANKLIN. By Godel, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
26162	GALILEI. By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26163	GALVANI. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26164	GEORGE IV, Prince Regent of Great Britain. By Mudie.	V. F.	»	2	6
26165	GELLERT. By Brandt, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26166	GESSNER. By Vivier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26167	GLUCK. By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26168	GOUJON. By Veyrat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26169	GRETRY. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26170	GROTIUS. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26171	GUSTAVUS I of Sweden. By Salmson, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26172	GUTTENBERG. By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26173	HAENDEL. By Wolf, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26174	HALLER. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
26175	HARVEY. By Binfield, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26176	HAYDN. By Gatteaux, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26177	HEDLINGER. By Armand, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
26178	HOFFMANN. By Wolf, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26179	HUGENIUS. By Henrionnet, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26180	JOHNSON. By Smith, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26181	KANT. By Rogat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26182	KEPLER. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26183	KLOPSTOCK. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26184	KOSCIUSZKO. By Caunois, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26185	LA CAILLE. By Schmit, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26186	LA FONTAINE. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26187	LAGRANGE. By Donadio, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26188	LAVATER. By Leveque, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
26189	LEIBNITZ. By Wolff, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26190	LEFORT. By Petit, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26191	LEO X, Pope. By Armand, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26192	LESUEUR. By Veyrat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26193	LINNÆUS. By Dubois, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
26194	LOCKE. By Caunois, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26195	LOUIS IX of the Holy Roman Empire. By Losch.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26196	LOUIS XIV of France. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26197	LUTHER. By Depaulis, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26198	MANSFELDT. By Wolff, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26199	MAURITIUS I, Prince of Orange. By Pingret, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26200	MAXIMILIAN I of Bavaria. By Losch.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26201	MICHAEL ANGELUS. By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26202	MILTON. By Vivier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26203	MOHAMMED II. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26204	MOLIÈRE. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26205	MONTAIGNE. By Godel, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26206	MOORE (SIR J.). By Mills, ed. Mudie.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26207	MOZART. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26208	NAPOLEON I. By Durand, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26209	— R. Sailing for St Helena. By Webb, ed. Mudie.	F. D. C.	»	5	»
26210	NEWTON. By Petit, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26211	OXENSTIERNA. By Salmson, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26212	PETER I of Russia. By Pingret, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26213	PETRARCA. By Jeuffroy, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26214	PICCOLI. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26215	POPE. By Vivier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26216	RACINE. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26217	RAMEAU. By Armand, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26218	RUSSEUS. By Montagny, ed. Durand.	V. F.	»	1	6
26219	SAAVEDRA. By Gayrard, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26220	SACCHINI. By Rogat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26221	SANCTIUS. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26222	SCHILLER. By Barre, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26223	SHAKSPEARE. By Barre, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26224	SIXTUS V, Pope. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26225	TASSO. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26226	THOU (AUGUSTUS DE). By Rogat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26227	TILLY. By Pingret, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26228	VAN DYCK. By Wolff, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26229	VEGA CARPIO. By Rogat, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26230	VERNERUS. By Armand, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26231	VESALIUS. By Lefèvre, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26232	VICELLI. By Pietri, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26233	VINCIUS. By Vivier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	»
26234	VISCONTI. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26235	WALLSTEIN. By Wolff, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
26236	WASHINGTON. By Vivier, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	4	»
26237	WIELAND. By Wolff, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26238	WINKELMANN. By Caqué, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	3	6
26239	WITT (JOHANNES DE). By Pingret, ed. Durand.	F. D. C.	»	2	6

Or the whole Collection, comprizing 119 pieces altogether, in very fine leather-covered box, complete £ 10. 10. —, a special low price for these medals, which singly would come to £ 16.

## AMERICAN COINS. &amp;c.

(Continued from p. 1276).

26240	Peru. Toston (4 Reales). 1821. Obv. LIMA LIBRE JURO' SU INDEPENDENCIA EN 28 D. JULIO D. 1821. Radiate Sun. R. BAJO LA PROTECCION   DEL EJERCITO   LIBERTADOR   DEL PERU   MANDADO   POR SAN   MARTIN. Fourn. 8997.	F. D. C.	»	2	6
26241	Peso (8 Reales). 1823. Fourn. 9004.	V. F.	»	6	»
26242	Ayacucho. Medal dedicated to Simon Bolivar. Obv. A SU LIBERTADOR SIMON BOLIVAR. Bust to r. R. EL PERU RESTAURADO EN AYACUCHO AÑO DE 1824. Shield, &c. Fourn. 9178. F. D. C.	»	5	»	»
26243	Cuartino. 1846. Fourn. 9084.	V. F.	»	1	»
26244	Uruguay. 1877. 20 Centesimos.	F.	»	2	»
26245	Venezuela. Caracas. 1818. 2 Reales.	F.	»	2	6
26246	Cuba. Isabella II. Peseta (2 Reales). 1834. Obv. ELISABETH. II. HISP. ET IND. REGINA. Crowned shield. R. ACCLAMATIO AVGVSTA VIII. FEB. MDCCCXXXIV. HABANA. Fourn. 1743.	F. D. C.	1	»	»
26247	Terra del Fuego. Pattern 5 Gramos. 1889.	F. D. C.	1	5	»
26248	— Another. 1 Gramo. —	F. D. C.	»	4	»

## Vernon Medals.

26249	Æ. Obv. ED : VERNON ESQ : VICE ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE. The Admiral standing to l. R. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY. View of the harbour with shipping. Fourn. 8277.	M.	»	3	»
26250	Æ. Another. Fourn. 8281.	F.	»	5	»
26251	Æ. Plated. Fourn. 8279.	V. F.	»	10	»
26252	Æ. Another. Fourn. 8287.	V. F.	»	7	6
26253	Æ. —	F.	»	5	»
26254	Æ. —	M.	»	4	»
26255	Æ. Obv. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBLED BY ADM. VERNON. Admiral Vernon and Don Blass. R. Similar. Fourn. 8289.	F. D. C.	»	10	»
26256	Æ. —	F.	»	4	6
26257	Æ. Obv. ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN. Vernon and Brown facing each other. R. Similar. Fourn. 8290.	F.	»	4	6
26258	Æ. Obv. HATH ONCE MORE REVIV'D THE BRITISH GLORY; in ex. THE HON. EDWARD VERNON ESQ. Portrait half-length facing; in the field : PORT CHAGRE R. Similar.	V. F.	»	12	6
26259	Æ. Similar; in field to r. A VIEW OF PORT CHAGRE.	V. F.	»	10	»
26260	Æ. Obv. ADMIRAL : VERNON : VIEWING : THE : TOWN : OF : CARTHAGENA. Admiral Vernon standing to l.; in ex. 1740 : l. R. THE PORTS OF CARTHAGENA DESTROYED BY ADM. VERNON. Harbour and shipping.	V. F.	»	10	»
26261	Æ. —	F.	»	7	6
26262	Æ. —	M.	»	5	»

(To be continued.)

## FIREMEN'S BADGES.

## Masonic Decorations, Waterloo Medals and Wagner Medallion.

26263	Warwick Fire Dept. Badge 27. Sept. 1894. A pipe, inscribed : GREETING TO OUR GUESTS—DELAWARES—ALERTS—KITTATINNIES—ELLIOTS. In centre, a trophy of firemen's implements. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26264	New York State Fire Association. Delegate badge, 1888. A star, within which trophy as above, and legend : 15TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—CORTLAND—NEWYORK—1888. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26265	Carlisle. Badge, Sept. 17. 18. 19. 1889. A trefoil ornament within which harvest scenery. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26266	Shamokin. Badge, 18. 19. 20. 1888. An oval within which a miner at work. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26267	New-Yersey. Delegate badge, Sept. 25. 1889. A pipe inscribed : 12TH ANNUAL CONVENTION LONG BRANCH N. J.; in centre a monogram. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26268	Canadaigua. Complimentary badge of Wm Mc. Cabe Jr. Chief. 1890. A star; in centre, a trophy. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26269	Sayre P.A. Badge. A cross within which 2 and legend R. A. PACKER HOSE Co. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26270	Mount Vernon. Badge. Legends : ORGANIZED 1856 — CLINTON HOOK & LADDER CO. Trophy of firemen's implements. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26271	Washington. Badge, Oct. 26. 1893. A hose. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26272	Middletown N.Y. Badge, Oct. 12. 1893. MONNAGEN'S GREETING TO CRYSTALS OF SCRANTON. Factory buildings. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26273	Tarry Town N. Y. Complimentary badge. Legend : HOPE HOSECO TARRYTOWN N. Y. ORGANIZED 1876. A Washington statue. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26274	Boston. Badge, 1894. SUPREME COUNCIL. Double-headed eagle standing on thunderbolt. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26275	De Ruyter. Delegate badge, June 20-21, 1894. A hose. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26276	Watertown, N. Y. Complimentary badge, 1890. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26277	Mt Vernon, N. Y. Badge, 26. Oct. 1893. A cross; in centre, hose. Legends : CENTENNIAL HOSE CO 4 PEEKSKILL AT MT VERNON. Gilt brass.	F. D. C.	»	»	»
26278	Middletown, N. Y. Complimentary badge, Aug. 30, 1894.	F. D. C.	»	»	»

- Legend : EXCELSIOR HOOK & LADDER CO. Trophy of firemen's implements. Gilt brass. F. D. C.
- 26279 — Badge, Oct. 12, 1893. On the clasp : CRYSTAL OF SCRANTON P. A. IV and mon. Gilt brass. F. D. C.
- 26280 Tarry Town. Badge, Sept. 14, 1893. Hose; legend around : GUESTS OF CONQUEROR H. & L. CO. Gilt brass. F. D. C.
- 26281 Homestead, P. A. Bell-shaped badge, Sept. 4 & 5, 1894. Legends : SOUVENIR—ALLEGHENY CO. P.A.—FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION SEPT. 4 & 5, 1894. HOMESTEAD PA. Gilt brass. F. D. C.
- 26282 Coney Island. Delegate badge, Aug. 1893. A key to which is suspended a shell, and red ribbon. Gilt brass. *A very effective piece.* F. D. C.
- 26283 W<sup>m</sup> Granger, Complimentary badge, 1891. Hose. Gilt brass. F. D. C.
- 26284 California. Badge, 1893. VETERAN FIREMEN'S ASSN. OF CALIFORNIA. 1893. A hose. With blue ribbon. Gilt brass. F. D. C.
- 26285 Washington. Complimentary badge. Oct. 26, 1893. Hose. Nickel. F. D. C.
- 26286 Port Jervis N. Y. — Sept. 27, 1894. Pipe inscribed : DELAWARE HOSE CO. In centre, hose; below 2. Nickel. F. D. C.
- 26287 Cincinnati. O. Badge, 1894. Legend : U.S.R.M.S. MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. CONVENTION 1894. Lock and key. Nickel. F. D. C.
- 26288 Chicago. Badge, 1893. Pipe, inscribed : PHOENIX HOSE CO. In centre, hose; above, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y. On clasp : TO WORLD'S FAIR 1893, and on globe CHICAGO. Nickel. F. D. C.
- 26289 Butler, P. A. Delegate badge, 1893. A shield. Nickel. F. D. C.
- 26290 Chester, P. A. — Sept. 16-19, 1890. Within wreath, trophy of firemen's implements. Clasp representing a ship. Nickel. F. D. C.
- 26291 Belton. Badge. On clasp : TEXAS. Skull, and trophy. Nickel. F. D. C.
- 26292 Austin. Badge. Cross; in centre COLORADO COMMANDERY; above, TEXAS. Nickel. F. D. C.
- 26293 Newburgh, N. Y. Badge, Oct. 13, 1893. Iron. F. D. C.
- 26294 Carlisle. Badge. Obv. Hose. R. GUEST OF UNION FIRE CO CARLISLE CENTENNIAL—SEPT. 19. 1889. Iron. F. D. C.
- 26295 New York Press. Badge. A shield on which HONORARY GUEST NEW YORK PRESS, 1893. On clasp : WORLD'S FAIR TRIP. Nickel. F. D. C.
- 26296 Hudson N. Y. Fireman's button. Gilt brass. F. D. C.
- 26297 — Another, with V.F.M.B.A. Gilt brass. F. D. C.
- 26298 Nickel buttons of Topeka Kans., Saucerties, N. Y., and Catskill, N. Y. Firemen's Associations. F. D. C.
- 26299 Boston. Badge, 1894. Bronze. F. D. C.
- 26300 Masonic Order. Eagle within wreath and triangle inscribed : PRO REGE LEGE ET FRATIBVS. Brass. V. F.
- 26301 Waterloo Medallion, by Pistrucci. F. D. C.
- 26302 — Another in oak-frame. F. D. C.
- 26303 Richard Wagner. Plaque of great beauty; excellent portrait. F. D. C.

## ORIENTAL

## N Coins.

- 26304 **Gupta Series.** *Chandra Gupta II* (A.D. 230-240). *N*. Obv. The lion trampler facing. *R*. The Archer to l. *Prinsep*, Pl. xxiii, no 27. V. F. 4 " "
- 26305 *N*. Another of same type, but lion trampler to l. and archer to r. *Unpublished variety*. *RR*. F. 3 " "
- 26306 *Samudra Gupta* (A.D. 195-230). *N*. Lyrist type. *V. Smith, var. B*. p. 68. F. 3 10 "
- 26307 *Kumara Gupta* (A.D. 240-270). *N*. Obv. Horseman to r. *R*. Peacock in front of goddess on throne to l. *V. Smith, var. Y*. p. 100. V. F. 3 15 "
- 26308 *N*. Obv. Horseman to l. *R*. Similar type. V. F. 3 " "
- 26309 *Nara Gupta* (A.D. 270-280). *N*. Obv. The Goddess of Plenty sitting on an ornamented stool. *R*. The Rajah standing to l. *V. S. p. 117*. V. F. 3 " "
- 26310 **Indo-Scythic.** *Baraoro*. *N*. *R*. OKPO. Goddess Siva and bull. V. F. 2 " "
- 26311 *N*. *R*. ПИПО. Vishnu standing to l. V. F. 1 15 "
- 26312 *N*. *R*. OKPO. Goddess standing to l. F. 1 10 "
- 26313 **Hindustan.** *Jehangir Shah*. *N*. Zodiacal Mohur. *R*. Scales. A. H. 1036. *RR*. V. F. 4 4 "
- 26314 *N*. Another. *R*. Capricorn. A. H. 1029. *RR*. V. F. 5 " "
- 26315 **East India Company.** *Madras Presidency*. *N*. Half Mohur. V. F. " 15 "
- 26316 **Siam.** *N*.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Tical bullet-shaped. V. F. 1 5 "
- 26317 *N*. Tical Flat. Elephant and Pagodas. F. D. C. 3 " "
- 26318 *N*. — With loop and ring. F. 3 10 "
- 26319 *N*. Half Tical. Same type. V. F. 1 5 "
- 26320 *N*. — With loop and ring. F. 1 " "
- 26321 **Transvaal.** Burger Sovereign. 1874. F. D. C. 4 " "
- 26322 **Christiansborg.** *Christian VI*. 1740. Ducat. F. D. C. 1 15 "

(To be continued.)

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\* \*

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Queries and Answers inserted gratis.

Original Articles or Notes of interest to our Numismatic readers, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted if possible as space permits.

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Das Numismatische Circular wird Portofrei, nach Empfang 2½ Mark (1½ Florin) in Briefmarken, als Jahresbeitrag, geschickt.

Sollte jedoch ein Abonnent dasselbe nicht regelmässig erhalten, so bitten wir, uns gefälligst Anzeige davon zu machen, um weitere Unregelmässigkeiten zu verhüten.

Alle Mittheilungen, welche dieses "Numismatische Circular" betreffen (gleichviel ob sich dieselben auf den literarischen Teil oder auf das Verzeichnis der Münzen, &c. zum Verkauf beziehen), sollten an unser West-End Etablissement, 17 und 18 Piccadilly, London, W., gerichtet werden, von wo aus Briefe und Aufträge sofortige Erledigung finden.

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ÜEBERSETZUNGEN AUS ECKHEL'S PROLEGOMENA GENERALIA ZUR  
DOCTRINA NUMMORVM VETERVM.

KAPITEL V.

Waren die alten Münzen wirkliches Geld<sup>1</sup>?

Sogleich zur Zeit der Anfänge unserer Wissenschaft lebte der vornehme Venetianer Sebastiano Erizzo, der sich eifrig und unablässig mit den alten Münzen beschäftigte und sie im Verhältnis zu jener Zeit nicht ungeschickt erklärte. Dieser wagte die bis dahin unerhörte Behauptung auszusprechen, die uns überkommenen alten Münzen aus jedwedem Metall seien nicht das Geld der Alten, sondern mit den Stücken identisch gewesen, die wir Deutschen heutzutage *Denkmünzen*, die Franzosen *Medailles* oder *Jetons* nennen; sie seien zur Ehre von Fürsten und berühmten Männern zu dem Zwecke geprägt, damit die Nachwelt ihr Bildnis und ihre grossen Thaten vor Augen haben und sich ihrer wieder erinnern könne. Unter unsern Vorfahren, die denselben Studien oblagen, hat es einen einzigen gegeben, dem diese absonderliche Behauptung zusagte, der aber auch allein imstande gewesen wäre sie aufzustellen, wenn Erizzo ihm nicht zugekommen wäre, nämlich Jean Hardouin. Dieser wundert sich überdies, dass sie Sache noch immer streitig sei. Allen andern bis auf unsere Zeit, ausser Falletti, der in seinem neulich erschienenen Werke dieselbe Ansicht vertritt, schien diese Meinung so wunderbar und unglaublich, dass sogar Jobert, ein fast beständiger Nachtreter Hardouins, auch wenn dieser auf alle möglichen Abwege gerät, nicht umhinkonnte sie zu verwerfen. Ich will den Leser nicht durch Erwähnung des Abgeschmackten und Ungereimten dieser Ansicht aufhalten. Man findet sie kurz dargelegt bei Jobert und dessen Kritiker Bimard, der sie ausserdem sicher und gründlich widerlegt.

Abgesehen also von dieser Streitfrage, die aber doch eine eingehendere Untersuchung verdient, bleibt, wie ich sehe, noch die Frage übrig, ob alle vorhandenen alten Münzen für Geld zu halten sind. Wenn nicht, zu welcher Klasse gehören dann die einzelnen Münzreihen? Darin nämlich stimmen die meisten Männer unserer Wissenschaft überein, dass nicht alle Münzen derselben Natur seien, sondern dass einige für Geld zu halten seien, andere nicht.

Der Charakter des wirklichen Geldes findet sich nach meiner Ansicht bei einer Münzsorte vor, wenn sie eine dauernde, durch mehrere Jahre, Regierungszeiten, zuweilen sogar durch mehrere Jahrhunderte sich erstreckende Gangbarkeit hat, wenn sie dasselbe Gewicht wenigstens annähernd, dieselben Bilder, denselben Stil hat, wofür dieser nicht etwa durch einen Aufschwung oder Verfall der Kunst geändert ist; wenn sie ferner in grosser und zuweilen in unglaublicher Menge geprägt wurde, so dass man die Fundstätten einiger Sorten in gewissen Gegenden mit Metallgruben vergleichen kann; wenn sich endlich eine Gewichtsangabe findet, die entweder, wie auf italischen und consularischen Münzen, durch Zeichen ausgedrückt ist oder durch Worte wie **ΟΒΟΛΟΣ**. **ΑΚΚΑΠΙΟΝ**. u. s. w. Wenn all dieses, oder doch das meiste davon zusammentrifft, so hat man es sicher mit Geld zu thun. Was nun zunächst die Römer betrifft, so bleiben sich einerseits ihre Kupfermünzen vollständig gleich ausser im Gewichte, das bekanntlich nach und nach vermindert wurde, dann auch die Silbermünzen, die viele Jahre von derselben Art waren, bis sie durch die Eitelkeit der Münzmeister eine Aenderung erlitten und dann ebenso durch die der Kaiser, die statt der alten Münzbilder die den Ahnherrn ihres Geschlechtes zu teil gewordenen Auszeichnungen oder berühmte Ereignisse aus Kriegs- und Friedenszeiten auf denselben veranschaulichten; endlich seit Beginn der Kaiserzeit auch die Goldmünzen, die lange Zeit in gleicher Weise ausgemünzt und nur langsam verringert wurden. Als sodann die Gold- und Silberprägung in arge Verwirrung geraten war, fand um die Zeit von Constantius II. wiederum eine Regulierung statt, die beinahe bis zum Sturz des Ostriches vorhielt<sup>2</sup>. Im griechischen Münzwesen kommen nicht

weniger sichere und unverkennbare Beispiele vor. Was die Könige betrifft, so kennt wohl jeder die ununterbrochene, gleichförmige Reihe der Münzen Philipps II. und Alexanders d. Gr. aus Gold und Silber, deren häufig bei den Alten selbst unter dem Namen Philippeer und Alexandermünzen Erwähnung geschieht, und mit denen nach denselben Zeugnissen Handelsgeschäfte erledigt wurden. Dazu kommen die häufigen Gold- und Silbermünzen des thrakischen Königs Lysimachos, die Vierdrachmenstücke der Ptolemäer, die noch in grosser Zahl vorhanden sind, ferner die der Könige von Syrien, Bithynien und Pergamon, die Drachmen der Könige von Kappadokien, Parthien und die der spanischen Eingeborenen. Den bestimmten Charakter des Geldes haben auch die Cistophoren der proconsularischen Provinz Asia, wie in der Abhandlung über dieselben gesagt werden wird<sup>3</sup>. Von derselben Art sind die Münzreihen vieler freien Städte und Völker. Die bekanntesten darunter sind die attischen Tetradrachmen, die fast alle dasselbe Gewicht haben und sich nur durch den Stil unterscheiden, weil sie von der ältesten Zeit an wenigstens bis nahe an die Kaiserzeit geprägt wurden<sup>4</sup>. Dazu kommen die Tetradrachmen von Makedonien mit der Aufschrift **ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ**. **ΠΡΩΤΗΣ** und die von Thasos, zwei in zahlreichen Exemplaren erhaltene Sorten; ferner die Tridrachmen von Syrakus, Tarent, Velia u. s. w.<sup>5</sup>, die Drachmen von Dyrhachion und Apollonia, die wegen ihrer Unzahl von geringem Werte sind und beinahe vernachlässigt werden; die sehr umfangreichen und bis ins dritte Jahrhundert gehenden Münzreihen von Antiochien in Syrien und Alexandrien in Aegypten. Schliesslich die Münzen von verschiedenen Kolonien, unter denen Corinth, Antiochia in Syrien, Nemausus und andere eine grosse Anzahl geprägt haben. Wer leugnen will, dass so anhaltende und sich gleichbleibende Münzreihen, wie ich sie eben flüchtig aufgezählt habe, als Geld gedient haben und zu dem Zwecke von ihren Gemeinden geprägt sind, der schiene fürwahr der hell leuchtenden Sonne das Licht absprechen zu wollen.

Aus diesen Aufstellungen ergibt sich mit Leichtigkeit, dass alle Münzen, die jene Eigentümlichkeiten nicht haben, kein wirkliches Geld gewesen sind. Zu dieser Klasse müssen, wie mir scheint, die Medaillons (*numi maximi moduli*) aus jedwedem Metall bei den Römern sowohl als bei den Griechen gerechnet werden; besonders dann, wenn gewöhnliche kleinere Münzen eines Volkes nachgewiesen sind. Ich lasse die Römer vorangehen. Die consularischen Goldmünzen übergehe ich, weil zur Zeit der Republik nur sehr wenige und ausnahmsweise [Goldstücke] geprägt wurden; worüber wir dem Plane unseres Werkes nach an einer andern Stelle sprechen werden. Wie seit Iulius Caesar die römischen Goldmünzen nach Gewicht, Wert und Form beschaffen waren, ist jedem bekannt. Aus der Zeit vom Dictator Caesar bis auf die Zeit Constantins d. Gr. sind nur sehr wenige Goldmedaillons bekannt und veröffentlicht; aus der späteren auf Constantin folgenden Zeit sind ausser den Goldmünzen von der gewöhnlichen Grösse auch viele vorhanden, die sich durch Gewicht und Umfang auszeichnen. Unter den griechischen Münzen des thrakischen Königs Lysimachos finden sich ausser den gewöhnlichen Goldstücken, die etwa zwei Dukaten wiegen, zahlreiche andere grosse Stücke im Gewicht von 4, 6, 10 und mehr Dukaten<sup>6</sup>. Solche Münzen sind also nicht für Geld zu halten, weil bereits anderes von gewöhnlicher Grösse vorhanden war. Weniger sicher kann ich über die grossen Goldmünzen anderer Könige, wie der Ptolemäer und Seleukiden, urteilen, weil von ihnen Goldmünzen nicht in grosser Anzahl vorhanden und vielleicht auch nicht in grosser Anzahl geprägt sind.

Gerade so verhält es sich nach meiner Ansicht mit dem Silber. Das republikanische und nachher auch das kaiserliche Rom hat Silbermedaillons ungefähr bis auf die Zeit Trebonians nicht gekannt<sup>7</sup>. Denn nicht römischen Gepräges sind die Tetradrachmen,

g) De num. consular. cap. IV [Doctr. 5 S. 37-42].

3. S. oben Kap. IV. Anm. 11.

4. Die Tetradrachmenprägung endet ums Jahr 83 v. Chr. (Head, *British Mus. Cat. Attica* S. LVI).

5. Eckhel nennt die bekannten Stateren irrig Tridrachmen.

6. Alle bisher von Lysimachos bekannt gewordenen Goldstücke, die schwerer sind als ein Stater, sind moderne Fälschungen; vgl. Müller, *die Münzen des thrakischen Königs Lysimachos* S. 6. Friedländer, *griechische falsche Münzen* S. 20.

7. Neuerdings haben sich einige Silbermedaillons aus dieser Zeit gefunden; s. Kenner *Numism. Zeitschr.* 19 (1887) S. 27 ff.

c) Discorso sopra le medaglie degli Antichi [3. Aufl. S. 6]. d) Opera sel. S. 506 f. e) Introduz. allo studio de' preziosi musei, dissert. III [sopra l'uso e la distinzione delle Medaglie S. 68-102]. Roma 1783. f) Bd. 1. S. 50. 68.

1. Vgl. Lenormant a. a. O. S. 1-28: *des monuments numismatiques qui ne sont pas des monnaies*.

2. Die Goldprägung war bereits unter Constantin d. Gr. reguliert worden (Mommsen S. 778).

die schon seit Augustus geprägt wurden und lateinische Aufschriften tragen wie COM. ASI. ROM. ET. AVG. — PAX. — DIANA. EPHESIA u. s. w.; sondern sie sind meist in Bithynien und im proconsularischen Asia geschlagen, wie wir bei den Münzen der einzelnen Kaiser, deren Köpfe jene tragen, zeigen werden<sup>8</sup>. Bei den griechischen Münzen wird niemand daran zweifeln, dass die Tetradrachmen vieler Könige und Städte als Geld gedient haben, weil sie in grosser Anzahl geprägt wurden, wie schon oben bemerkt. Wenn aber einige dieses Gewicht weit überschreiten, wie die Stücke von Syrakus, die acht Drachmen wiegen oder noch darüber hinausgehen, so möchte ich nicht daran zweifeln, dass sie für einen andern Zweck bestimmt waren; worüber wir unten einiges anmerken werden.

Grosskupfermünzen sind in grösserer Zahl und verschiedener Art vorhanden; darum ist über sie sorgfältiger und ausführlicher zu handeln. Dass bei den Römern jene rohen Asse und ihre Teile, die wegen ihres grösseren Gewichtes Schwere (aes grave) heissen, wirkliches Geld gewesen sind, bezweifelt niemand; ja es ist bekannt, dass sei im Laufe der Zeit verringert wurden, sei es des Gewinnes halber, wie die gewöhnlich annehmen, welche den Worten des Plinius folgen, sei es, damit nach dem Beispiel der benachbarten Griechen die Handhabung des Geldes bequemer werde, nachdem es einen geringeren Umfang erhalten hatte. Doch finden sich seitdem bis auf die Zeit Hadrians in Rom geprägte Grosskupferstücke kaum, und wenn bis jetzt die einen oder andern hierher gerechnet wurden, so hat sich herausgestellt, dass sie ausserrömischen Gepräges waren. Aber auch von dieser Zeit an sind derartige Münzen sehr selten, und schon dieser Umstand allein kann einen überzeugen, dass sie nicht als Geld geprägt worden sind. Gleichwohl hat es einige Gelehrte gegeben, die die Vermutung ausgesprochen haben, sie hätten als Geld gedient<sup>h</sup>. In der späteren Kaiserzeit sind diese Münzen gar nicht mehr vertreten, wenn man von den Contorniaten absieht, über die wir unten sprechen werden. Was die Griechen angeht, so sind die Kupfermünzen der Ptolemäer, obwohl sie ein aussergewöhnliches und bei den andern Völkern Griechenlands ungewöhnliches Gewicht haben, doch sicher für Geld zu halten, weil die gewaltige uns erhaltene Anzahl beweist, dass sie in unglaublicher Menge geprägt worden sind. Um dieselbe Zeit wie die Römer, nämlich, wie gesagt, unter Hadrian, begannen griechische Städte und Völker Grossmünzen zu schlagen. Wollte diese jemand für Geld halten, so kann man sogleich fragen, warum sie so selten und in so geringer Anzahl geprägt sind, während doch die schweren Münzen der Ptolemäer, die ich eben genannt habe, so reichlich vorhanden sind, obgleich sie jene an Alter um vier Jahrhunderte übertreffen. Warum haben einige Städte unter einem bestimmten Kaiser, oder nur in einem bestimmten Jahre seiner Regierung, oder nur aus einem bestimmten Anlass derartige Münzen hergestellt und das später nicht mehr gethan, wie sie es auch vorher unterlassen haben? So hat Philippopolis in Thrakien solche Münzen nur unter dem vierzehnten Consulat Domitians ausgegeben, dann wieder nach einem Zwischenraum von vielen Jahren unter Caracalla; ebenso Perinth, Pergamon und Laodicea in Phrygien, die unter Severus und Caracalla eine grosse Menge davon gemünzt haben. Abgesehen von den genannten bestimmten und andern besonderen Gründen, von denen ich unten einige vorbringen werde, will ich hier nur einen einzigen beibringen, der aber sofort überzeugend ist. Dass die Kolonie Corinth ihr eigenes Kupfergeld gehabt hat, das beständig eine geringere Grösse aufweist, ist niemand unbekannt. Während sie dies ohne Veränderung von Augustus bis wenigstens auf Gordianus im Gebrauch hatte, tauchen plötzlich Kupferstücke von beträchtlichem Umfange mit dem Kopfe des Antinous auf, die nicht die sonst gewöhnliche lateinische Aufschrift tragen, sondern die folgende griechische: **ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟC. ΑΝΘΗΚΕ. ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ**<sup>9</sup>.

h.) Buonarroti Osserv. istor. S. 199. Mahudel B. L. hist. S. 266 [= *Histoire de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles-lettres* Bd. 7 (1733) S. 266-273]. Maz-zoleni Animadv. XV.

8. Diese asiatischen Silbermünzen sind keine Tetradrachmen, sondern Cistophoren, wenigstens dem Gewichte nach. S. die Zusammenstellung von Pinder: *über die kaiserl. Silbermedaillons der röm. Provinz Asia* in den *Abhandlungen der Kgl. Akademie zu Berlin* 1855 S. 572-631.

9. Es sind mehrere ähnliche Münzen von Corinth veröffentlicht worden (Dietrichson, *Antinoos* S. 301); doch ist ihre Echtheit nicht über allen Zweifel erhaben. Eine wird von Kenner (*die Münzsammlung des Stiftes St. Florian* S. 71) als sicher echt publiziert.

Sollen wir Münzen Geld nennen, die nur des Antinous wegen geprägt sind und so sehr von dem Fusse des gewöhnlichen und üblichen Geldes abweichen?

Noch viel weniger werden wir jene Erzeugnisse der Prägekunst zum Gelde rechnen, auf deren Herstellung mehr Mühe und Sorgfalt verwendet ist als sonst zu allen Zeiten auf die Anfertigung des Geldes verwendet zu werden pflegt. Dieser Art sind die Münzen aus doppeltem Metall, oder jene Kupferstücke, die an sich nur Grossbronzen waren, aber dann eine breite Randeinfassung aus Kupfer erhalten haben, oder grössere Goldstücke, die mit Verzierungen von feiner Arbeit umgeben sind, oder endlich solche Münzen, die teilweise mit Gold- oder Silberplättchen überzogen sind. Schliesslich gehören hierher die sogenannten Contorniaten, Tesseran, Bleimarken u. s. w., die wir mit Recht Pseudomünzen nennen werden, und über die wir an anderer Stelle zu sprechen gedenken<sup>10</sup>.

Da nun die Verwendung des Geldes bekannt ist, so bleibt uns noch zu untersuchen, welches der wahrscheinliche Grund für die Herstellung der genannten Prägungen gewesen ist. Es hat Gelehrte gegeben, die der Ansicht waren die Medaillons seien dazu geprägt worden, um berühmte Thaten der Nachwelt vor Augen zu stellen. Doch ich muss gestehen, dass ich dieser Ansicht nie habe beipflichten können. Wenn nämlich die Römer und Griechen die Absicht gehabt hätten, so würden wir doch sehen, dass sie sich grössere Mühe gegeben hätten die Nachwelt durch jene Münzen zu belehren, sei es durch Auswahl solcher Bilder, die die Thaten veranschaulichen konnten, sei es durch Inschriften, die die Bilder und deren Zweck erklären, sei es endlich durch möglichst genaue Zeitangaben. Doch sehen wir, dass das Gegenteil befolgt ist; die Bilder sind gewöhnlich ohne besondere Beziehung und religiösen Charakters, die Aufschriften fehlen entweder ganz, oder sie sind allgemein gehalten und von der gewöhnlichen Fassung, und wenn einmal eine Zeitangabe vorhanden ist, so ist auch sie nur allgemein und in der üblichen Weise gehalten. Wie wenig lehrt uns Spätgeborene zum Beispiel das Bronzemedailion von Hadrian, auf dessen Rückseite Diana Lucifera schreitend dargestellt ist, ohne dass die Veranlassung zu diesem Bilde mit einem Worte erwähnt wird? Wir wären freilich übel daran, wenn nur derartige Stücke uns überkommen wären und nicht auch das Geld der Alten, das uns, wenn wir alle Seiten der Altertumsforschung ins Auge fassen, mehr lehrt als jene Prachtstücke, deren Hauptbedeutung mit Ausnahme einiger in ihrem Umfange und ihrer schönen Arbeit liegt. Später, nachdem ich diese Zeilen schon niedergeschrieben hatte, habe ich gesehen, dass auch der treffliche Barthélemy meiner Ansicht gewesen ist<sup>i</sup>.

Andere haben andere Gründe für diese Prägung beigebracht. Eine eingehende Würdigung derselben hat Savot vorgenommen<sup>k</sup>. Er meint sie hätten als *sigillaria* gedient, wie sie nach Spartianus Zeugnis Hadrian seinen Freunden, ohne dass sie es vermuteten schickte, und auch von ihnen erhielt. Das würde ich glauben, wenn die Medaillons jener Zeit von Gold und nicht von Kupfer wären. Denn wer könnte sich davon überzeugen, dass Hadrian Geschenke aus gewöhnlichem Metall gesendet oder angenommen habe? Oder, fährt er fort, sie wurden in die Feldzeichen eingelassen; eine Vermutung, die, wie ich sehe, seitdem vielen zugesagt hat<sup>l</sup>. Oder, sagt er weiter, sie sind wegen eines Festes, einer Feierlichkeit, für Spenden an das Volk und die Soldaten geprägt. Diese letzte Vermutung halte ich, da wir ja die bestimmte Veranlassung aus den Alten nicht ermitteln können, für die wahrscheinlichste von allen. Was die Goldstücke anlangt, so ist es sicher, dass Münzen aus diesem Metall, allerdings von geringerer Schwere, unter den Geschenken waren, die die Kaiser der späteren Zeit beim feierlichen Aufzuge auszuwerfen pflegten. Justinianus sagt nämlich<sup>m</sup>: 'Denn Gold auszuwerfen soll dem Kaiser vorbehalten werden, dem allein die Höhe seines Glückes erlaubt auch das Gold zu verachten; das Silber aber, das gleich nach dem Golde das Kostbarste ist, wird auch für die andern Consuln eine passende Spende abgeben.' Wenn sie zu schwer waren um als Spenden zum Auswerfen dienen zu können, so waren sie gewiss passend zu Geschenken, womit die Kaiser die Treue oder andere

i) B. L. T. XXIV p. 34 seq. [= *Mémoires de littérature, tirés des registres de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles-lettres* 24 (1756) S. 34 f.] k) Num. ant. cap. VIII [= *Discours sur les médailles antiques* S. 38-42]. l) B. L. Bd. 35 (1770) S. 299. m.) Novell. tit. VI. § 2 [lies 105, 2, 1].

10. Doctr. 8, 277-320.

Verdienste der Ihrigen belohnen konnten, eine Sitte, die auch heute noch von Fürsten befolgt wird. Ja Gregor von Tours erzählt auch, König Chilperich habe ihm Goldstücke vom Gewichte eines Pfundes gezeigt, die ihm Tiberius Constantinus, der Nachfolger von Justinus II. zum Geschenke geschickt hatte. Auf der Vorderseite befand sich die Aufschrift und der Kopf jenes Kaisers und auf der Rückseite die Legende GLORIA ROMANORUM und als Gepräge ein Viergespann aus dem Triumphzuge. Schwieriger ist das Urteil über die Bronzemedallions. Nehmen wir nämlich an sie hätten als Geschenke gedient, warum waren sie dann aus gewöhnlichem Metall? Wenn sie unter das niedere Volk als kleine Angebinde verteilt wurden, warum sind sie dann mit so grosser Zierlichkeit hergestellt und sogar mit solcher Kunstfertigkeit, wie die Münzen aus doppeltem Metall? Vielleicht gehe ich mit der Annahme nicht fehl, diese Stücke seien auf Befehl des Senats geprägt, so oft er für die Wohlfahrt des Kaisers öffentlich Gelübde that, sei es bei einer Ankunft, einer Abreise, bei einem Triumph, sei es in jedem Jahre nach den Kalenden des Januar oder bei jeglicher andern Feier, und dann öffentlich an Menschen aller Stände verteilt und darum feiner und mit grösserer Sorgfalt gearbeitet. Darum darf man sich auch nicht wundern, wenn solche Münzen nur aus Kupfer sind, weil dem Senat, wie anderswo gesagt werden wird<sup>11</sup>, nur auf das Kupfer ein Recht zustand. Auf ihnen findet man das Zeichen S. C. meist weggelassen, damit sie nicht leicht unter das Geld geraten konnten.

Von den Römern scheinen die Griechen diese Sitte entlehnt zu haben. Ich mache nämlich die Beobachtung, dass ebenfalls zur Zeit Hadrians bei ihnen die Prägung dieser Bronzemedallions begonnen hat. Ich beobachte ferner, dass auf diesen Stücken in gleicher Weise nur Vorstellungen aus der Religion, den Spielen und heiligen Bräuchen zum Vorschein kommen. Wenn zum Beispiel die Ioner, Bithynier, Thraker sich versammelten, um für ihre Angelegenheiten gemeinsam zu sorgen, und für die Wohlfahrt ihres Landes Opfer darbrachten, dann entstanden Medallions mit der Aufschrift KOINON. IONON oder BIOYNIAC oder ΘΡΑΚΩΝ. Aber ganz besonders gehören hierher die Münzen von Philippopolis in Thrakien mit KOINON ΘΡΑΚΩΝ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ. ΠΥΘΙΑ. ΕΝ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙ. Wir ersehen daraus, dass diese merkwürdigen Medallions nicht geprägt wurden, um als gewöhnliches Geld zu dienen, sondern bei Gelegenheit des dort abgehaltenen Landtages und der Spiele. Denn es ist nicht geschrieben ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, sondern ΕΝΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙ. Von derselben Art sind die Münzen, die einen zwischen zwei oder mehreren Städten abgeschlossenen Vertrag bezeugen, der stets in Opfern und andern religiösen Feiern seinen Ausdruck zu finden pflegte. Wegen eines solchen gegenseitigen Vertrages wurden derartige aussergewöhnliche Münzen nicht ohne Grossthuerei geschlagen. Hierher gehören auch die nicht seltenen Münzen mit der Aufschrift ΑΝΕΟΗΚΕΝ, einer heiligen Weiheformel, über die an ihrer Stelle gehandelt werden wird<sup>12</sup>; ferner die Münzen des Antinous, meist in der Grösse von Medallions, die auch von Städten geprägt wurden, welche sonst nie Münzen in dieser Grösse geschlagen haben. Das beweist klar, dass jene Münzen nicht zum gewöhnlichen Gelde gehörten, sondern bei Gelegenheit von Festen ausgegeben wurden, solange die tolle Schwärmerei für diesen Ganymed dauerte. Schliesslich sind die ungewöhnlich grossen Silberstücke von Syrakus zu nennen, von denen der Fürst Torremuzza vier auf Taf. 72 seiner Sammlung der sicilischen Münzen abgebildet hat. Diese haben, wie wir bei den Münzen dieser Stadt bemerken werden<sup>13</sup>, neben den Bestandteilen einer vollständigen Rüstung das Wort ΑΘΛΑ als Beischrift, d. h. *Siegespreise*. Da diese Münzen das gewöhnliche syrakusanische Geld an Grösse so sehr übertrafen, so scheint es mir durchaus wahrscheinlich, dass das ΑΘΛΑ auf diese Münzen selbst zu beziehen ist, und dass sie geprägt sind als Auszeichnung für die Sieger in den religiösen Wettspielen oder, was noch zutreffender ist, als Belohnung für hervorragende Leistungen im Kriege<sup>14</sup>.

n) Bch. 6. Kap. 2.

11. S. unten S. LXXIII. Kenner hat (a. a. O. S. 99) die Vermutung ausgesprochen, die Medallions ohne S. C. seien nicht vom Senat, sondern vom Kaiser selbst geprägt.

12. Doctr. 4, 368-374.

13. Doctr. 1, 243.

14. Dass diese Medallions, ebenso wie die grossen Silberstücke von Karthago (Müller, *num. de l'Afrique* 2, 91) und das bekannte Goldmedaillon des baktrischen Königs Eukratides (abgeb. *Rev. num.* 1867 pl. 12; Lenormant, *monnaies et*

Die, welche die griechischen Medallions für wirkliches Geld halten, stützen sich besonders darauf, dass sich auf ihnen häufig eingeschlagene Marken finden. Diese Art von Marken halten die meisten für das Zeichen einer Veränderung oder Verleihung des Wertes. Indes die Bedeutung derartiger Gegenstempel ist noch nicht zur Genüge festgestellt, und den Nachweis, dass jene Zeichen sich nicht auf den Geldwert beziehen, weil sie auf Münzen, die kein Geld gewesen sind, gesetzt wurden, könnte vielleicht jemand mit grösserer Sicherheit führen als den, dass die Medallions für Geld zu halten sind, weil sie diese Zeichen tragen. Bimards Ansicht über diese Münzen war, dass die Urheber derselben allerdings nicht beabsichtigt hätten, sie dem Gelde gleichzumachen, dass die Münzen aber, als sie einmal unter die Leute verteilt waren, im Handel zugelassen wurden, nachdem sie nach Gewicht und Metallart gewertet worden waren. Ich überlasse dem Leser das Urteil<sup>15</sup>.

Was ich bis jetzt über die Medallions vorgebracht habe, dass sie nämlich den Charakter wirklichen Geldes nicht gehabt haben, lässt sich vielleicht auch ausdehnen auf einen grossen Teil von Münzen geringerer Grösse, die seit den Antoninen in den griechischen Städten geprägt sind. Denn von der Zeit an bilden auch auf ihnen den häufigsten Gegenstand die Spiele, Kulte und anderes der Art, was ich schon oben erwähnt habe. Dass aber die Provinzen ein eigenes Geld nicht nötig hatten, seitdem römisches in grosser Masse eingeführt wurde, lehren die Beispiele von Gallien, Spanien und Africa. Diese Provinzen haben wirklich seit Augustus oder wenigstens seit Caligula nur römisches Geld im Gebrauche gehabt.

W.

#### CHATS ON ROMAN COINS WITH YOUNG COLLECTORS

By the Rev. A. W. HANDS.

(Continued from p. 1288.)

#### EIGHTH ARTICLE

#### SILVER MONEY OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

The oldest existing silver coins used by the Romans do not belong to a period earlier than about 300 B.C., although many old works on Numismatics give them a slightly greater antiquity: they are the coins used during the third Samnite War, and were coined not in Rome itself, but in the cities of Campania by the allies of the Romans, and by their generals for the troops. This was the money used by L. C. Scipio Barbatus and his fellow Consul Cn. Fulvius; these coins may have been handled by such great men as Q. Fabius Maximus, "the Talbot of the fifth century of Rome," by P. Decius Mus, who dedicated himself to death as a sacrifice for his nation (Livy Lib. IX). The exact dates of these early Italian silver coins cannot be very accurately ascertained, but the order in which they are given in the following list is probably chronological. — They really belong to the Greek series and are given in Dr Head's *Historia Numorum* on pages 27-30.

1. The earliest of these silver didrachms bear on the Obv. a head of the young Hercules diademed to right, and on the Rev. the legend ROMANO under a type of the wolf to right, suckling Romulus and Remus. They weigh about 7 gr. 15 on average.

2. (From B.C. 300-295.) On the Obv. a helmeted bearded head of Mars, to left, and on the Rev. a horse's head, bridled, to right, with ROMANO in a panel below; an ear of corn appears on the left behind the horse's head. They weigh on average 7 gr. 30.

3. (From B. C. 295-290.) On the Obv. a youthful helmeted head, to left, and on the Rev. a horse's head bridled with ROMANO written in the field, to the left, behind the horse's mane. These

o) Zu Jobert Bd. 2 S. 59.

medailles S. 36/37, Gew. 168, 5 g) wirklich als Geld gedient haben oder doch kursfähig waren, zeigt das genau justierte Gewicht. Die Stücke von Syrakus haben zuweilen durch langes Kursieren stark gelitten. Die Beischrift ΑΘΛΑ kann sich nur auf die Rüstungsstücke beziehen, die eben durch sie ihre Erklärung finden.

15. Eine eingehende Untersuchung hat Kenner den sogenannten Medallions gewidmet in der Abhandlung: *Der römische Medaillon: Numismatische Zeitschr.* 19 (1887) S. 1-173. Er sucht nachzuweisen, dass die Medallions ohne Ausnahme den Charakter der Geldes hatten und vom Kurse nicht ausgeschlossen waren; dass sie besonders zu Geschenken dienten und auch bei Feierlichkeiten ausgegeben wurden. Im Kriege wurden sie an die Soldaten als Auszeichnungen verliehen, (Borghesi, *œuvres* 2, 469). — Den Resultaten der Arbeit Kenners stimmt bei I. v. Schlosser *Numism. Zeitschr.* 26 (1894) S. 328 ff.

types are copied from the coins of several cities in Apulia, and weigh on average 4 gr. 60.

4. (From B.C. 290-285.) On the Obv. a laureate head of Apollo, to left, with **ROMANO** on the left in the field; on the R<sub>L</sub>. a horse prancing to the right, with a star in the field over the horse's back. They weigh 6 gr. 80 on average.

The legend **ROMANO** is the ancient genitive plural employed here after the Greek manner, for **ROMANOM**. The nominative singular **ROMA** does not appear until about 285 B.C., and does not signify that the coin was struck in Rome, only that it was Roman. The older works on Numismatics erroneously date these coins as earlier than the year 300 B.C.

5. About 285 B.C. the didrachms bore on the obv. a helmeted head, to the right, perhaps of Minerva or of Rome, with a symbol in the field behind the head. On the Reverse a winged Victory standing to the right, holding a long palm-branch which rests on the ground and to which is attached a wreath, to the right. **ROMANO** is inscribed in the field to the left behind the wing of the Victory. They average in weight 6 gr. 50. Babelon thinks these coins were struck at Asculum in Apulia, near the borders of Samnium.

6. (From B.C. 280-270.) Another silver coin weighing about 7 grammes has a helmeted head of Mars unbearded, to right, and on reverse a horse's head bridled to right; **ROMA** underneath and a strigil behind, to left. There is a similar coin in bronze rather smaller.

7. Other silver coins of this period have horses free, prancing to left, with **ROMA** in the field, over horses' back; some weigh about 6 gr. 30, and others 3 gr. 20.

8. Of all these old silver coins the type most often seen in small collections is probably that of the Capuan Denarius. A youthful janiform laureated head, Greek rather than Roman in style, adorns the obverse. On the reverse a small figure of Victory stands in a quadriga behind Jupiter who hurls his thunder-bolts as he drives the horses to the right.

Underneath the chariot on a long panel the word **ROMA** is inscribed in incuse letters. They weigh from 6 gr. 68 to 6 gr. 08. Pinkerton thought these heads on the obv. looked so feminine that he imagined Roma was personified in them. Babelon however says these heads were copied from the bronze coinage of Lampsacus (a city of Mysia in Asia Minor), by the Greek Colonists at Capua, and that the Romans in 268 B. C. adopted the type for their own, when they started a mint in that city. Perhaps the janiform head may have been adopted as a symbol of the treaties made between the Romans, Samnites and Sabines about this Period. Vespasian restored these, with the countermark **IMP**.

9. A little later the type was reproduced on a little smaller coin and with the letters of the word **ROMA** in relief instead of incuse. These weigh about 6 gr. 80 to 5 gr.

10. There were also smaller coins (Quinarii) weighing only 3 gr. 42 to 2 gr. 22 with the same type, except that the quadriga is being driven to the left instead of to the right.

The Baron d'Ailly gives nineteen varieties of the Nummus with the janiform head and the incuse legend **ROMA**, and ten varieties with the legend in relief. He also gives three varieties of the semi-nummus. Such were the coins handled by the brave C. Fabricius, the opponent of Pyrrhus and by the blind old Appius Claudius who baffled the eloquence of Cineas in the Senate. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Dentatus paid their troops with these nummi.

Mr Grueber in his chapter on Roman coins in Mr Stanley Lane-Poole's "Coins and Medals" says: "In fixing the As to the weight of a pound, the State had, however, made it possible to accept in circulation the gold and silver coinages of neighbouring cities. At that period the pound of copper was worth a scruple of silver, a relative value which had for some time existed in Sicily, whose inhabitants for convenience of trade, were desirous that their silver money and the rude copper coins of Latium should have a joint circulation"..... "The relative value of the coins in gold, silver and copper is a very difficult question. At this period the usual proportion between gold and silver was 1 to 12 and between silver and copper 1 to 250, but in order to increase the value of their copper coins the Romans appear to have estimated them above

their usual worth, thus making the silver and copper at a ratio of 1 to 183 and reducing in an equal degree the ratio of gold."

The monetary system of Campania was decimal, but this was accommodated according to Mommsen to the Roman duodecimal system by the silver nummus being made equal to ten unciae.

According to Pliny, about five years before the first Punic War, the first denarius was coined in Rome. It was so called because it was made to be of the same value as ten asses (a denis assibus). These denarii were a little lighter than both the Attic drachma and the nummus which was nearly the same as a drachma. The Nummus was probably the earliest silver coin struck in Rome and they were probably not in circulation very long as they are very seldom found worn by use, and it is not difficult to procure very fine specimens.

The coiners of the Denarius perhaps aimed at facilitating commerce with those who in central and Southern Italy had a decimal system, and in the denarius, they made an advance beyond the nummus in that respect. There would naturally be a great demand for such a coin at that time, when Rome's many municipal towns, and her thirty colonies were all reduced to subjection with the free and confederate states.

There were several branches of the mint between 229 and 217; one at Luceria, a town in Apulia, the inhabitants of which were massacred in the Samnite war. Two thousand five hundred Roman colonists occupied it from B.C. 314 and enjoyed the privilege of a mint.

Crotona, a Greek city on the east coast of Bruttium, in the extreme south of Italy, after suffering greatly in the wars with Pyrrhus and Hannibal, received a Roman colony in 195 B. C. and struck money in a mint of their own; their coins sometimes bear the letters **CROT**. The year after in 194 B.C. the Romans planted another colony at Vibo, which became one of the most flourishing cities of South Italy in the days of Augustus. It was situated also in Bruttium, about 65 miles S. W. of Crotona and on the west coast, instead of the east. Here the mint-mark on the silver was **VIB** in monogram.

Some silver with **KOP** in monogram are attributed to Corcyra, the island on the west coast of Greece, now Corfu, taken by L. Æmilius Paullus in B.C. 219 and colonized.

The change in the type from the emblem of confederation in the head of Janus or Roma bifrons to the single head of Roma may also have been the result of the confidence given by the few years of peace before the great struggle with Carthage began.

Professor Cardwell in his sixth lecture on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans suggests that the Romans copied the head of Pallas from the obverse of the Athenian coinage and added the wings of the Noctua from the reverse: "The two Athenian emblems are combined in one Roman trophy and being received at first as a new bearing, became in a short time the distinguishing device of the Roman coinage."

In a paper on the Morphology of coins by C. K. F. in the Numismatic chronicle (vol. VI, p. 43, 3<sup>rd</sup> Series), this head is suggested to be very like an early head of Pallas on coins of Thurium, a city which was colonized from Athens and which joined the Romans against the Samnites, and though it revolted to Hannibal in the second Punic War, it afterwards became a Latin Colony.

In South Italy among the Greek colonial cities, Pallas was sometimes known by the name Πῶμψ, strength, and if this is the case we can understand how easily the Romans received the type as a good symbol of their city Rome.

The earliest of these Denarii bear on the obv. the head of Rome, to the right, wearing the winged helmet, and the number **X** behind the head. On the R<sub>L</sub>, the Dioscuri are galloping to the right, a star over each of their heads, and underneath the legend **ROMA** in incuse letters. These date from about 268 to 254 B.C. They weigh from 5 gr. 11 to as low as 3 gr. Then from that date through the last half of the first Punic war, and during the interval between that and the second Punic war until 217 B.C. the denarii only differed in the inscription **ROMA** being in raised letters instead of incuse.

We have tried to show how natural it was that the head of Roma should appear during so long a period upon the obverse of the Roman silver coinage, but it will be more easy to point out



some reasons for their choice of the Dioscuri as the type for the reverse of their money, and for the continuance for fifty years of this type, the twin brethren galloping, armed with spears and with stars over their heads. Their name is derived from the Greek word Διοσκούροι, the sons of Zeus. The idea as well as the name came from Greece; indeed their worship was general in the countries along the shores of the Mediterranean. As early as the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., when the Dioscuri helped Aulus Postumius at the Battle of Lake Regillus, their worship was established at Rome, so that when the Romans began to coin Denarii and had to choose a design or type which would be acceptable to both the great Plebeian and Patrician parties, they could hardly have chosen a more suitable or popular subject for their coinage than the Dioscuri.

Castor and Pollux, "the great Twin Brethren" were especially the gods of sailors, merchants and travellers. The Greeks had taught that Poseidon had given the Brethren power to help stormtossed mariners in the old days when the Dioscuri sailed with the Argonauts; some refer the stars seen over their heads to a Greek story concerning that same legendary voyage, and others identified them with the morning and evening stars.

These ideas would make the Brethren a popular subject with the Plebeian party. In days when party spirit ran very high, M. Decius had appointed Duumviri navales to equip the Roman fleet. Only thirty-four years before these first denarii were coined, the great Festival of the Dioscuri had been instituted in which the knights rode in all their pride on the 15<sup>th</sup> of July, "the proud Ides of Quintilis"; thus the Brethren were considered as much the protectors of the aristocratic knights as of the plebeian travellers and sailors, and all were therefore satisfied.

At nine different periods the character of the coinage, and the designs of the Denarii underwent such changes that it is easy to classify them in chronological order according to the dates of those changes. If we arrange our coins in chronological order instead of in the more usual manner, the alphabetical, we shall notice more easily these changes, and the coins will throw more light upon our reading of history. The first of these periods is a long one, viz about 50 years, from 269 to 217 B.C. But there were a few changes in the types which enable us to subdivide this time into three parts.

During the first twenty years there are no other letters or symbols on the coins except the mark of value X on the obverse and the word ROMA on the Rev. This word was struck with incuse letters for a few years and then with raised.

Theoretically the Denarius weighed 4 scruples or 4 gr. 55; it was supposed to be one seventy-second part of a pound of silver.

The Denarius, then, weighed 4 gr. 55, the Quinarius 2 gr. 275, and the Sestertius 1 gr. 1375. But the coins in our collections vary very much from these ideal weights, the earliest weighing as much as 5 gr. and some rather lighter than 4 gr. The Quinarii and the silver Sestertii bore the same type as the Denarii, with the exception of the marks of value which were V for the Quinarii and IIS for the Sestertii. The V signified five asses and the IIS two asses and a semis, hence its name from "semis tertius (nummus)". At the end of this first period in 217 B.C. the silver sestertius was no longer coined, except by a few families, the names of which will be given hereafter.

Large sums of money were seldom, as we should expect, reckoned by denarii, but by the sestertii. Sestertius when used in the masculine singular meant a single coin and the plural masculine was used for any numbers of these coins, but when the word is found in the neuter singular, Sestertium, it signified a thousand sestertii, and the plural neuter, Sestertia, meant so many thousand sestertii, as the number given meant units; thus decem sestertia was the same as decem mille sestertiorum, ten thousand coins called sestertii.

If the word Sestertium was used with the adverbs decies, vicies, centies, millies, &c., a hundred thousand was understood. Thus decies sestertium was the same in meaning as decies, centies, millies sestertiorum, i. e. ten times a hundred thousand sestertii or a million sestertii.

Sestertium is probably an adjective referring to thousand understood and signifies a sestertian thousand, so sestertia would be the adjective to millia i. e. sestertian thousands, but with the adverbs, sestertium would be a contraction of sestertiorum.

Thus when Claudius was made emperor and gave each soldie sestertia quindena, it means 15000 sestertia for each man.

Besides the ordinary silver coins the Denarii, Quinarii and Sestertii, the Roman mint issued some other silver coins having no relation to the usual currency. They were called Victoriati and differed from the ordinary money in bearing no mark of value. On the obv. there is always a head of Jupiter, and on the Rev. a figure of Victory crowning a trophy, hence their name.

The first issue of the Victoriati took place during the first period, i. e. soon after the emission of the denarii, while they still weighed 4 gr. 55; certainly, according to Mommsen, before 217 B.C. Baron d'Ailly and Mr H. A. Grueber think the first issue took place in 228 B.C. Pliny records the Roman tradition, that the design came from Illyria on silver coins much used in commerce. The Illyrian drachma weighed exactly what the original Victoriati did. When the Romans conquered the shores of the Adriatic and had imposed tribute on Dyrrachium, Corcyra and Apollonia, these drachmae were poured into the Roman markets. As the Illyrian coins weighed exactly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the denarius, the Romans adopted them because they were found to be the most useful coinage for exchange all round the Mediterranean among all nations, especially as they had some agreement with the Phoenician drachma. It was always used more abroad than at home by the Romans. In Rome, the Quinarius was the usual coin. Most of the Victoriati were struck in the Mints of Luceria, Croton, Vibo, Canusium and Corcyra.

These coins are found of three values:

The Double Victoriatus weighing 6 gr. 82;

The Victoriatus weighing 3 gr. 41;

The Demi-Victoriatus weighing only 1 gr. 705.

Often the Victoriatus bears the letter V, the first letter of its name. It weighed 3 quarters of a denarius, its weight being one seventy-second part of a pound of silver. The Demi-Victoriatus is rarer; sometimes it is found to bear the letters IS meaning one sestertia and a half (semis). Cf. as an example one struck by Claudius Unimanus 89 B.C. figured in Babelon. Only one example of a Double Victoriatus has been found; it is in the collection of Baron d'Ailly.

The first change which took place in the coinage of this first period 268 to 217 B.C. was the introduction into the type of the moneyers' symbols.

From 268 to about 255 there were no marks, except those of value, the X, or the V, or the IIS on the coins, but about 254, the symbols were added. They were generally religious symbols, such as the Dolphin of Venus, the crescent, or dog of Diana, the griffin of Apollo, the owl of Pallas, the thunderbolt of Jupiter, the cap of Vulcan, the trident of Neptune, the caduceus of Mercury or the club of Hercules. Maritime cities used emblems connected with the sea, such as an anchor, a rudder, or a shrimp. One Roman symbol was a sow. Other symbols appear to have been emblems of office, as a sword, a trumpet, a helmet, an axe, the cap of a flamen. One common symbol is a figure of Victory flying with a wreath. Some seem to have had reference to work, as a spade, a hammer, a wheel, an ear of corn. We also meet with a star and a pentagon.

Towards the end of the first Period, the moneyers placed letters on the coins. These make a third class of the Coins of this first Period.

On the coins of the chief families of the period, we find the following letters:

Æmilii. C. L. MAM. M'. M. Q. TI.

Claudii. AP. C. D. P. TI. LQ.

Cornelii. A. CN. L. M. P. SER. TI.

Fabii. C. K. M. N. Q.

Furii. Agrippa. C. L. M. P. SEX. SP.

Julii. C. L. SEX. Vopiscus.

Manlii. A. CN. M. L. P. T.

These letters are understood as follows:

A Aulus, AP Appius, C Caius, CN Cnaeus, D Decimus, K Kaeso, L Lucius, M' or M Manlius, M Marcus, MAM Mamercus, N Numerius, P Publius, Q Quintus, SER Servius, SX or SEX Sextus, SP Spurius, TI Tiberius, T Titus

These are all the praenomina found on coins of the Republic; they are 18 in number.

The cognomen was the family name.

The agnomen was the distinctive personal name, as for instance *Africanus*.

On coins of the Allia (or Aelia) 224 B.C. **IN**, of the Aurelia gens 244 B.C. **A** or **AR**, of the Autronia gens 234 B.C. **AR B**. — **C**. Canusium. — **GR**, perhaps Graccus (?) of the Sempronia gens.

**H** may mean Hatria or Herdonia.

**LP** may mean Lucius Plautius Hypsacus of the Plautia gens.

**M**. — **AA** may mean Maximus of the Fabia gens. **AA** is the monogram for Matiena, 134 B.C., **ME** for Metellus of the Caecilian gens. **MP** — **M** — **VP** for Purpureo, 214 B.C. of the Furia gens, **RA** for Roma; these are all of the early part of this period. **AP** for Tampilus of the Baebia gens, 217 B.C.

On the top of the letter **T** in the monogram **TOD**, sometimes we find a little bird figured, it is to signify the name *Todillus*, *todi*, a rare word for a small bird, used by Plautus, "cum todillis cruscilis."

#### SECOND PERIOD. B.C. 217-155.

The Denarii of the period to which we shall now turn our attention are generally classified as family coins, and some naturally imagine that they were issued by private families and were independent of the ordinary state coinage, but this was not the case. The families which had the right to coin money were either consuls or officers of the Republic, such as Quaestors, or Ediles, or generals coining money with which to pay their troops.

They form a glorious treasury from which the student of History or Art may glean invaluable treasures, many of which cost but little money. There are about a hundred and eighty different families represented by the denarii. The most accessible list of their names is that in Mr Madden's Handbook to Roman Coins; but they are there as usual in alphabetical order and no dates are given. For the sake of those who wish to study their Roman History with their coins and who wish to be able to tell the date of a coin approximately by its appearance a list will be here given in chronological order of the moneyers of Rome, from the year 217 B.C., when the family series may be said to commence.

Even a brief examination of a collection of only the cheap and easily obtainable family denarii will prove to be an unexpected revelation to those who have never seen these coins. With such a collection before us the legends of ancient Rome, nay even the "Lays of ancient Rome" derive a new charm, for we have before our eyes the original work of the men who formed and believed in the stories, the work in some cases of the descendants of the heroes themselves. Here on these coins we see the shepherd Faustulus gazing at the infant founders of Rome, the heads of Numa Pompilius, of Ancus Martius, of the Sybil, of Marcellus, the Scipios, Julius Caesar, Marc Antony and Pompey. On one, Jugurtha is seen brought before his conqueror Sulla. On another of our coins we see the head of Hirtius, author of the eighth book of Caesar's 'Gallic War'.

The charm of Homer's mighty verse upon the minds of these rude warriors is seen in the references to Ulysses on a coin of the Mamilia family, on which Ulysses appears with his faithful hound Argos.

The heads of their Gods and Goddesses on these family coins are larger and finer than on the Imperial series, because the Deities have the whole of the obv. devoted to them in these early coins, whereas the Emperor's head in the later series fills that space. There was probably more faith in the gods in the early days of the Republic than in the Imperial period, and something of the influence of the strong, simple, stern lives of those far off Roman days is to be seen in the character of their coinage.

After the disastrous defeats at Trebia and Lake Trasimene, when Hannibal threatened Rome, the Senate passed the Lex Flaminia, which instituted the uncial as and reduced the denarius from one seventy-second part of a pound to one eighty-fourth, so that it weighed only 3 gr. 90, and this weight and size continued until the days of the Emperor Nero.

Babelon thinks the change of type from the Dioscuri to the Biga of Diana or of Victory may have been to mark the change of coinage, but may there not have been a political reason for the type thus chosen? In the year 217 B.C., the Plebeian Consul was that

C. Flaminius who made the great Flaminian way through the Sabine country to Ariminum and who built the Circus Flaminius.

He was the earnest advocate of the rights of the people and had passed an agrarian law in spite of the opposition of the Patricians. He was slain in the terrible slaughter on the banks of Lake Trasimene in the war with Hannibal. Now may we not fairly conjecture that as Diana was the Goddess especially worshipped by the Plebeian party, and also by the Latins and Sabines, who were benefitted by the Flaminian way, this new type of Diana in the biga would be a very likely design to be put forward by such a man as Flaminius, Consul for the Plebeian party. During the war with Hannibal, the issue of denarii appears to have been exclusively from Rome.

Bahrfeldt in the "Zeitschrift für Numismatik", 1878, has written on the classification of these early denarii.

Towards the end of this period, B.C. 217-154, a new and important modification of the type begins to appear. A part of a name, generally the cognomen is inscribed behind the head of Roma and the mark of value, the **X** is placed in front of the face of the Goddess.

After the year 217, when the denarius was reduced in weight, the Victoriatus was also reduced in proportion to 2 gr. 92. It still remained three quarters of the denarius until the year 104 B.C.

From 204 to 196 B.C. we find on the reverses of the denarii the figure of Victory driving the biga, with the horses galloping to the right. Here again we can easily see the fitness of the design to the events of the period. The joy of the Romans was great at Hannibal leaving their shores, the victories of Scipio Africanus, who sailed as proconsul from Sicily to Africa in 204 B.C. and began the series of small victories which ended 201 B.C. in the submission of Carthage, and Scipio's triumph at Rome in that year, were all events justifying the use of this symbol on their coinage.

#### MODERN MEDALLIC ART

Some articles in English Newspapers have recently appeared representing the medallist art as almost obsolete. Nothing can be more mistaken, and the enclosed French newspaper cutting shows this admirably, as well as indicating the true position and importance of medallist art. The number of good medallists in France proves how highly the art is there esteemed; two of them hold the honoured position of *Membre de l'Académie*. In Austria and Germany fine medals are no less valued, and the works of A. Scharff of Vienna are known throughout both countries. Some of them even relate to England, for besides the Guildhall Jubilee medal, Scharff has executed the beautiful medal on the marriage in 1893 of the Princess Marie of Edinburgh to the Crown-Prince of Roumania, and likewise a medal in 1885 of Mr J. West Wilson, one of the founders of the Museum of Gothenburg, who was an Englishman by birth. How much medals by first-rate modern artists are prized, collectors who have tried to obtain specimens, have often learned to their cost. In other countries likewise some beautiful medals have recently been produced; for instance in Italy, the "Milan" Columbus medal by Messrs L. Pogliaghi and A. Cappuccino in 1892. Altogether, I believe that medallist art has seldom been in a more flourishing condition than it is at present. Medallists have lately received but little encouragement in England, and if the art is here below the standard, this is probably chiefly due to the fault of the public taste and to the want of encouragement shown by those in authority.

F. P.

La gravure en médailles touche de près à la statuaire; elle en exige tout le savoir et même quelque chose de plus; elle en est une bifurcation et commande des aptitudes particulières. Nous lui devons les effigies de nos monnaies, les compositions allégoriques de nos médailles commémoratives. Nous lui devons enfin ces médaillons que l'antiquité n'a pas connus et qui ont en France établi solidement la gloire d'un de ses plus grands sculpteurs, David d'Angers. Pour conserver la tradition de cette branche importante de l'art français, nous entretenons à Rome un élève qui alterne avec le Grand-Prix de gravure sur pierre fine, autre bifurcation où travaillent dans la retraite et sans bruit les lauréats qui ont quitté la villa Médicis.

La plupart des Maîtres de la gravure en médailles sont accablés

de travaux et ne songent guère à en augmenter le nombre en poursuivant la renommée dans les expositions. Ils ont tort. Ils se doivent à un art peu connu et qu'ils perfectionnent tous les jours. Rien ne serait plus utile que de voir réunies les œuvres ingénieuses et souvent exquises d'artistes tels que MM. Roty, Ponscarne, Bottée, Soldi. Seul M. Chaplain, membre de l'Académie des beaux-arts depuis 1881, rompu comme pas un au métier, s'est dévoué, cette année, et son exposition mérite une attention particulière des hommes de goût. Ses plaquettes et ses médaillons ont une acuité de relief qui étonne et qui est presque portée à l'exagération. Il en résulte une expression que le haut relief semble seul capable de produire. Tel regard d'un portrait plus petit qu'une main d'enfant, prend une énergie qui n'est pas sans âpreté. On y voudrait plus de moelleux et, dans une tête de femme, plus de douceur. La perfection du détail y est pour quelque chose. Rien n'est négligé, tout est poussé à la dernière limite, comme dans une effigie de monnaie, faite pour braver la contrefaçon. Il faut citer comme des chefs-d'œuvre du genre : l'effigie de M. Hermite, membre de l'Académie des sciences, celles de MM. Casimir-Périer, Bertrand, de Franqueville, Gréard, du peintre Elie Delaunay. Nous ferions nos réserves sur le médaillon de Jules Ferry.

A côté des médailles de M. Chaplain, un élève de l'Ecole, M. Vernon, montre une caractéristique très différente. Ses reliefs n'ont guère moins de valeur et ils ont plus de douceur dans l'expression. L'un de ses médaillons, celui qui représente de profil la mère de l'auteur, M<sup>me</sup> de Vernon, est une œuvre caressée avec tendresse, d'un burin sûr, fidèle, mais à la fois ému. Un petit médaillon, profil de jeune fille, couronnée coquettement d'un léger bouquet de fleurs, inspirerait à toutes les mères le désir de posséder d'une fille chérie une effigie pareille. Parmi les médailles exécutées par M. Vernon, celle de l'Union des yachts français nous paraît la mieux réussie et, — sur la face, — la plus originale. Enfin M. Vernon a exposé un triptyque décoratif en bas-relief à peine sorti du fond. Il représente les trois âges : l'enfance; la jeunesse, traduite en un couple amoureux, et enfin la vieillesse. Avec le médaillon doré de « Suzanne », il peut être mis au rang de la grande sculpture, quoiqu'il n'ait pas vingt-cinq centimètres de hauteur.

Nous devons citer encore M. Vaudet, dont la « plaquette » en étain de « l'impératrice douairière de Russie » est un ouvrage de très ferme accent; M. Rasumny, dont les médailles religieuses tiennent une place considérable dans le commerce spécial de ces objets; les médaillons et médailles de M. Alphée Dubois — disciple des anciennes écoles de Barre et de Duret, — récemment enlevé à l'art; la médaille de la Société protectrice des animaux conquise au concours par M. Doublemard; les médailles officielles de M. Borrel, celle que M. M. Bourgeois a consacrée, à la demande du Parlement, à l'élection de M. Casimir-Périer; celles de M. Frank Bowcher, un médailliste anglais, à qui nous devons bon accueil.

Il est utile d'en avertir le lecteur : les graveurs en médailles et sur pierres fines, fournissent à l'industrie française le plus nombreux contingent de ses modèles et même de ses exécutants. C'est en eux que reposent et le présent et l'avenir de ce que l'on est convenu d'appeler « l'art industriel ». Nous ne cesserons jamais de le dire, il n'y a pas, il ne peut y avoir un « art industriel » en dehors de l'art proprement dit. L'enseignement de l'art, c'est l'Ecole des beaux-arts qui le donne. C'est en elle qu'il doit se résumer, et c'est elle qu'il faut avant tout maintenir aux plus hauts sommets possibles. Ceux qui en suivent le cours ne prennent pas tous le même chemin. Les uns deviennent de grands artistes, comme dans l'espèce MM. Roty, Chaplain, Borrel, et à leur suite des élèves bien doués, comme M. Vernon; les autres se lancent dans l'industrie et y réussissent, comme feu Crozatier et comme le font encore les sculpteurs qui vendent leurs modèles aux fabricants de bronze et d'orfèvrerie. Il est inutile de fonder des écoles spéciales « d'art industriel », à moins que ce ne soit pour corrompre le goût, sous prétexte de le répandre.

#### HAZLITT'S COINS OF EUROPE

The following numismatic collectanea may be serviceable and interesting to many of the purchasers of the work above-named. The writer has transcribed them for the most part from his own copy, and has arranged them in the order in which they occur in his book. The mere publication, assisted by his habit of registering every fact illustrative of the subject, brought under his notice, has

naturally favoured the fairly rapid growth of a body of Additions and Corrections to his pages, even if the peculiar magnitude and width of the enquiry had not rendered it almost impossible in a first attempt to approach completeness. The form, in which the new matter is given, may be convenient for the purpose of insertion in their proper places of the memoranda and other items; and it is proposed that it shall appear from month to month, till it is exhausted. It is due to Messrs Spink & Son to acknowledge their unremitting goodness in facilitating the examination of all rare coins in their hands from time to time, independently of the question of purchase.

During the past two or three years no coin, or collection of coins, and no numismatic work, has been suffered to go unexamined, when it was practicable to obtain access to it or them; and the natural result has been the accumulation of a body of material, of which the extent, when it became a question of arrangement and editorship, was a source of surprise, perhaps not unmingled with pleasure. For it has been found possible to correct very numerous errors perpetrated in 1893 and to arrive much nearer to completeness in the view of the origin, succession, volume, and terminology of the truly vast inheritance, which has descended to us in this direction! I have presumed to conclude that on some grounds the Foreign coins are entitled to at least equal consideration and space with the Greek, Roman and British series, inasmuch as they are far less familiar to English and American collectors or students, and in our own books of reference were very cursorily treated till the writer published his volume a few years since, while their value and interest, politically, artistically, socially, and personally yield to no remains of the kind in our hands.

The minutiae, into which I have entered in respect to some of the Continental coinage, arise also partly from the feeling that this class of currency will have its day, as the Greek and Roman, and English, have had or are having, theirs.

The obscurity and rarity of a large proportion of the ancient or old-fashioned currencies of Europe have tempted the writer to place on record every item of information, which he has been enabled by personal enquiry and from ocular testimony to collect on this subject, since he put forth his volume. Political events have so thoroughly subverted the numismatic systems, which prevailed abroad even at the end of last century, that the examples, which fall under our notice, are apt to strike us as scarcely less archaic in many cases than the coins of the ancients. The treatment, the legends, the denominations, seen equally foreign to the types by which we are at present surrounded. Yet in this very strangeness of costume lies much of the interest and curiosity, with which we view these remains; and it cannot prove otherwise than useful to preserve as complete memorials as possible of these faithful aids to history, while they are passing before us, and before some of them slowly and silently disappear.

*Abbeville.* The deniers with the legend *Abuasvca* belong here. One of Gui I (1053-1100) has this degenerate reading and *Wido Comes*.

*Abyssinia.* A silver coinage of Menelik III of European module, with the King's portrait and vernacular legends, has just been issued. The coinage is intended to supersede the Maria Theresa talari and the Italian money. See Spink & Son's *Num. Circular*, June, 1895, for an exact description of the new series.

*Aes.* While all transactions and payments, including legal fines, were reckoned by weight, not by tale, the ancient commercial unit of the Roman monetary system was the aes, See Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 14, and Humphreys, Ch. XXI. The original weight, 12 ounces, conferred on it the name of As libralis. Although there is some evidence that this medium of exchange dates back to regal times or about the 7<sup>th</sup> cent. B.C., there are no extant specimens of such an era; and the probability is that its multiples of four, five, and ten were not introduced till a later period, when population and trade had increased, although they appear to have existed prior to the first reduction of standard, since one, presumed to be a quincussis or 5 as-piece in the Pembroke collection weighed nearly five pounds, the weight having evidently varied in different centres of production, like the more modern metallic currency; and we are at liberty to presume that such weights as 4 lbs, 9 oz. and a fraction, 9 oz. and a half, 7 oz. and a half, are local peculiarities rather than constitutional changes. Under the empire the aes, as has been elsewhere indicated, remained in a varied form the unit of the Roman national coinage.

There can be no longer any question that the area and period, over which the Roman *As* extended, were far greater than the earlier numismatists, and even specialists on that particular topic, supposed; the principle on which the original type was founded is traceable to Sicily, as that island gradually fell under Roman influence; and in considering this point we do well to recollect that a very prolonged interval occurred in European history, during which our knowledge of numismatic transactions is extremely limited, and such as it is, is largely indebted to internal or superficial evidence. Comp. Bunbury Cat. 1895, Nos 1-45.

*Aix-la-Chapelle* or *Aachen*, the place of origin of the *groschen von junchheit*, a series of the St Charlemagne type ranging in date from 1374 to 1421; the pieces subsequently bear the crowned Madonna with the radiated Jesus. A groschen of this class reads on rev.

*Urbs : Aquensis : Regni : Sedes.* Azusively to the city having been the chief residence of Charlemagne, as well as his burial place.

*Albertin*, a silver coin of the Austrian Netherlands = 2½ gulden or 50 patards. There is the double, of which we have seen examples dated 1600 and 1601.

*Albertusthaler*, a coin of Denmark, 18th cent., struck for the Danish trade with the East Indies.

*Albus*, a billon or plated coin current in Germany and the Netherlands (Zutphen, etc.) from the 14th cent., and perhaps originating at Trèves or Cologne. We have one of Hesse Darmstadt, 1694, with H. D. above the shield and without a legend. It is plated, but f. d. c.

*Alerion*, a peculiar characteristic of some of the earlier Lorraine money, being a sort of amorphous eagle or part-eagle surmounting a shield or other heraldic cognizance.

*Alexander*, the piece of 10 *leua* or *leva* in gold struck for Bulgaria under Prince Alexander.

*Amiens*, the source of deniers of the "Gratia Domini" type of Charles le Chauve, and one of the Anglo-Gallic mints; a *salut d'or* of Henri VI. of England was struck here. It was in later times a place of coinage of the Kings of France; a *demi-écu carambole* of Louis XIV, 1696, and the *écu aux huit L.* of Louis XV, 1725, belong to this place.

*Amoenberg*, Hesse, one of the places where the wheel was a standard symbol on coins; the same was the case at Munster. This might be significant of Time or of the legend of St Catherine.

*Amsterdam*. In the struggle against France in 1672-3 money in all metals was struck, the rarest and most remarkable perhaps being the 5-ducat piece in gold, 1673, with *D : Gedachtenis V. D : Munten v : Amsterdam* on the edge.

*Ancona*, This became a papal mint under Paolo II, 1464-71.

*Angevin*, the coinage of Anjou, which became, like those of Paris and Tours, a favourite type, and was copied in Lorraine, Flanders, and Holland.

*Anglo-Gallic Mints* not mentioned in Coins of Europe : — Amiens, Châlons-sur-Marne, Guessin (near Bayonne) Le Mans, Nevers, Saint-Lô, Tournay and Troyes.

*Angster*, a small coin in copper of the Swiss cantons of Lucerne and Schwyz, 19th cent., and also of one or two minor German localities. The name appears to be derived from *Angst*, perhaps the mint-master, and a very old Swiss patronymic.

*Anhalt*. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.* p. 315. The separation of 1603 did not preclude the issue of convention-money for the whole principality, which we have of 1616. There is a series of memorial thalers on the death of the princess Elizabeth of Anhalt-Zerbst, 1639 — the double-thaler, thaler and one-third thaler.

*Anholt*, Westphalia, since the 14th or early part of the 15th cent., the mint of the Seigneurs of Bronkhorst in Gronsfeld; there is money of Gisebert, 1408-32, struck here : the groot, double groot, ½ groot, denier or denarius, &c. A double groot reads : *Mon. De Ain Hoult* and a ½ groot *Moneta. Nova De. Aenol.* A denier noir or *zwart* of the same personage reads : *Moneta : Nova : De : An.* He married Anna van Wisch, who survived till 1473. Anholt was still a mint in 1618.

*Antwerp*, a common mint of the city itself for low values, of the Dukes of Burgundy, of the Spaniards, and of the Austrians. At a later period, Brussels was more generally employed. There is a remarkable gold florin belonging to this mint with the names of Maximilian I. and Philip le Beau, 1489. Schulman, III, 183 (coin figured at p. 41). There was a double briquet of Mary of Burgundy struck here in 1477. Ibid. I, 511. Several varieties and counter-marked examples of the *écu robustus* appeared here. In 1593. Mondragon, commandant of the Burg or fortress, issued as money of necessity a copper 5-patard piece with *M. P. Co. A. L. Sold. D. La. Cill. Danv. A. 5 Pat. Piece.* The coinage of Antwerp is usually marked with a hand, but occasionally with a tower or turret. Comp. *Netherlands.*

*Appenzell*, capital of the Swiss canton of the same name, and the place of origin of the pieces struck for this member of the Confederation, when the independent cantonal system prevailed. The money partakes of the usual character of the Swiss currency, and includes some very handsome pieces.

*Aquila*. Other readings are *Aquilana Libertas* and *Aquilana Civitas.*

*Arles*, supposed with Trèves and Lyons, to have been one of the Gaulish mints. The Merovingian silver saiga was struck here in the 8th cent. by a seigneur named Antenor; one before us has on obv. *Ant.* in a monogram and on rev. *AR.* It was also a mint of Louis I. and II., whose money is not easily distinguishable, Louis IV., Carloman, etc. The coinage of the Archbishops was transferred in the 13th cent. to Beaucaire. There is a rare silver obole of Louis II. or III. with *Arela Civis.* and *Ludovicus* in a monogram on obv. and *Ludovicus* and a crest on rev.

*Arnhem*, Gueldres, a mint of the Dukes of Gueldres. An *Arnhemse Rynsgulden* of Willem I. 1377-93, is marked by Schulman, IX, 7, at 6.50. As the Brederode family, Barons of Bronkhorst in Gronsfeld, &c. had a mansion-house in the town from an early period, it is possible that some of their money was struck here, as well as at Vianen and elsewhere. *Arnem, A-R-E-N,* &c.

*Arolsen*, the chief town in Waldeck-Pyrmont, and probably the mint. This principality formerly included Swalenburg and Sternburg, both lost in the 14th cent.

*Arragon*. The almost complete subjugation of the Spanish Moors as a dominant race, and the zeal displayed by Ferdinand I. for the new faith, account perhaps for a rare and curious gold coin before us, bearing on obv. the portrait of the King crowned to l. dividing *C. A.* with the legend : *Ferdinandus : R : Dei Gracia : Aragon : Ld.* and on rev. the arms of Arragon crowned, dividing *L.S.* and the reading : *Triumfator : Et : Catholicus : Cristianis.* (Cross). Comp. *Spain.*

*Artésienne (Monnaie)*, the money of the feudal territory and government of Artois, especially the *maille*, which, like that of Paris, Tours, Anjou, &c. was copied beyond the French frontier. See Hazlitt, *C. of E.* p. 183.

*Artois*. The gold money of Philip II. of Spain as Count of Artois is equally difficult to find with the copper.

*Arx Fogarach*, a mint of some of the later independent waiwodes of Transsylvania or Siebenbürgen. The famous 100-ducat piece of Michael Apafy, 1677, was struck here, as well as other coins and money of necessity.

*Ascoli*, also the place of origin of a *madonnina* of Pius VI., 1797.

*Atia*, a copper coin of Portugal, struck at Diu, in Hindostan, an island ceded to Portugal in 1717.

*Atri*. A *bolognino* of Giosia Acquaviva (1459-62) reads *Iosias D. Aqua* and in field *VIVA*; on *Rl.* *Dux Adriæ* and in field *A* between four points.

*Auch*, Gers, a Merovingian mint. *Auscus Fit.* Also an Anglo-Gallic one.

*Audenarde*, the source of the money of necessity issued during the siege by the Spaniards in 1582-3 : 10, 20, and 40 stuivers on a uniface square flan with a lion rampant enclosed in a shield within an inner circle, surrounded by the legend : *Spes Nostra Deus.* 1582, the whole in a beaded circle, and surmounted by an incuse stamp bearing *A* crowned.

*Augsburg*. We have a silver denier in mint state of the emperor Henry II. (1002-24) with a crowned bust on obv. and *Hinric. Rex.* and on rev. *Augsta. Civ.*

*Aurich*, Hanover, source of a marien-groschen of Frederic II. 1755, m.m. *D.* and of a 3-pfenning scheide-münze, 1763, of the same, with the same m.m. and *F. R.* in a monogram crowned. Comp. *Hanover.*

*Ausbeutethaler*, the silver mining thaler of various German states, 16th-17th cent.

*Austria*. There are 2 and 4-ducat pieces of Rodolph II. with the jugate busts of Maximilian I., Charles V., and Ferdinand, reading *Maxi. I. Caro. V. Et. Ferd. D. G. Rom. Caes. Reg. Hisp.* and on rev. adding *Hung. Bo. Dal. Cro. Etc. Archid. Aust. Du. Burg.* with a shield and the double-headed eagle. A second noteworthy piece in gold is that struck during the minority of Ferdinand and Charles, with the jugate busts of his mother Claudia de' Medici and himself to l. with the reading, *Claudia Mater. Et. Ferdinand. Carol. Filius. Archiduc. Aust.,* and on the *Rl.* *Duces. Burgundiae. Comites. Tyrolis.* Weight : 18 grains.

Of the *thalers* and *double-thalers* of Ferdinand I. there have been finds; there are also *triple thalers*, all being of the thick fabric, like those of Sigismund of the Tyrol, 1484. Ferdinand and his successors in Austria also struck gold of high values; and of this prince himself



we have 10-ducats pieces with a bare-headed bust to l. A specimen before us is dated 1551. The money of Maria Theresa acquires a peculiar interest from her powerful personality, as well as from her sex, and presents itself rather sparingly in unexceptionable state, especially for the earlier years and in the currencies outside the German Imperial series. The gold is rare. The modern Austrian gold money includes pieces of 8 and 4 florins.

*Autonomous*, the possession of the right to coin money without external authority, but pursuant to an original grant from the emperor or other superior jurisdiction. Savoy renounced the claim in the 14<sup>th</sup> cent. (Hazlitt, *C. of E.* p. 433). The principle does not seem to have existed in England.

*Autun*. There is a denier of Pepin le Bref with *Atthano* in three lines, which may have proceeded from this place.

*Auxonne*, diocese of Besançon, a place acquired in exchange by Hugues de Châlons, Duke of Burgundy, son of Etienne, Count of Burgundy and Beatrice, only daughter of Guillaume de Châlons, and where Hugues in 1237 struck certain deniers with *Vgo Burgund Dux* on obv. and on R. *Avsoniensis*.

(To be continued.)

W. C. H.

## REVIEWS

**Catalogue of the Coins of the Achaean League** illustrated by thirteen Plates containing 311 coins compiled by Major-General M. G. Clerk, London, Bernard Quaritch, 1895.

This excellent and most complete work reflects the greatest credit upon the author, Major-General Clerk, who for many years has devoted his attention to the subject. Dr Weil's publication in the "Zeitschrift für Numismatik," at Berlin, in 1882, of a catalogue of the coins of the Achaean League known to him, leaving out a number of pieces which were in his own collection, gave him the opportunity to publish in his turn a list of the interesting issues of the various mints of Aegira, Aegium, Ceryneia, Dyme, Patrae, Pellene, Sicyon, Corinth, Megara, Argos, Epidaurus, Hermione, Caphyae, Cleitor, Lusi, Mantinea, Megalopolis, Palantium, Pheneus, Tegea, Elis, Messine, Lacedaemon, &c. which struck coins conjointly under the Achaean League.

The book contains descriptions of no less than 443 coins, of which 312 are illustrated. Several lists at the end, of the Towns of the League, of the Symbols found on the coins and of the Names of Magistrates, add to the merit and usefulness of the work.

The Catalogue is as complete as it was possible to make it; specimens in the various national collections of Europe and in the most important private cabinets have been included, and we do not doubt that the book will be of great service to many collectors and a work of constant reference to all those interested in the subject, which we are afraid has been too much neglected for the more artistic and interesting series of Greek numismatics.

**Estudios numismaticos. Aclamaciones de los Monarcas católicos en el Nuevo Mundo**, por Alejandro Rosa. Con un preliminar Histórico por el Dr Angel Justiniano Carranza. Buenos Ayres, 1895. Imp. 4º 430 pages.

Mr Alejandro Rosa, whose two previous works, "Colección de Leyes, Decretos y otros Documentos sobre Condecoraciones militares, Medallas conmemorativas, Moneda metálica, etc., de algunos países de América del Sud," Buenos Ayres, 1891, and "Monetario Americano," Buenos Ayres, 1892, have been so favourably received by the numismatic world, has just sent us another volume, beautifully illustrated, on the Proclamation Coins and Medals struck by North and South American States in honour of the accession to the throne of the Kings of Spain, from Ferdinand VI (1746-1759) to Alfonso XII (1874-1885).

The work presents itself remarkably well, and is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful in the Numismatic range. Mr Rosa has not shrunk from any expense, as regards typographical execution, and has made the book as attractive as possible, not only to collectors of the series he describes, but also to historians and antiquarians interested in South American archeology and we unite with them in a tribute of indebtedness and praise for our colleague's unwearied efforts to further science. Every coin and medal mentioned in the work is illustrated; and numerous full page engravings are given of South American State Officials, Ecclesiastical Celebrities, Buildings where the Proclamations took place, Charts, Seals, &c.

We shall later on give some extracts or translations from the volume before us, on unique or extremely rare pieces that are there described, and we earnestly recommend the book to those of our readers who are interested in this branch of Numismatic science.

## NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, etc.

**Numismatischer Verkehr**, Juli 1895. C. & G. Thieme, Leipzig. pp. 49-72. 3350 n<sup>o</sup>.

**Prijlist der verzameling europeesche Munten J. F. G. Meijer**, G. Theod. Bom & Zoon.

**Numismatisch-Sphragistischer Anzeiger**, No 6.

H. Buchenau, *Zwei Münzen der Grafen von Limburg in Westfalen*. — A. Düning, *Eine Magdeburger Münzordnung vom Jahre 1494*. — Dr J. Menadier, *Herr Professor Dr P. J. Meier*. — *Nekrologe*. — *Anzeigen*.

**Berliner Münzblätter**, A. Weyl. Mai 1895.

Dr J. Menadier, *Ein Heidelberger Tournosgroshen des Kurfürsten Ruprecht I.*,

*Pfalzgrafen bei Rhein und Herzogs von Bayern, 1329 (1333)-1390*. — H. Buchenau, *Der Marburger Goldgilden- und Turnosensfund*. — Dr J. Menadier, *Drei dortmunder kupferne Marken des fünfzehnten Jahrhunderts*. — *Ostasiatische Porzellanmünzen*.

**XI. Special-Verzeichniss**, Juli 1895. Ad. Weyl. Nord-Ostsee-Kanal-Medaillen.

**Annuaire de Numismatique**, Mai-Juin 1895.

Paul Bordeaux, *Le sceau de la Corporation des Monnayeurs de Figeac; le sceau du collège des Monnayeurs d'Angers; un Cachet de Monnayeurs de Paris*. — E. Revillout, *Seconde lettre à M. Lenormant sur les Monnaies égyptiennes*. — R. de Ponton d'Amécourt, *Description générale des Monnaies au type chinonais*. — J. Florange, *Jeton de Ch. de Stainville, seigneur de Pouilly*. — Roger Vallentin, *La Monnaie d'Embrum (1406-1417)*.

**Revue Numismatique**, 2<sup>e</sup> livraison 1895.

Robert Mowat, *Les noms de l'empereur Carausius*. — Robert Mowat, *Les ateliers monétaires impériaux en Gaule, principalement de Postume à Tétricus*. — Maurice Lecomte, *Ateliers monétaires mérovingiens, identifications et observations*. — Paul Bordeaux, *Monnaies royales françaises inédites ou peu connues*. — J. Adrien Blanchet, *Monnaies grecques*. — H. de la Tour, *Jeton de Candida (suite)*. — *Chronique*. — *Nécrologie*: Eugène Plon, Dr Farge. — *Bulletin bibliographique*.

**La Circulaire Numismatique universelle**, Juillet 1895.

Plaque de képi d'officier d'artillerie de la République de Genève. — *Catalogue de Monnaies et Médailles*.

**Numismatische Correspondenz**, August bis October 1895.

I. *Numismatische Mittheilungen*. II. *An- und Verkauf von Münzen und Numismatischen Büchern*.

**The Numismatist**, July 1895.

Geo. F. Heath, *The Coins of Republican Rome*. — Henry Kingman, *A Bibliography of Chinese coins*. — *Money-making at the Tower*. — Joseph Hooper, *Coins of Canada. Their Classification*. — Augustus George Heaton. — Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, *The Tonsorial Art among the Ancients*. — *The Maundy Alms*. — Joseph Hooper, *Hooper's Restrikes*. — *American Numismatic Association. Secretary's Report*. — *With the Editor*.

## OBITUARY

COUNT MAURIN DE NAHUY

We learn with deep regret the death of our eminent collaborateur, Count Maurin de Nahuy, — formerly Secretary General of the International Commission for Monetary Union, Honorary Member and Delegate-general of the Italian heraldic Institute, Honorary Member of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, of the Archaeological Academy of Belgium, of the Grand Ducal Institute of Luxemburg, &c. — which took place at Brussels, on the 17<sup>th</sup> July last. Our readers will remember his interesting articles in the "Numismatic Circular" on the *International Monetary Conference held at Bruges in the year 1649*, and that *On the existing condition of Numismatic Science in various Countries of the world*.

He had been ailing for some time, and death surprised the indefatigable worker whilst engaged in writing a "*Numismatic History of the Kingdom of Westphalia*," at the age of 63.

Besides numerous articles in various Reviews and especially in the "Revue belge de Numismatique," his best known works are: "*Histoire numismatique du royaume de Hollande, sous le règne de S. M. Louis-Napoléon, roi de Hollande, ou récit détaillé des événements historiques de cette époque dont le souvenir est rappelé par des médailles, monnaies, décorations, etc.*" Amsterdam, 1858; "*Histoire numismatique de la Hollande pendant la réunion de l'empire français, ou récit détaillé des événements historiques de cette époque, dont le souvenir est rappelé par des médailles, monnaies, décorations, etc., avec documents et planches...*" précédé d'un supplément à l'histoire numismatique du royaume de Hollande, sous le règne de S. M. Louis-Napoléon, Utrecht, 1863, 224 pages, 4<sup>o</sup>, xvi plates; "*Médailles et jetons inédits relatifs à l'histoire des dix-sept anciennes provinces des Pays-Bas*"; "*Numismatique des Indes néerlandaises*"; "*La Question de l'uniformité internationale des monnaies considérées au point de vue historique*," and others.

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HERMANN GROTE

Hermann Grote, geboren am 28. December 1802 zu Hannover, widmete sich anfänglich dem Studium der Rechte, wendete sich aber schon im Jahre 1834 der Numismatik, Genealogie und Heraldik zu. Seine erste That auf dem Gebiete der Münzkunde war die Herausgabe der Blätter für Münzkunde (seit 1834). Im Jahre 1837 wurde er zum Conservator des königl. hannoverschen Münzcabinetes ernannt. In dieser Stellung verblieb er bis 1851, wo er sich ins Privatleben zurückzog, um nunmehr ausschliesslich seinen wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten zu leben. Wir sehen ab von seinen genealogisch-heraldischen Publicationen, unter denen das „Geschlechts-

und Wappenbuch des Königreichs Hannover und des Herzogthums Braunschweig“ (1852), einen hervorragenden Platz einnimmt, seine Werke auf numismatischem Gebiete, namentlich die von ihm herausgegebenen Zeitschriften, an denen er sich selbst mit wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten auf das Hervorragendste betheiligte, sichern ihm dauernd einen Platz in der Geschichte dieser Wissenschaft. Wir erinnern nur an die von 1855 — 1877 in neun Bänden veröffentlichten „Münzstudien“ (Blätter für Münzkunde in neuer Folge), an „die Münster'schen Münzen des Mittelalters und das ältere Münz- und Geldwesen Westfalens“ (1856) die „Osnabrückische Geld- und Münzgeschichte“ (1864), die „Geldlehre“ (1865), den von ihm 1868 und 1869 herausgegebenen „Numismatischen Anzeiger“ und die „Blätter für Münzfreunde“, die er von 1875 — 1881 veröffentlichte. Noch im Jahre 1892 konnte die numismatische Gesellschaft dem Altmeister deutscher Münzforscher, „dem unermüdlich thätigen Förderer der numismatischen Wissenschaft, dem leuchtenden Vorbilde Nachstrebender, ihrem berühmten und hochgeehrten Ehrenmitgliede“ zu seinem neunzigsten Geburtstag die ergebensten und wärmsten Glückwünsche darbringen! Seine Vaterstadt Hannover hat ihn noch in Leben durch Benennung einer Strasse mit seinem Namen geehrt!

Renner.

(Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien.)

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#### WILHELM ALBRECHT FÜRST VON MONTENUOVO

Am 6. April d. J. starb in Wien Fürst Montenuovo, bekanntlich der älteste Sohn der Erzherzogin Maria Ludovica Herzogin von Parma, Piacenza und Guastalla und des Grafen Neipperg. Geboren zu Salagrande in der Provinz Parma am 9. August 1821. Derselbe war k. k. Kämmerer, geheimer Rath und General der Cavallerie, Ritter des Ordens vom goldenen Vliesse, des Militär-Maria-Theresien-Ordens, der Eisernen Krone II. Classe und verschiedener anderer höherer Orden, Inhaber des 10. Dragoner-Regiments, etc.

Er war in den österreichischen Militärdienst eingetreten im Jahre 1838/39 und hatte denselben verlassen im Jahre 1878. Im Feldzuge des Jahres 1848/49 als Oberst des Cresse-Chevauxlégers-Regimentes hatte er Gelegenheit, sich derart in Ungarn auszuzeichnen, dass er mit dem Theresien-Orden ausgezeichnet und zum Brigadier befördert wurde. Als solcher hatte er unter Anderem auch die durch den gewesenen ungarischen Finanzminister Duscheck nach der Uebergabe von Világos den kaiserlichen Militärbehörden überlieferten 5 Millionen Gulden in Tausender Kossuth-Noten zu übernehmen und zu vernichten. (Wien. Num. Zeitschrift VI.-VII. Band, S. 273.) Vermählt war Fürst Montenuovo mit Juliane Gräfin Batthyani, welche ihm im Jahre 1871 im Tode vorausging.

Der Fürst war einer der hervorragendsten Münzensammler in Oesterreich. Seine Sammlung, hauptsächlich aus Münzen und Medaillen Oesterreichs, Ungarns, Siebenbürgens und Italiens bestehend, hatte einen so bedeutenden Werth, dass dieselbe, als sich der Fürst von ihr trennen musste, obgleich sie um einen sehr bedeutenden Preis verkauft wurde, doch den glücklichen Ersterher derselben man kann wohl sagen, zum Millionär machte. Seit dem Jahre 1870 gehörte Fürst Montenuovo der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien als stiftendes Mitglied an.

(Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien.)

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#### STAMBULOFF

The murdered ex-Premier of Bulgaria, was a noted coin-collector and took a keen interest in numismatic science.

## CATALOGUE

OF

### COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR WEST END HOUSE, 17 & 18 Piccadilly, LONDON, W.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — E. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. — Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor.

— S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M. I. = *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzcabinet*. — S. R. = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet*. — Rm. = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = British Museum Catalogue.

#### GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1306.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ROMAN COLONIAL COPPER COINS & C.

##### ANTIOCH (Syria).

- 26323 *Nerva*. Æ. Obv. IMP. CAESAR NERVA AVG. III COS. Laur. head to r. R. S. C. within wreath of laurel. C. II, 159. V. F. » 2 6  
26324 *Gordianus III Pius*. Æ. Obv. IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG. Laur. bust to r. R. CAES. ANTIOCH. COL. S. R. Wolf under fig. tree, suckling twins. C. V, 524. V. F. » 12 6

##### APOLLONIA (Thrace).

- 26325 *Gallienus*. Æ. Obv. ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΡΟ. Α...ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Laur. bust to r. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΘΡΑΚΟΥ. River God reclining to l. RR. F. 1 » »

##### APHYTIS (Macedon).

- 26326 *Autonomous*. Æ. Obv. Head of Zeus to r. R. ΑΦΥΤΑΙ. Eagle to r. V. F. » 7 6

##### ATHENS (Attica).

- 26327 *Autonomous*. Æ. Obv. Helmeted bust of Pallas to r. R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Facing head of bull. F. » 3 6

##### BEROEA (Cyrrestica).

- 26328 *Trajan*. Æ. Obv. ΑΥΤΟΚ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ. ΑΡΙΣΤ. ΚΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. ΔΑΚ. ΠΑΡΘ. Laur. head of emperor to r. R. ΒΕΡΟΙΑΙΩΝ in three lines within wreath; letter A. M. V, 137, 24. V. F. » 3 6

##### BRUZUS (Phrygia).

- 26329 *Gordianus III Pius*. Æ. Obv. ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟ. Laur. and draped bust to r. R. ΒΡΟΥΖΗΝΩΝ. Diana Lucifera standing, holding a torch in each hand. M. IV, 247, 315. R. F. » 5 »

##### CAESAREA PANIAS (Syria).

- 26330 *Augustus*. Æ. Obv. CAESAR. Bare head of Emperor to r. R. AVGVSTVS within a laurel-wreath. C. I, 795. F. » 5 »

##### CORINTH (Achaia).

- 26331 *Caius & Lucius Caesars, with Augustus*. Æ. Obv. CAESAR CORINTH. Bare head of Augustus to r. R. C. SERVI- LIO. C. F. PRIMO. M. ANTONIO HIPPARCHO II. VIR. Bare heads of Caius and Lucius facing each other; between them C. L. C. I, 185. 3. F. » 4 »

##### CYRRHESTICA

- 26332 *Philippus-Senior*. Æ. Obv. ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠ- ΠΟΣ. ΚΕΒ. Laur. head of Emperor to r., wearing paludamentum. R. ΔΙΟΣ. ΚΑΤΕΒΑΤΟΥ. ΚΥΡΗΣΤΩΝ. Jupiter seated in hexastyle temple. M. V, 136, 20. V. F. » 6 »

##### DELPHI (Boeotia).

- 26333 *Faustina-Senior*. Æ. Obv. ...ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ. Head of Empress to r. R. ΠΥΘΙΑ within laurel-wreath. F. » 3 6

##### EPHESUS (Ionia).

- 26334 *Salonina*. Æ. Obv. ΚΑΛΩΝ. ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΗ. ΚΕΒΑ. Head of Empress on crescent, to r. R. ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ. ΝΕΟΚΟ- ΡΩΝ. Diana huntress to r.; at her feet, a dog. M. III, 125, 466. V. F. » 7 6

##### KIBYRA (Phrygia).

- 26335 *Diadumenianus*. Æ. Obv. Μ. ΟΠ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. ΔΙ Κ. Bare head of Diadumenianus, to r., wearing paludamentum. R. ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ. Fortune standing to l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. M. IV, 261, 392. F. » 5 »

##### MALLUS (Cilicia).

- 26336 *Hostilianus*. Æ. Obv. S. VALEN. OSTIL. MES. QVIN- TVM C. Radiate bust to r. R. ΜΑΛΛΟ ΚΟΛΟΝΙΑ. The City veiled and turreted seated to l. on rocks, between two vexilla, on one of which is inscribed an S and on the other a C; at her feet two River gods swimming. C. V, 233, 75. M. » 2 6

## MEDEON (Acarnaniae)?

- 26337 *Autonomous*. Æ<sup>1</sup>. Obv. Head of Goddess to l. **ME**. Tripod. V. F. » 3 »
- PELLA (Macedon).
- 26338 *Autonomous*. Æ<sup>1</sup>. Obv. Helmeted head of Athena to r. **PEΛΛHΣ** and monograms, within wreath of laurel. F. » 2 »
- PERGA (Pamphylia).
- 26339 *Gallienus*. Æ<sup>1</sup>. Obv. **ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΜΟ. ΑΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟ.** Laur. bust of Emperor to r., wearing paludamentum. **ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ.** Hope to l. F. » 7 6
- BOSPHORUS.
- 26340 *Sauromates II*. Æ<sup>1</sup>. Obv. **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΑΥΡΟΜΑΤΟΥ.** Diademed head of Sauromates II to r. **MH** within wreath. M. II, 373, 79. V. F. » 5 »
- SIDON (Phoenicia).
- 26341 *Elagabalus*. Æ<sup>1</sup>. Obv. **IMP. C. M. A. ANTONINVS AVG.** Laur. and draped bust to r. **Α. Ρ. ΣΙΔ. ΚΟ. ΜΕΤΡ.** Europa on bull galloping to r. C. IV, 363, 396. V. F. » 10 »
- TARSUS (Cilicia).
- 26342 *Gordianus III Pius*. Æ<sup>1</sup>. Obv. **ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ.** Radiated and draped bust to r. **ΠΑΡΚΟΒ. ΜΗΤΡΟ.....ΚΤΒ.** Pallas standing to l., holding shield and long sceptre. RR. M. » 5 »
- THESSALY.
- 26343 *Tiberius and Livia*. Æ<sup>1</sup>. Obv. **ΙΤΙ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ.** Laur. head of Tiberius, to r. **ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ.** Head of Livia, to r. M. II, 6, 52. M. » 5 »
- JULIA TRADUCTA (Spain).
- 26344 *Augustus*. Æ<sup>1</sup>. Obv. **PERM. CAES. AVG.** Bare head to l. **ΙΥΛΙΑ ΤΡΑΔ** within laurel-wreath. C. I, 151, 623. V. F. » 4 6
- (To be continued).

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 1307).

## Recent Acquisitions.

- ACCOLEIA
- 26345 *AR.* Obv. **P.ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS.** Bust of Acca Laurentia to r. **RL.** The three statues of the *Nymphae querquetulanae* facing. B. 1. R. V. F. » 6 6
- ACILIA
- 26346 *AR.* Obv. **SALVTIS.** Head of Salus to r. **RL.** NV. **ACILIVS III VIR.VALETV.** Salus standing to l., feeding a serpent. B. 8. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 26347 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 1 6
- AEMILIA
- 26348 *AR.* Obv. Laur. and diademed head of Rome, to r. **RL.** M. **LEPIDVS AN. XV. PR.H.O.C.S.** Statue of Marcus Lepidus on horseback. B. 22 (15 fr.). RR. V. F. » 8 6
- ANTESTIA
- 26349 *AR.* Obv. **GRAG.** Head of Rome. **RL.** L. **ANTES ROMA.** Jupiter in quadriga. B. 9. V. F. » 1 6
- ANTONIA
- 26350 *AR.* Obv. S.C. Laur. head of Jupiter. **RL.** Q. **ANTO. BALB.** PR. Victory in quadriga. B. 1. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 26351 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 1 6
- 26352 *AR.* Obv. Bare head of M. Antony bearded, to r. **RL.** M. **ANTONIVS III VIR R.P.C.** Radiate head of the Sun, to r. B. 28. R. F. » 5 »
- 26353 *AR.* Obv. M. **ANT. IMP. AVG. III VIR R.P.C.** M. **BARBAT Q.P.** Bare head of M. Antony, to r. **RL.** **CAESAR IMP. PONT. III. VIR R.P.C.** Bare head of Octavius, to r. B. 51 (30 fr.). RR. V. F. » 16 »
- AQUILLIA
- 26354 *AR.* Obv. **VIRTVS. III VIR.** Helmeted bust of Valour, to r. **RL.** NV. **AQVIL.NV.F.NV.N.SICIL.** Manlius Aquillius raising prostrate Sicily. B. 2. V. F. » 1 6
- CAECILIA
- 26355 *AR.* Obv. **Q.METEL.PIVS.** Laur. head of Jupiter, bearded, to r. **RL.** **SCIPIO IMP.** Elephant to r. B. 47. R. F. D. C. » 6 6
- CALPURNIA
- 26356 *AR.* Obv. Laureated head of Apollo, to r. Symbol, ear of corn. **RL.** C. **PISO.L.F.FRVGI.** Horseman galloping to r.; above ↑. B. 24. V. F. » 2 6
- 26357 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb. O. **RL.** Same legend, horseman to l.; symbol, a bee. B. 27 F. D. C. » 3 »

- 26358 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb. Θ. **RL.** Same type to r; symb. O. B. 24. V. F. » 1 6
- 26359 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb. Θ. **RL.** Similar; symb. Γ. F. » 1 »
- 26360 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb., a dolphin. **RL.** Similar; symb., a rudder. F. » 1 6
- 26361 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb. ω. **RL.** Similar; symb. Ω. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 26362 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb., a sceptre. **RL.** Similar; symb., an arrow. V. F. » 1 6
- 26363 *AR.* Similar; symb. Ψ. **RL.** Similar; symb., a fly. F. D. C. » 3 »
- 26364 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb. Υ. **RL.** Similar; symb., a scorpion. V. F. » 2 »
- 26365 *Obv.* Similar; symb., a wreath. **RL.** Similar; no symb. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 26366 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb. DXX. **RL.** Similar; symb. Σ. F. D. C. » 3 »
- 26367 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb., tongs. **RL.** Similar; symb., hammer. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 26368 *AR.* Obv. Similar; symb., scales; **RL.** Similar; symb. J. F. D. C. » 3 6
- CARISIA
- 26369 *AR.* Obv. **MONETA.** Head of Juno Moneta, to r. **RL.** T. **CARISIVS.** Monetary implements: coin die, tongs, anvil, and hammer; within laurel-wreath. B. 1. F. » 3 »
- 26370 *AR.* Obv. S.C. Winged bust of Victory, to r. **RL.** T. **CARISI.** Victory in quadriga. B. 3. V. F. » 2 6
- 26371 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 26372 *AR.* Obv. **ROMA.** Head of Rome. **RL.** T. **CARISI.** Sceptre, globe, cornucopia and rudder; within laurel-wreath. B. 4. F. » 1 6
- 26373 *AR.* Obv. Head of Sybil, to r. **RL.** T. **CARISIVS III VIR.** Sphinx seated to r. B. 10 R. V. F. » 3 6
- 26374 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 2 »
- CASSIA
- 26375 *AR.* Obv. Q. **CASSIVS LIBERT.** Head of Liberty, to r. **RL.** Temple of Vesta, voting urn and tablet. B. 8. F. » 2 »
- 26376 *AR.* Obv. Veiled head of Vesta **RL.** **LONGIN III V.** Roman citizen in the act of voting. B. 10. V. F. » 2 6
- 26377 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 26378 *AR.* Obv. C. **CASSI.IMP.LEIBERTAS.** Diademed and veiled head of Liberty to r. **RL.** **LENTVLVS SPINT.** Praefericulum and lituus. B. 18. V. F. » 4 6
- CLAUDIA
- 26379 *AR.* Obv. Laur. head of Apollo; behind, a lyre. **RL.** P. **CLODIVS M. F. Diana Lucifera** standing, holding long torch in each hand. B. 15. V. F. » 4 »
- 26380 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 6
- CONSIDIA
- 26381 *AR.* Obv. C. **CONSIDI NONIANI S.C.** Diademed and laureated head of Venus to r. **RL.** Temple on summit of mountain, inscribed **ERV.C.** B. 1. R. *A gem.* F. D. C. » 7 6
- 26382 *AR.* Obv. Laur. head of Apollo to r.; behind, the letter A. **RL.** C. **CONSIDI.PAETI.** Curule chair on which is a wreath. B. 2. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 26383 *AR.* Obv. Laur. head of Apollo to r. **RL.** C. **CONSIDIVS PAETVS.** Same type as above. B. 3. V. F. » 3 »
- 26384 *AR.* Obv. Similar head, within laurel-wreath. **RL.** Similar. B. 4. V. F. » 2 6
- 26385 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 26386 *AR.* Obv. Helmeted bust of Pallas to r. **RL.** C. **CONSIDI.** Victory in quadriga to r. B. 5. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 26387 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 1 6
- 26388 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 26389 *AR.* Obv. **PAETI.** Diademed and laureated head of Venus, to r. **RL.** C. **CONSIDI.** Victory in quadriga to l. B. 6. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 26390 *AR.* Obv. Similar type and legend, but to l. **RL.** Similar. B. 7. V. F. » 2 »
- CORDIA
- 26391 *AR.* Obv. **RVFVS S.C.** Diademed head of Venus Verticordia, to r. **RL.** NV. **CORDIVS.** Cupid on dolphin, to r. B. 3. F. » 1 6
- CORNELIA
- 26392 *AR.* Obv. L. **SVLLA.** Diad. head of Venus, to r.; in front, Cupid holding long palm-branch. **RL.** **IMPER ITERVM.** Praefericulum and lituus between two trophies. B. 29. F. D. C. » 3 »
- 26393 *AR.* Obv. **FAVSTVS.** Bust of Diana to r., with crescent above; behind, augural lituus. **RL.** **FELIX.** Sylla seated on estrade; in front, Bacchus kneeling; behind, Jugurtha chained. B. 59. R. V. F. » 4 6
- 26394 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 3 »
- COPONIA
- 26395 *AR.* Obv. Q. **SICINIVS III VIR.** Diad. head of Apollo to r.; below, a star. **RL.** C. **COPONIVS PR. S.C.** Herakles's club covered with lion's skin; to r., a bow; to l., an arrow. B. 1. F. D. C. » 5 6
- 26396 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 2 6
- 26397 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 6

## CREPUSIA

- 26398 *AR.* Obv. L. CENSORIN. Diad. and veiled head of Venus, to r. *R.* P. CREPVS. C. LIMETAN. Venus in biga galloping to r. *B.* 3. F. » 2 »

## DIDIA

- 26399 *AR.* Obv. P. FONTEIVS CAPITO III VIR. CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled head of Concord, to r. *R.* T. DIDI. IMP. VIL. PVB. The *Villa Publica*. *B.* 1. F. » 3 6

## FURIA

- 26400 *AR.* Obv. BROCCHI III VIR. Head of Ceres, to r.; in front, corn of barley; behind, ear of corn. *R.* L.FVRI.CN.F. Curule chair between two fasces. *B.* 23. V. F. » 1 6

## HOSIDIA

- 26401 *AR.* Obv. GETA III VIR. Diad. bust of Diana to r. *R.* C. HOSIDI C. F. The boar of Calydon. *B.* 1. V. F. » 2 6

## HOSTILIA

- 26402 *AR.* Obv. Head of Pavor, to r. *R.* L.HOSTILIVS SASERNA. Diana of Ephesus standing facing, and holding a deer by its antlers. *B.* 4. F. » 2 6

- 26403 *AR.* Obv. Diad. and crowned head of Venus, to r. *R.* L. HOS- TILIVS SASERNA. Victory to r., carrying trophy and caduceus. *B.* 5. V. F. » 3 »

- 26404 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 2 »

## JULIA

- 26405 *AR.* Obv. III. Head of Pietas, to r. *R.* CAESAR. Trophy &c. *B.* 26. V. F. » 4 »

- 26406 *AR.* Obv. CAESAR DICT. PERPETVO. Laur. head of J. Caesar, to r. *R.* L. BVCA. Venus standing, to l., holding Victory. *B.* 35 (10 fr.). *R.* F. » 8 6

## JUNIA

- 26407 *AR.* Obv. SALVS. Head of Salus, diademed, to r. *R.* SILANVS L.F. Victory in biga to r.; symb., a locust. *B.* 17. F. D. C. » 2 »

- 26408 *AR.* Obv. Helmeted head of Mars, to r. *R.* ALBINV. BRVTI F. Two carnyx in saltire, between which oblong and round shield. *B.* 26. F. » 1 6

- 26409 *AR.* Obv. PIETAS. Bare head of Pietas, to r. *R.* ALBINVS BRVTI F. Two hands clasped holding the winged caduceus. *B.* 25. V. F. » 2 6

## LICINIA

- 26410 *AR.* Obv. S.C. Diad. bust of Venus to r. *R.* P. CRASSVS M.F. Roman warrior standing beside his horse. *B.* 18. F. D. C. » 2 »

- 26411 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 2 »

## LIVINEIA

- 26412 *AR.* Obv. Bare head of Praetor L. Livineius Regulus, to r. *R.* L. LIVINEIVS REGVLVS. Curule chair between six fasces. *B.* 11. F. D. C. » 7 6

- 26413 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 4 6

## LUCILIA

- 26414 *AR.* Obv. PV. Head of Rome. to r. *R.* M. LVCILI. RVF. Vic- tory in biga. *B.* 1. V. F. » 3 »

## LVCRETIA

- 26415 *AR.* Obv. TRIO. Head of Rome, to r. *R.* CN.LVCR.ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback, galloping to r. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 3 6

- 26416 *AR.* Obv. Radiate head of the Sun, to r. *R.* L.LVCRETI. TRIO. Lunar crescent, around seven stars. *B.* 2. F. D. C. » 5 »

- 26417 *AR.* Obv. Laur. head of Neptune, with trident on shoulder; behind, V. *R.* L. LVCRETI TRIO. Cupid on dolphin to r. *B.* 3. F. D. C. » 3 6

- 26418 *AR.* Similar; behind head IXX. V. F. » 1 6

- 26419 *AR.* Similar; behind head XXX. F. D. C. » 3 »

- 26420 *AR.* Similar; behind head XVIII. V. F. » 2 6

- 26421 *AR.* Similar; behind head XXV. V. F. » 2 6

## MAMILIA

- 26422 Obv. Bust of Mercury. to r. *R.* C.MAMIL.LIMETAN. Ulysses and his dog Argos. *B.* 6. V. F. » 2 6

- 26423 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 6

## MANLIA

- 26424 *AR.* Obv. L.MANLI.PROQ. Head of Rome. *R.* L.SVLLA IM. Sylla in quadriga, to r. *B.* 4. V. F. » 4 »

## MARCIA

- 26425 *AR.* Obv. ANCVS. Diad. head of Ancus Marcius, to r.; behind, lituus. *R.* PHILIPPVS. Statue of Philip on horseback. *B.* 28. F. D. C. » 4 »

- 26426 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 2 6

## MEMMIA

- 26426<sup>a</sup> *AR.* Obv. C.MEMMI C.F. Head of Ceres to r. *R.* C.MEM- MIVS IMPERATOR. Trophy at foot of which is a captive kneeling. *B.* 10. F. » 1 6

## MINUCIA

- 26427 *AR.* Obv. Helmeted head of Rome, to l. *R.* Q.THERM. M.F. Two warriors fighting. *B.* 19. F. » 1 6

## MUSSIDIA

- 26428 *AR.* Obv. CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled head of Concord, to r. *R.* L.MUSSIDIUS LONGUS. Two figures standing on vessel. *B.* 6. F. D. C. » 4 »

- 26429 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 2 6

## NAEVIA

- 26430 *AR.* Obv. SC. Diad. head of Venus, to r. *R.* C.NAE.BALB. Vic- tory in triga galloping to r.; above, CLXIV. *B.* 6. V. F. » 2 »

- 26431 *AR.* Similar; monetary mark CCXIII. F. D. C. » 3 »

- 26432 *AR.* — — — — — LXXXV. V. F. » 1 6

- 26433 *AR.* — — — — — CLXX. V. F. » 2 »

- 26434 *AR.* — — — — — CCXXXIII. F. D. C. » 2 6

- 26435 *AR.* — — — — — CXII. F. D. C. » 3 »

- 26436 *AR.* — — — — — CLXXXIII. V. F. » 2 »

- 26437 *AR.* — — — — — CXII. F. D. C. » 2 6

- 26438 *AR.* — — — — — CXXXIII. F. D. C. » 3 »

- 26439 *AR.* — — — — — CCH. F. D. C. » 2 6

- 26440 *AR.* — — — — — CLXXXV. V. F. » 2 »

- 26441 *AR.* — — — — — CXIII. V. F. » 1 6

- 26442 *AR.* — — — — — CTXXXVIII. F. D. C. » 2 6

- 26443 *AR.* — — — — — CCVIII. F. D. C. » 2 6

- 26444 *AR.* — — — — — CXVIII. F. D. C. » 2 6

- 26445 *AR.* — — — — — CLVIII. F. D. C. » 3 »

## NERIA

- 26446 *AR.* Obv. NERI.Q.VRB Head of Saturn, to r.; behind *harpe*. *R.* L.LENT.C.MARC.COS. Legionary eagle between two standards. *B.* 1 (12 fr.). *R.* F. D. C. » 15 »

## NONIA

- 26447 *AR.* Obv. SVFENAS S.C. Head of Saturn, to r.; behind, *harpe*. *R.* SEX.NONI.PR.L.V.P.F. Rome seated to l., crowned by Victory. *B.* 1. F. D. C. » 3 6

- 26448 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 2 6

## NORBANA

- 26449 *AR.* Obv. C.NORBANVS C.LIII. Diad. head of Venus to r. *R.* Ear of corn, fasces, axe and caduceus. *B.* 2. V. F. » 2 »

## OPIMIA

- 26450 *AR.* Head of Rome. *R.* L.OPEIMI.ROMA. Victory in qua- driga to r. *B.* 12. F. D. C. » 3 6

- 26451 *AR.* — — — — — V. F. » 2 »

- 26452 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 »

## PAPIRIA

- 26453 *AR.* Obv. Head of Rome. *R.* M. CARBO ROMA. Jupiter in quadriga. *B.* 6. V. F. » 2 »

- 26454 *AR.* Obv. Similar. *R.* CARB. ROMA. Similar type. *B.* 7. V. F. » 3 »

## PETILIA

- 26455 *AR.* Obv. CAPITOLINVS. Laur. head of Jupiter to r. *R.* PETILLIVS. Temple. *B.* 1. V. F. » 3 »

## PLAETORIA

- 26456 *AR.* Obv. CESTIANVS. Turreted head of Cybele, to r. *R.* M.PLAETORIVS.AED.CVR.EX.S.C. Curule chair. *B.* 3. V. F. » 2 »

- 26457 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 6

- 26458 *AR.* Same legend; eagle with spread wings. *B.* 4. F. » 2 6

## PLANCIA

- 26459 *AR.* Obv. CN. PLANCIVS AED.CVR.S.C. Head of Diana Planciana. *R.* Cretan goat; behind, bow and arrow. *B.* 1. V. F. » 2 6

- 26460 *AR.* — — — — — F. » 1 6

## PLAUTIA

- 26461 *AR.* Obv. P.YPSAE.S.C. Diad. head of Leuconoe, to r. *R.* C. YPSAE.COS.PRIV.CEPIT. Jupiter in quadriga to l. *B.* 12. F. » 2 6

- 26462 *AR.* Obv. L.PLAUTIVS. Mask facing. *R.* PLANCVS. Eos in the Sun's chariot. *B.* 14. F. » 2 6

## POMPONIA

- 26463 *AR.* Obv. Laur. head of Apollo. *R.* Q.POMPONI.MVSA. Urania standing to l. *B.* 22. F. » 3 6

- 26464 *AR.* *R.* Same legend. Clio holding volumen in front of her. *B.* 11. F. » 3 6

## POSTUMIA

- 26465 *AR.* Obv. Bust of Diana, to r. *R.* C.POSTVMI. Dog running to r. *B.* 9. F. » 2 »

- 26466 *AR.* Obv. PIETAS. Head of Pietas, to r. *R.* ALBINVS BRVTI F. Two hands clasped holding winged caduceus. *B.* 10. V. F. » 4 »

- 26467 *AR.* Obv. A. POSTVMIVS COS. Bare head of copul Aulus Postumius Albinus Regillensis to r. *R.* ALBINVS BRVTI F. Within wreath. *B.* 13. *R.* V. F. » 7 6



## VALERIA

- 26468  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. ACISCVLVS. Diademed head of Apollo Soranus, to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . L. VALERIVS. Valeria Luperca holding veil over her head, seated on heifer to r. B. 16. F. » 2 »

## VIBIA

- 26469  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. PANS. Laur. head of Apollo to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . C. VIBIVS C.F. Ceres to r., holding torch in each hand, and preceded by a pig. B. 6. F. » 2 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1309.)

## A small Collection of Roman Second Brass Coins.

## POMPEY MAGNUS

- 26470  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. MAGN. Double laur. head of Pompey.  $\mathcal{R}$ . PIVS IMP. Prow. C. 16. F. » 3 6

## JULIUS CAESAR AND OCTAVIUS

- 26471  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. DIVOS IVLIVS. Laur. head of J. Caesar, to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . CAESAR DIVI F. Bare head of Octavius to r. C. 4. F. » 12 6  
26472  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. DIVI IVLI CAESAR DIVI F. IMP. Bare heads of J. Caesar and Augustus back to back.  $\mathcal{R}$ . C. I. V. Prow. C. 7. Struck at Vienne, in Gaul. F. » 7 6

## AUGUSTUS

- 26473  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. DIVVS AVGVSTVS S. C. Radiated head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . CONSENSV. SENAT. ET EQ. ORDIN. P. Q. R. Augustus seated to l. C. 87. V. F. » 10 »  
26474  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. DIVI F. Bare head of Octavius, to r.; in front, a star.  $\mathcal{R}$ . DIVOS IVLIVS. Within laurel-wreath. C. 95. R. F. » 12 6  
26475  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAESAR DIVI F. AVGVSTVS IMP. XX. Bare head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . PONTIF. MAXIM. TRIBVN. POTEST. XXXIII around S. C. C. 226. V. F. » 7 6  
26476  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Radiate head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . PROVIDENT. Altar. C. 228. V. F. » 6 »  
26477  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. Similar.  $\mathcal{R}$ . S. C. within oak-wreath. C. 252. F. » 7 6

## LIVIA

- 26478  $\mathcal{A}$ . *Restitution.* Obv. PIETAS. Veiled and diad. bust of Livia to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . IMP. T. CAES. DIVI VESP. F. AVG. RESTIT. around S. C. C. 11. F. » 12 6

## TIBERIUS

- 26479  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVST. IMP. VIII. Bare head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . PONTIF. MAXIM. TRIBVN. POTEST. XXIII around S. C. C. 24. (Patinated.) V. F. » 15 »

## ANTONIA

- 26480  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. ANTONIA AVGVSTA. Bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. PP. S. C. Antonia veiled standing to l. C. 6. V. F. » 7 6

## GERMANICUS

- 26481  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. GERMANICVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F. DIVI AVG. N. Bare head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . C. CAESAR DIVI AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IIII. P. P. around S. C. C. 4. F. » 3 6

## CALIGULA

- 26482  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT. Bare head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . VESTA S. C. Vesta veiled, seated to l. C. 27. (Patinated.) V. F. » 3 6

## CLAUDIUS

- 26483  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. TI. CLAUDIUS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI. S. C. Pallas standing to l. C. 14. V. F. » 10 »  
26484 — — — — — F. » 5 »  
26485  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. TI. CLAUDIUS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Bare head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . VESTA S. C. Vesta seated to l. F. » 5 »

## NERO

- 26486  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. NERO CLAUD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Bare head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . GENIO AVGVSTI S. C. Genius standing near altar. C. 100. V. F. » 3 6  
26487  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. NERO CLAUD. CAESAR AVG. GERMANI. Radiate head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Nero playing the lyre. C. 199. F. » 3 »  
26488  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. NERO CAESAR AVG. GERM. IMP. Laur. head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . PACE P. R. VBIQ. PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S. C. Temple of Janus C. 172. F. » 2 6  
26489  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. P. MAX. TR. P. P. P. Bare head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . S. C. Victory to l. C. 303. F. » 3 6

## GALBA

- 26490  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. SER. GALBA CAES. AVG. TR. P. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . PAX AVGVST S. C. Peace standing to l. C. 155. F. » 7 6

## VITELLIUS

- 26491  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. A. VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . CONCORDIA AVGVSTI S. C. Concord seated to l. C. 16. V. F. » 2 »

## VESPASIAN

- 26492  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN AVG. COS. III. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . FIDES PVBLICA S. C. Two hands clasped holding caduceus. C. 169. V. F. » 5 »  
26493  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. III. Radiate head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . VICTORIA NAVALIS S. C. Victory to r. C. 633. V. F. » 15 »  
26494  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar, but head laureate to r. C. 632. V. F. » 10 »

## TITUS

- 26495  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. VIII. Laur. head to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . PAX AVGVST S. C. Peace standing to l. C. 140. Patinated. V. F. » 15 »  
26496  $\mathcal{A}$ . — — — — — F. » 3 »  
26497  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. T. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. VIII. Rad. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . ROMA S. C. Rome seated to l. C. 189. Patinated. F. » 8 »  
26498  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. VIII. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . S. C. Hope standing to l., holding a flower. C. 207. V. F. » 7 6

## JULIA TITI

- 26499  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IVLIA IMP. T. AVG. F. AVGVSTA. Bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . VESTA S. C. Vesta veiled seated to l. C. 18. M. » 3 6

## DOMITIAN

- 26500  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. Laur. head of Domitian to l.  $\mathcal{R}$ . DOMITIANVS COS. II. Winged caduceus between two cornucopiae. C. 97. F. » 3 6  
26501  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS. POT. P. P. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . SALVTI AVGVSTI S. C. Altar. C. 418. (Patinated.) V. F. » 5 »  
26502  $\mathcal{A}$ . — — — — — F. » 1 6  
26503  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMITIAN. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. Rad. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . S. C. Mars to l. C. 427. V. F. » 12 6  
26504  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMITIAN. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. Rad. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . S. C. Trophy at the foot of which two captives seated in mourning attitude. C. 539. V. F. » 7 6  
26505  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. CAESAR AVG. F. DOMITIAN COS. V. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . VICTORIA AVGVST. Victory to r. C. 630. V. F. » 6 6  
26506  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XVII. CENS. PER. P. P. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S. C. Valour standing to r. C. 660. V. F. » 6 »  
26507  $\mathcal{A}$ . — — — — — F. » 2 »

## TRAJAN

- 26508  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. Laur. and draped bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS S. C. Victory to r. C. 355. V. F. » 7 6  
26509  $\mathcal{A}$ .  $\mathcal{R}$ . S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S. C. Victory crowning trophy. C. 420. V. F. » 5 »  
26510  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. P. M. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . TR. POT. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. Peace seated to l. C. 639. F. » 4 »

## HADRIAN

- 26511  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . CLEMENTIA AVG. COS. III P. P. S. C. Clemence standing to l. C. 223. V. F. » 4 6  
26512  $\mathcal{A}$ . — — — — — F. » 1 6  
26513  $\mathcal{A}$ .  $\mathcal{R}$ . COS IIII S. C. Equity seated to l. C. 384. F. » 2 6  
26514  $\mathcal{A}$ .  $\mathcal{R}$ . INDVLGENTIA AVG. COS. III. P. P. S. C. Indulgence seated to l. C. 846. V. F. » 5 »  
26515  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. Laur. and draped bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . HISPANIA S. C. The Province reclining to l. C. 823. (Patinated.) V. F. » 15 »  
26516  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . ADVENTVS AVG. PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. S. C. Rome seated to r. shaking hands with Hadrian. C. 92. V. F. » 6 »

## ANTONINUS PIUS

- 26517  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. COS. III. Bare head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . GENIO SANATVS S. C. The Genius of the Senate standing to l. C. 401. F. » 7 6  
26518  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. XVIII. Radiate head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . FELICITAS COS. IIII S. C. Felicity standing to l. C. 372. V. F. » 5 »  
26519  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . VICT. AVG. S. C. TR. POT. COS. III. Victory in quadriga. C. 1077. Fine green patina. V. F. » 5 »

## FAVSTINA SENIOR

- 26520  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust draped to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . AVGVSTA S. C. Ceres holding two torches. C. 92. V. F. » 4 6  
26521  $\mathcal{A}$ . Similar, but Ceres holds a torch and two ears of corn. C. 86. V. F. » 4 »

## MARCUS AURELIUS

- 26522  $\mathcal{A}$ . Obv. IMP. CAES. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. P. M. Laur. bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}$ . CONCORD. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XV. COS. III. S. C. M. Aurel and L. Verus. C. 48. F. » 3 »

- 26523  $\mathcal{A}^2$ . Obv. M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P. XXVII. Laur. head to r.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . SECVRIT. PVB. TR. P. XXX. IMP. VIII. COS. III. S. C. Security seated to l. C. 589. V. F. » 5 »
- FAUSTINA JUNIOR
- 26524  $\mathcal{A}^2$ . Obv. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Bust to l.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . FECVND. AVGVSTAE S. C. Fecunditas standing to l. C. 97. F. » 3 6
- 26525  $\mathcal{A}^2$ .  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . DIANA LUCIFERA S. C. Diana standing to r. C. 89. V. F. » 4 »
- LUCILLA
- 26526  $\mathcal{A}^2$ . Obv. LVCILLAE AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. F. Bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . VESTA S. C. Vesta standing near altar. C. 95. F. » 3 »
- CRISPINA
- 26527  $\mathcal{A}^2$ . Obv. CRISPINA AVGVSTA. Bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . CERES S. C. Ceres seated to l. C. 4. F. » 4 6
- JULIA DOMNA
- 26528  $\mathcal{A}^2$ . Obv. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG. Bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . IVNONEM S. C. Juno standing to l. C. 89. V. F. » 3 »
- 26529  $\mathcal{A}^2$ . Obv. IVLIA DOMNA AVG. Bust to r.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . VENERI VICTR. S. C. Venus standing to r., leaning against column. C. 196. V. F. » 5 »
- (To be continued.)

## SCOTCH GOLD COINS

ROBERT III (1390-1406)

- 26530 **Long-cross Lion** \* ROBERTVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . XPQR AQWATKPO VIRITXPM. A hair-line inner circle on obv. only. 60 grs. Burns, vol. I, p. 347, no 8. Plate xxvi, 359. R. F. 2 » »

JAMES I (1406-1436-7)

- 26531 **Demie**. Mm. (obv.) coronet. \* IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCA.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . \* SALVVM FRA POPVLVM TVVM DNE. 51 grains. Burns, fig. 456 B. A pellet in the lower angle of the cross on reverse. RR. V. F. 4 » »

JAMES III (1460-1488)

- 26532 **Rider**. IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . SALVVM FRA POPVLVM TVVM DNE. The crown on rev. does not show the interior. 77 grains. Burns, fig. 602. RR. V. F. 7 10 »

- 26533 **Half-Unicorn**. IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCA.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . EXVRGAT DS ET DISIPT NIMIE. Cf. Burns, fig. 635. Unpublished variety, both as to reading and also in that this has pellet on the centre of large star on the reverse. 29 grains. RR. V. F. 4 15 »

JAMES V (1513-1542)

- 26534 **Unicorn**. IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM. A saltire (X) & C shaped ornament below the Unicorn, annulet at end of chain.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . EXVRGAT DEVS ET DISIPT NIMIE. Burns, fig. 727, var. This type is described by Burns as "Extremely rare", but this piece is unpublished as the slender straight lines between the waved rays are only four in number, whereas in Burns' illustration it will be seen they are between all the waved rays and amount to 12 in number. Pierced mullet (as fig. 727) in centre.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . star. 60 grains. Unique (?). V. F. 14 10 »

- 26535 **Crowns** (or Ecu). IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM. The interior of the crown diamonded, 7 pellets on the band.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . CRVCIS ARMA SEQVAMVR. Trefoil of pellets between all the words. 51 grs. Burns, fig. 743. R. (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. 2 10 »

- 26536 — The interior of crown plain, 5 pellets only on band. 50 grs. Burns, fig. 744. R. V. F. 1 15 »

MARY (1542-1558)

- 26537 **Abbey crown** (or Ecu). MARIA DEI GRA REGINA SCOTORVM.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . CRVCIS ARMA SEQVAMVR (sic). A coronet before Crucis. 51 grs. Burns, vol. II, p. 284, no 3. RR. F. 3 5 »

- 26538 **Forty-four shilling piece** (lion). \* MARIA DEI GRA R. SCOTORVM. The letters I. G. (probably, says Burns, for Jacobus Gubernator) either side of the shield.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . \* DILIGITE IVSTICIAM. 1553. 78 grs. Burns, fig. 813, and vol. II, p. 287, no 5. RR. F. D. C. 7 10 »

JAMES VI (1567-1603)

- 26539 **Hat-piece**. IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . TE SOLVM VEREOR. 1592. The Scotch lion seated, crowned, holding sceptre, which reaches to the clouds of heaven. 66 grs. Burns, fig. 952. RR. F. 2 15 »

- 26540 **Sword and Sceptre pieces**. IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . SALVS POPVLI SVPREMA LEX. In field 1601. The inner tressure of shield on obv. wants the lis above the lion. 78 grs. Burns, fig. 956, var. Vol. II, p. 399, No 2. Scarce date. F. 1 7 6

- 26541 — 1602. Lis over the lion in shield on obv. V. F. 1 7 6

- 26542 — — — F. 1 2 6
- 26543 — — — 1603. 77 grs. V. F. 2 » »
- 26544 **Unit**. Mm. thistle-head. IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . SCOTCH ARMS IN FIRST AND FOURTH QUARTERS. FACIAM &c. Burns, fig. 990. Scarce. F. 2 2 »
- 26545 **Britain Crown**. Mm. thistle-head. IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . SCOTCH ARMS IN FIRST AND THIRD QUARTERS. HENRICVS ROSAS &c. Burns, fig. 991. R. F. 1 5 »
- CHARLES I (1625-1649)

- 26546 **Unit**. Mm. thistle-head and B. By Briot. Fine bust of Charles, r. in damascened armour, holding sceptre and orb. CAROLVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . SHIELD, BETWEEN C. R. CROWNED. HIS PRÆSUM VT PROSIM. A beautiful work of art, "justly regarded as one of the finest coins in the British series". Preservation almost perfect. Burns, fig. 1032. R. E. F. 3 15 »
- 26547 — — — Almost as fine. R. V. F. 3 5 »
- 26548 **Eighth of Unit** (or Half-crown). By Briot. Crowned bust l. CAROLVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . SHIELD BETWEEN C. R. CROWNED. HIS PRÆSUM VT PROSIM. A variety of Burns, figs. 1037 and 1038. This is unpublished, being without the artist's initial (B) upon either obv. or rev. An extremely rare little coin; in fine state but pierced. Compare Burns, vol. II, p. 484. RR. F. 3 10 »

WILLIAM II (1694-1702)

- 26549 **Twelve-pound piece, Scots** (or pistole). Bust of the King, l., the Darien Company's crest, a rising sun above the sea, beneath. GUILLIAMS DEI GRATIA.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . SHIELD OF ARMS, CROWNED, BETWEEN W. R. CROWNED. MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX. 1701. Burns, fig. 1078. RR. V. F. 3 10 »
- 26550 **Six-pound piece, Scots** (or half-pistole). Same type and date as the last piece. Burns, fig. 1079. RR. F. 2 10 »

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1313.)

GEORGE II, 1727-1760

SIXPENCES

- 26551 1728. Young head. Type as the larger piece.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . 4 shields arranged crosswise. In each angle a rose or plume alternately. A fine specimen from the Bergne, Brice and Montagu collections. S. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 26552 — — — E. F. » 4 6
- 26553 — — — V. F. » 3 6
- 26554 — — — F. » 1 6
- 26555 — — — M. » 1 »
- 26556 1728. As last, but  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . plumes only. R. F. D. C. » 10 »
- 26557 — — — E. F. » 8 6
- 26558 — — — V. F. » 7 6
- 26559 — — — F. » 5 »
- 26560 1731. Type as before.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . roses and plumes. A beautiful cabinet specimen from the Bergne, Brice and Montagu collections. S. F. D. C. » 5 6
- 26561 — — — F. D. C. » 4 6
- 26562 — — — F. » 1 »
- 26563 1732. — — —  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . roses and plumes. S. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 26564 — — — V. F. » 3 »
- 26565 — — — F. » 1 6
- 26566 — — — M. » 1 »
- 26567 1734. — — —  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . roses and plumes. S. F. » 2 »
- 26568 1735. — — —  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . Similar. R. V. F. » 5 »
- 26569 1739. — — —  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . roses only. S. V. F. » 3 6
- 26570 — — — F. » 1 6
- 26571 — — — M. » 1 »
- 26572 1741. — — —  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . roses only. A beautiful specimen, from the Montagu collection. S. F. D. C. » 4 6
- 26573 — — — V. F. » 1 6
- 26574 — — — F. » 1 »
- 26575 — — — M. » 9 »
- 26576 1743. Older head.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . roses only in angles. S. F. D. C. » 3 »
- 26577 — — — V. F. » 1 6
- 26578 — — — F. » 1 »
- 26579 — — — M. » 9 »
- 26580 1745. — — — LIMA beneath the bust.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . plain. V. F. » 1 6
- 26581 — — — A beautiful specimen, from Mr Montagu's cabinet. E. F. » 2 6
- 26582 — — — F. » 1 »
- 26583 — — — F. » 9 »
- 26584 — — — M. » 6 »
- 26585 1745. Without LIMA.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . roses. S. F. » 1 6
- 26586 — — — M. » 1 »
- 26587 1746. LIMA.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . plain. S. F. D. C. » 2 »
- 26588 — — — V. F. » 1 6
- 26589 — — — F. » 1 »
- 26590 1750. Without LIMA.  $\mathcal{R}^2$ . plain. A perfect specimen, from the late Mr Montagu's cabinet. A scarce date. S. F. D. C. » 6 6

26591	—	—	F.	»	1	6
26592	1751. Same type. <i>Rl.</i> plain. <i>S.</i>	—	F. D. C.	»	5	»
26593	—	—	F.	»	1	6
26594	1757. Same type. <i>Rl.</i> plain. <i>A finely toned and perfect specimen, from the Bergne, Brice and Montagu collections.</i>	—	F. D. C.	»	1	6
26595	—	—	F. D. C.	»	1	»
26596	—	—	E. F.	»	»	9
26597	—	—	V. F.	»	»	6
26598	1758. Same type. <i>Rl.</i> plain.	—	Brilliant.	»	1	»
26599	—	—	E. F.	»	»	9
26600	—	—	V. F.	»	»	6

## MAUNDY MONEY

26601	Set of 1, 2, 3, 4	1729. All same date. Scarce.	V. F.	»	4	»
26602	—	1731. —	V. F.	»	4	»
26603	—	1732. —	V. F.	»	4	»
26604	—	1737. —	V. F.	»	4	»
26605	—	1739. —	V. F.	»	4	»
26606	—	1740. —	V. F.	»	4	»
26607	—	1746. —	V. F.	»	4	»

## GEORGE III, 1760-1820

## CROWNS

26608	1818. Bust of the King, r. laureate By B. Pistrucci. <i>Rl.</i> <i>S.</i> George slaying the Dragon, encircled by the Garter. Edge LVIII. <i>A fine example of medallist art.</i>	Brilliant F. D. C.	»	10	»
26609	—	Brilliant E. F.	»	9	»
26610	—	E. F.	»	8	»
26611	—	V. F.	»	7	»
26612	—	V. F.	»	6	»
26613	1819. —	Edge LIX. Brilliant F. D. C.	»	10	»
26614	—	Brilliant E. F.	»	9	»
26615	—	E. F.	»	8	»
26616	—	V. F.	»	7	»
26617	—	V. F.	»	6	»
26618	1820. —	Edge LX. Brilliant F. D. C.	»	10	»
26619	—	Brilliant E. F.	»	9	»
26620	—	E. F.	»	8	»
26621	—	V. F.	»	7	»
26622	—	V. F.	»	6	»

## HALF-CROWNS

26623	1816. Large bust, r., date beneath.	Brilliant F. D. C.	»	5	»
26624	—	V. F.	»	4	»
26625	1817. —	Brilliant F. D. C.	»	4	»
26626	—	V. F.	»	3	»
26627	1817. Smaller bust, r. larger lettering and numerals.	Brilliant F. D. C.	»	4	»
26629	—	V. F.	»	3	»
26630	1818. —	Brilliant F. D. C.	»	4	»
26631	—	V. F.	»	3	»
26632	1819. —	Brilliant F. D. C.	»	4	»
26633	—	V. F.	»	3	»
26634	1820. —	Brilliant F. D. C.	»	5	»
26635	—	V. F.	»	4	»

(To be continued.)

## IRISH COPPER TIN AND BRONZE OR GUN-METAL COINS

(Continued from p. 1314.)

## JAMES II

26636	<b>Half-crown.</b> Similar to the last but dated 1690 and issued in the month of <i>Mar</i> : one sceptre points to the last limb of X and the other comes before the first limb of M. The tail of the initial J. comes close to the I. of HIB.	M.	»	1	»
26637	— Another.	F.	»	3	»
26638	— Similar, but the J. almost touches the B.	V. F.	»	4	6
26639	— Similar, but the J. runs into the B.	M.	»	1	6
26640	— Another.	F.	»	3	»
26641	— Another.	V. F.	»	4	6
26642	— Similar, but the sceptres point to the right and left of the X. and M. respectively. The J. almost touches the B.	V. F.	»	4	»
26643	— Similar, but the J. is further from the legend.	M.	»	2	6
26644	— The J. touches the B. and almost touches the I.	F.	»	3	»
26645	— The sceptres point to the last limb of X and the first of M. respectively.	M.	»	2	6
26646	— Dated <i>Apr</i> : the sceptres point to the right and left of the X. and M. respectively.	M.	»	1	6
26647	— The points of the sceptres closer to the letters.	V. F.	»	5	»
26648	— The sceptres almost touch the last and first limbs of the X. and M. respectively.	M.	»	2	»
26649	— The sceptres are shorter and point respectively to the foot of the last limb of X. and to the right of the first of M.	V. F.	»	3	6
26650	— Similar to the last but the <i>r</i> in <i>Apr</i> : is formed differently: the J. almost touches the B. of HIB. and the R. of REX; the <i>R</i> . touches the G. of MAG. and the B. of BR. R. V. F.	»	7	6	
26651	— No loop to the <i>A</i> of <i>Apr</i> . and the tail of the <i>p</i> is curled.	M.	»	1	6

26652	— Another. <i>R</i> .	V. F.	»	6	6
26653	— Smaller size. <i>R</i> .	V. F.	»	10	»
26654	— Dated <i>May</i> : large size.	M.	»	2	»
26655	— The tail of the <i>y</i> in <i>May</i> turned up to the right instead of curled on the left.	M.	»	2	6
26656	— Small size. The tail of the <i>y</i> is formed into a loop under the <i>a</i> . One sceptre points to the foot of the last limb of X. and the other to the left of M.	P.	»	»	6
26657	— Another.	M.	»	1	»
26658	— Another.	F.	»	2	»
26659	— The sceptres point to the last limb of X. and the first of M. respectively.	M.	»	1	»
26660	— The <i>y</i> not so sloping, the tail formed into a spiral.	M.	»	1	6
26661	— A period after <i>May</i> ; a loop to the <i>y</i> . The sceptres point to the centre of X. and the foot of the first limb of M.	F.	»	1	6
26662	— Similar but without the period.	P.	»	»	6
26663	— Another.	M.	»	»	9
26664	— Another.	V. F.	»	3	6
26665	— A period after <i>May</i> . One sceptre points to the left of the M.	P.	»	»	6
26666	— Another.	M.	»	1	»
26667	— Another.	V. F.	»	2	6
26668	— The sceptres point to the last limb of X. and the first of M.	M.	»	1	»
26669	— Another.	F.	»	2	»
26670	— Another.	V. F.	»	3	6
26671	— The M. is to the right of the point of the sceptre.	M.	»	1	»
26672	— Another.	F.	»	1	6
26673	— Another.	V. F.	»	2	6
26674	— No period after <i>May</i> ; the points of the sceptres pass to the right and left respectively of X. and M. S.	F.	»	3	6
26675	— The sceptres point nearly to the centres of the X. and M.	V. F.	»	3	6
26676	— Similar but with a period after <i>May</i> .	M.	»	1	»
26677	— Another.	F.	»	1	6
26678	— Another.	V. F.	»	2	6
26679	— <i>May</i> in smaller type and without period; one sceptre points into the space after X. and the other to the centre of the M.	M.	»	1	6
26680	— One sceptre points to the centre of X. and the other to the first limb of M; the letters of the word <i>May</i> are also differently formed.	M.	»	1	6
26681	— The month spelled with a small <i>m</i> and the tail of the <i>y</i> is quite straight. The <i>J</i> and <i>R</i> are smaller and thinner, and the lettering on the reverse throughout differs from any already described. <i>R</i> .	F.	»	5	6
26682	— Dated <i>June</i> .	F.	»	1	6
26683	— Dated <i>July</i> .	M.	»	1	6
26684	— Dated <i>Aug</i> :	M.	»	1	6
26685	— Another.	F.	»	2	6
26686	— Another.	V. F.	»	3	6
26687	<b>Shillings.</b> Same type as the Half-crown, but the numerals XII above the crown and the initials are in plain script instead of being ornamented. Dated <i>Jan</i> . tail of the <i>R</i> . points to the first stroke of R. in BR.	M.	»	»	6
26688	— Another.	F.	»	1	6
26689	— Another.	V. F.	»	2	6
26689a	— The King's initials are larger. The tail of the <i>R</i> . touches the foot of the first stroke of B.	M.	»	2	»
26690	— The <i>R</i> . touches the centre of the B.	P.	»	»	6
26691	— Another.	V. F.	»	3	»
26692	— The tail of the <i>R</i> finishes between the B and R.	P.	»	»	6
26693	— Another.	M.	»	1	»
26694	— Another.	F.	»	2	»
26695	— A colon after <i>Jan</i> :	F.	»	1	6
26696	— The numerals XII smaller and with more space to the left than the right.	F.	»	1	6
26697	— A long <i>J</i> . in <i>Jan</i> :	F.	»	1	6
26698	— Short <i>J</i> . the tail of the <i>R</i> runs into the first stroke of R. in BR.	M.	»	1	6
26699	— The <i>a</i> in <i>Jan</i> . is reversed.	M.	»	2	»
26700	— Another.	F.	»	3	6
26701	— Dated <i>Feb</i> : the tail of the <i>R</i> . points between B. and R.	M.	»	1	6
26702	— The <i>R</i> . touches the foot of the R. of BR.	M.	»	1	6
26703	— Another pierced.	F.	»	1	6
26704	— The <i>J</i> is above the B of HIB instead of level with it as in the last.	V. F.	»	4	6
26705	— A full stop after <i>Feb</i> . instead of a colon.	F.	»	3	»
26706	— A colon after <i>Feb</i> : the <i>R</i> . touches the foot of B. M.	»	1	6	
26707	— The upper loop of <i>b</i> in <i>Feb</i> : terminates in a knob instead of running into the main stroke as before. A colon after the month.	F.	»	2	6
26708	— Similar, but no stop or colon after <i>Feb</i> .	F.	»	2	6
26709	— Dated <i>Mar</i> : The <i>J</i> . comes opposite the I. of HIB. and the tail of the <i>R</i> . points between the B. and R.	F.	»	2	»
26710	— The bottom of the <i>J</i> . is level with the B.	M.	»	»	9
26711	— Another.	F.	»	3	»
26712	— The tail of the <i>R</i> . points to the centre of R. in BR.	M.	»	1	»
26713	— Another.	F.	»	2	»

26714	—	The <i>J.</i> finishes opposite the <i>I.</i> and the tail of the <i>R.</i> points to the first stroke of <i>R.</i> in BR.	M.	"	"	9
26715	—	The bottom of the <i>J.</i> is level with the space between <i>I.</i> and <i>B.</i> and the <i>R.</i> between the <i>B.</i> and <i>R.</i> No colon after <i>Mar.</i>	M.	"	"	1
26716	—	The tail of <i>R.</i> points to the first stroke of <i>R.</i>	F.	"	"	2
26717	—	The <i>M</i> of <i>Mar</i> is in script instead of plain.	M.	"	"	1
26718	—	Dated <i>Apr.</i>	M.	"	"	2
26719	—	Dated <i>July.</i>	P.	"	"	6
26720	—	Another.	F.	"	"	3
26721	—	Dated <i>Aug.</i> The bottom of the <i>J.</i> is between <i>I.</i> and <i>B.</i> and the tail of the <i>R.</i> points between <i>B.</i> and <i>R.</i>	M.	"	"	1
26722	—	Another.	V. F.	"	"	3
26723	—	Another pierced.	V. F.	"	"	2
26724	—	The bottom of the <i>J.</i> is above the <i>B.</i>	F.	"	"	2
26725	—	A stop after <i>Aug.</i>	F.	"	"	1
26726	—	A colon after <i>Aug.</i>	M.	"	"	9
26727	—	Reading <i>Augt</i> (the <i>t</i> being over the last stroke of <i>g</i> ).	V. F.	"	"	4
26728	—	The <i>t</i> is over the centre of the <i>g</i> .	M.	"	"	2
26729	—	The <i>t</i> is over the last stroke of <i>u</i> .	F.	"	"	3
26730	—	The <i>t</i> is to the right of the <i>g</i> and there is a dot under it.	P.	"	"	6
26731	—	Another.	F.	"	"	1
26732	—	Another.	V. F.	"	"	2
26733	—	The <i>t</i> is over the space between <i>u</i> and <i>g</i> and a colon follows the latter.	F.	"	"	1
26734	—	Another.	V. F.	"	"	2

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

18th Century.

## SUSSEX

26735	BRIGHTON.	Bust of Prince of Wales r. <i>R.</i> Plumes. 1794.	(3)	F.	"	3
26736	—	Another.	(3)	V. F.	"	6
26737	—	Another.	(3)	F. D. C.	"	9
26738	—	Similar but the date added on the edge.	(4a)	F.	"	3
26739	—	Another.	(4a)	V. F.	"	6
26740	—	No period at end of legend. <i>S.</i>	(6)	F.	"	1
26741	—	An officer with drawn sword. <i>R.</i> A city besieged.	(7)	F. D. C.	"	4
26742	—	As last. <i>R.</i> Heart in hand, &c. <i>RR.</i>	(9)	V. F.	"	5
26743	—	HONOR THE KING in three lines in centre. PAYABLE AT W. MIGHELLS. <i>R.</i> 1796 in centre. BRIGHT-ELMSTONE HALFPENNY. <i>S.</i>	(11)	F.	"	6
26744	CHICHESTER.	Bust of QUEEN ELIZABETH almost fullfaced.	(14)	V. F.	"	6
26745	—	Another.	(14)	F. D. C.	"	1
26746	—	Bust of Howard I. <i>R.</i> Town arms. 1794. <i>S.</i>	(18)	V. F.	"	1
26747	EASTBOURNE.	A house. 1796. <i>R.</i> Inscription. ( <i>Fisher's.</i> )	(20)	V. F.	"	6
26748	—	Another.	(20)	F. D. C.	"	1
26749	EAST GRINSTEAD.	Freemason's Arms. <i>R.</i> Monogram and scales. 1795. ( <i>Boorman.</i> )	(21)	V. F.	"	6
26750	—	Another.	(21)	F. D. C.	"	9
26751	FRANT.	Cypher <i>G. R.</i> and crest 1794. <i>R.</i> Arms. ( <i>King's.</i> )	(22)	F.	"	6
26752	—	Another.	(22)	V. F.	"	9
26753	—	Another.	(22)	F. D. C.	"	1
26754	HASTINGS.	A sloop sailing. <i>R.</i> Arms. 1794. ( <i>Tebays.</i> )	(24)	M.	"	3
26755	—	Another.	(24)	V. F.	"	6
26756	—	Plain edge.	(24a)	F.	"	6
26757	NORTHAM.	Shield of arms within a wreath of oak. <i>R.</i> Monogram and crest a wheat sheaf. 1794. ( <i>Foller's.</i> )	(31)	F.	"	3
26758	—	Another.	(31)	V. F.	"	6
26759	—	Another.	(31)	F. D. C.	"	9
26760	—	Shield of arms between oak and palm branches. <i>R.</i> Monogram and crest a squirrel. 1794. ( <i>Gilbert's.</i> )	(32)	F.	"	3
26761	—	Another.	(32)	V. F.	"	6
26762	—	Another.	(32)	F. D. C.	"	1
26763	—	Beehive and bees. <i>R.</i> Shield of arms. 1794. ( <i>Maplesden's.</i> ) <i>R.</i>	(37)	F.	"	1
26764	—	The quatrefoil on obverse is of a different shape.	(38)	F.	"	6
26765	—	Another.	(38)	V. F.	"	1
26766	—	Another.	(38)	F. D. C.	"	1

## WARWICKSHIRE

HALF CROWN

26767	BIRMINGHAM.	Female giving alms to a man and a boy. <i>R.</i> <i>B. W. H.</i> in monogram. 1788. <i>RR.</i>	(1)	V. F.	"	15
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PENNIES

26768	COUNTY.	View of Caesar's tower. <i>R.</i> <i>P. K.</i> in ornamental cypher. A dark bronzed proof. ( <i>Kempson's.</i> )	(5)	F. D. C.	"	3
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26769	—	A proof in bright copper.	(5)	F. D. C.	"	3
26770	—	An ordinary specimen.	(5)	F.	"	1
26771	BIRMINGHAM.	Bust wearing hat r. <i>R.</i> Inscription within an oak wreath. ( <i>Lutwyche.</i> )	(9)	F. D. C.	"	4
26772	—	Man behind a counter, with scales, &c. 1798. <i>R.</i> Inscription. <i>R.</i> ( <i>Jacob's.</i> )	(14)	V. F.	"	6
26773	—	Lion in cave 1796. <i>R.</i> Monogram within a wreath of flowers. <i>R.</i>	(15)	F. D. C.	"	5

## HALFPENNIES

26774	COUNTY.	Bust of Shakespeare. <i>R.</i> Female with cornucopia seated on a bale. 1791.	(25)	M.	"	3
26775	—	Another.		F.	"	6
26776	—	Another.		V. F.	"	9
26777	—	The fruit falls over the edge of the cornucopia.	(26)	F.	"	3
26778	—	Another.	(26)	V. F.	"	6
26779	—	Another.	(26)	F. D. C.	"	1
26780	—	A pellet instead of a trefoil at the end of the obverse legend. <i>R.</i> The head of the female and the cornucopia both touch the legend.	(27)	F.	"	9
26781	—	Similar, but from different die. <i>R.</i> Vulcan. 1792.	(29)	F.	"	6
26782	—	Another.	(29)	V. F.	"	9
26783	BIRMINGHAM.	A boy leaning upon a screw. 1793. <i>R.</i> Shield of arms with crest.	(30)	F.	"	3
26784	—	Another.	(30)	V. F.	"	6
26785	—	Another.	(30)	F. D. C.	"	9
26786	—	Another, brilliant like a proof.	(30)	F. D. C.	"	1
26787	—	PAYABLE AT CLOUGHOR OR IN DUBLIN.	(30a)	F.	"	9
26788	—	Edge plain, not in collar.	(30h)	V. F.	"	1
26789	—	<i>R.</i> Doctor Samuel Johnson.	(31)	V. F.	"	1
26790	—	As <i>R.</i> of last. <i>R.</i> Ship sailing r.	(38)	V. F.	"	9
26791	—	Another.	(38)	F. D. C.	"	1
26792	—	Man with flag and shield. <i>R.</i> Inscription. ( <i>Allin's.</i> )	(40)	V. F.	"	1
26793	—	Another.	(40)	F. D. C.	"	1
26794	—	Bust of General Elliott I. <i>R.</i> Fleur-de-lis.	(46)	F.	"	6
26795	—	Another.	(46)	V. F.	"	1
26796	—	Bust of Dr Johnson r. <i>R.</i> Three lions rampant.	(47a)	M.	"	6
26797	—	Another.	(47a)	F.	"	9
26798	—	Female seated with fasces. 1794. <i>R.</i> Stork and cornucopia.	(48)	M.	"	3
26799	—	Another.	(48)	V. F.	"	9
26800	—	PAYABLE AT LONDON LIVERPOOL OR BRISTOL.	(48a)	F.	"	6
26801	—	Different dies. Edge M. ABEL S. PRENTICE S. DELL.	(49)	F.	"	6
26802	—	PAYABLE IN SUFFOLK BATH OR MANCHESTER.	(49h)	F.	"	9
26803	—	Birmingham Company. <i>R.</i> As before. Edge	(51b)	F.	"	6
26804	—	Another.	(51b)	F. D. C.	"	1
26805	—	Birmingham Mining and Copper Company. 1791. <i>R.</i> As last.	(52)	F.	"	6
26806	—	A bronzed proof. <i>R.</i>	(52)	F. D. C.	"	2
26807	—	From another die.	(54)	F.	"	1
26808	—	Without the W. under the rock.	(55)	F.	"	9
26809	—	No period at end of legend.	(56)	F.	"	9
26810	—	Another variety of die.	(58)	F.	"	9
26811	—	Similar, but dated 1792.	(59)	F.	"	6
26812	—	Another.	(59)	V. F.	"	9
26813	—	ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.	(59a)	M.	"	9
26814	—	Another.	(59a)	F.	"	1
26815	—	A variety on the <i>R.</i> the H of HALFPENNY in a different position in regard to leaves issuing from the cornucopia, two of which point each side of the second limb.	(60)	F.	"	9
26816	—	The two leaves touch each limb of the H.	(61)	F.	"	6
26817	—	Another.	(61)	V. F.	"	9
26818	—	Another.	(61)	F. D. C.	"	1
26819	—	The second leaf does not touch the H.	(62)	V. F.	"	6
26820	—	Another.	(62)	F. D. C.	"	9
26821	—	The fasces come under the whole of the N of	(64)	F. D. C.	"	1
26822	—	AND. The point of the laurel-wreath comes very close to the A. <i>R.</i> The first limb of H comes between the two leaves.	(66)	F.	"	6
26823	—	Another, brilliant, almost like a proof.	(66)	F. D. C.	"	2
26824	—	Similar, but the end of the cornucopia comes as high as the B.	(68)	M.	"	9
26825	—	Edge engrailed.	(73f)	M.	"	9
26826	—	Letters of legend much smaller and dated 1793.	(75)	F.	"	6
26827	—	Another.	(75)	V. F.	"	9



26828	—	BIRM. LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.	(75a)	V. F.	» 1 »
26829	—	PAYABLE AT LEEK STAFFORDSHIRE.	(75b)	F.	» » 9
26830	—	A temple with pictures hanging at the side of it	(80)	V. F.	» » 6
26831	Rl.	Spar ornaments. (Bissetts.)	(80)	F. D. C.	» » 9
26832	—	Another.	(82)	M.	» 1 6
26833	—	Inscription within an oval. Rl. Beehive and bees.	(82)	M.	» 1 6
26833	(Donald & Co.) R.	Bust of Howard. Rl. H.H. in cypher. (Hickman's)	(92)	F.	» » 3
26834	—	Another.		V. F.	» » 6
26835	—	Another.		F. D. C.	» 1 »

(To be continued.)

## COLONIAL

(Continued from p. 1316).

## AUSTRALIA

## NEW SOUTH WALES

## HALFPENNIES

26836	Sydney.	J. MACGREGOR. S.	(73)	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26837	—	SMITH PEATE & CO.	(75)	M.	» » 3
26838	—	Another.	(75)	V. F.	» 1 »
26839	—	TEA STORES &c. S.	(76)	V. F.	» 3 6
26840	—	F. C. THORNTHWAITE, &c. R.	(77)	F.	» 4 6
26841	—	WEIGHT & JOHNSON. S.	(78)	F.	» 1 6
26842	—	Another. S.	(78)	V. F.	» 2 6

## VICTORIA

## PENNIES

26843	Ballarat.	A tobacco plant in flower TOBACCO under. J. R. GRUNDY, MERCHANT BALLARAT 1861. Rl. Australian arms, &c. INDUSTRIA ET FIDES OMNIA VINCENT VICTORIA.	(80)	F.	» 1 6
26844	—	Another.	(80)	V. F.	» 2 6
26845	—	A sprig of tobacco otherwise as last. Rl. Justice with cornucopia standing to l. on sea shore. Legend as last but upon a broad rim. S.	(81)	V. F.	» 3 6
26846	—	DAVID JONES IMPORTER BALLARAT ESTAB: 1853 CRITERION DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Rl. View of a large shop. CRITERION HOUSE STURT ST BALLARAT 1862 DAVID JONES PROPRIETOR. S.	(82)	F.	» 2 »
26847	—	Another.	(82)	V. F.	» 3 6
26848	—	SOUTHWARD & SUMPTON BALLARAT WHOLESALE GROCERS WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS. Rl. Australian arms SOUTHWARD & SUMPTON BALLARAT. R.	(83)	V. F.	» 4 6
26849	—	W. R. WATSON & CO. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TOWN HALL HOTEL ARMSTONG ST. BALLARAT. Rl. A vine branch with grapes and leaves. VICTORIA 1862. IN VINO VERITAS.	(87)	F.	» 1 6
26850	—	Another.	(87)	V. F.	» 2 6
26851	—	Different vine branch and the letters of the maker's name are larger. S.	(88)	V. F.	» 2 6
26852	Castlemaine.	T. BUTTERWORTH & Co 1 FOREST STREET CASTLEMAINE. Rl. WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS WHOLESALE GROCERS & DRAPERS.	(91)	F.	» 1 »
26853	—	Another.	(91)	V. F.	» 1 6
26854	—	Rl. Justice seated on a bale. 1859.	(92)	F.	» 1 6
26855	—	R. CALDER BARKER ST. CASTLEMAINE WINE SPIRIT & GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT. 1862. Rl. Australian arms. VICTORIA 1862. T. STOKES MAKER 100 COLLINS ST. EAST MELBOURNE. R.	(93)	V. F.	» 4 6
26856	—	W. FROOMES MARKET SQ <sup>re</sup> CASTLEMAINE FAMILY DRAPER CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER. Rl. Australian arms, &c., as before.	(94)	F.	» 1 6
26857	—	Another.	(94)	V. F.	» 3 6
26858	—	MURRAY AND CHRISTIE CASTLEMAINE. Rl. GROCERS IRONMONGERS CHINA & GLASS WARE MERCHANTS.	(95)	P.	» » 6
26859	—	Another.	(95)	F.	» 1 6
26860	—	Another.	(95)	V. F.	» 3 »
26861	—	G. RYLAND DRAPER AND CLOTHIER MARKET SQ <sup>re</sup> CASTLEMAINE. Rl. Australian Arms. R.	(96)	V. F.	» 4 6
26862	Eagle Hawk.	R. GRIEVE EAGLE HAWK WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER. Rl. Australian Arms. R.	(97)	V. F.	» 3 6
26863	—	J. W. & G. WILLIAMS GROCERS IRONMONGERS & DRAPERS EAGLE HAWK. Rl. WINE SPIRIT & COLONIAL PRODUCE MERCHANTS GOLD OFFICE EAGLE HAWK.	(98)	F.	» 2 »
26864	—	Another.	(98)	V. F.	» 3 »
26865	Geelong.	R. PARKER IRONMONGER MOORABOOL STREET GEELONG. Rl. Justice standing l. AUSTRALIA.	(99)	F.	» » 6

26866	—	Another.	(99)	V. F.	» 1 »
26867	—	Similar, but the lettering of name larger.		V. F.	» » 6
26868	—	Another.		V. F.	» 1 »
26869	—	Similar but with a colon after the initial R:	(100)	F.	» » 9
26870	—	Another.	(100)	V. F.	» 1 6
26871	—	The tails of the R's are turned up.	(101)	F.	» 3 6
26872	Melbourne.	Justice seated on a bale MELBOURNE VICTORIA 1858. Rl. Australian arms PEACE & PLENTY.	(102)	F.	» » 6
26873	—	Another.	(102)	V. F.	» 1 6
26874	—	A lion crowned holding a shield. JOHN ANDREW & Co. IMPORTERS & GENERAL DRAPERS LONSDALE STREET WEST MELBOURNE. Rl. Justice seated on a bale to l. MELBOURNE VICTORIA 1860.	(103)	F.	» 1 »
26875	—	Another.	(103)	V. F.	» 2 »
26876	—	Another.	(103)	F. D. C.	» 3 6
26877	—	JOHN ANDREW & Co. DRAPERS, &c. 41 LONDALE ST WEST MELBOURNE. Rl. Emu and Kangaroo facing. VICTORIA 1862.	(104)	V. F.	» 2 »
26878	—	Another.	(104)	F. D. C.	» 3 6
26879	—	I. BOOTH DRAPER OUTFITTER, &c., MELBOURNE VICTORIA. Rl. BRITANNIA seated to l.	(105)	F.	» » 9
26880	—	Another.	(105)	V. F.	» 1 6
26881	—	Another.	(105)	F. D. C.	» 2 6
26882	—	EDWARD DE CARLE & Co. AUCTIONEERS, &c. MELBOURNE. Rl. Justice seated l. TASMANIA ANNO. 1855.	(108)	F.	» 1 »
26883	—	Another.	(108)	V. F.	» 1 6
26884	—	E. DE CARLE & Co. AUCTIONEERS & LAND AGENTS QUEENS ROYAL ARCADE OFFICE. Lion and shield in the centre. Rl. Justice seated l. MELBOURNE VICTORIA 1855.	(109)	F.	» » 6
26885	—	Another.	(109)	V. F.	» 1 6
26886	—	E. DE CARLE & Co GROCERS & SPIRIT MERCHANTS. MELBOURNE & PLENTY VICTORIA. Rl. BRITANNIA seated l.	(110)	F.	» » 6
26887	—	Another.	(110)	V. F.	» 1 6

(To be continued.)

## CONTINENTAL, &amp;c.

## AUSTRIA

26888	Archduke Sigismund.	Tyrolese Thaler of 1486. Obv. SIGISMUNDVS : + ARCHIDVX AVSTRIE. The Archduke standing, facing. Rl. Galloping knight to r., encircled by 16 small coats of arms. Mad. 1373. R. One of the earliest thalers, and in beautiful state of preservation.	V. F.	1 15 »
26889	Francis Joseph I.	Proof Double Thaler of 1857, struck on the Completion of the Austrian Southern Railway. Obv. FRANZ JOSEPH I. V. G. G. KAISER V. OESTERREICH. Laur. head to r. Rl. VOLLENDUNG DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SÜDBAHN 1857. Light house with two shields of arms, to l. a locomotive, to r. a steamer; above, 2 VEREINS THALER. R. In brilliant condition.	F. D. C.	2 2 »

## GERMANY

26890	Old Empire.	Maximilian I. Thaler of 1518. Obv. MAXIMILIANVS ARCHIDVX AVSTRIE. ET DO. TER. OCC. ORI. Bust with cap to l. Rl. PLVRI. EVROP. P. VINCA. REX. ET. PINCE. P. POT. 1518. Ten small shields of arms. Schultbess 35. RR. A very interesting piece.	V. F.	3 15 »
26891	Bavaria.	Maximilian Joseph. Thaler of 1820. Obv. MAXIMILIANVS IOSEPHVS BAVARIAE REX. Head to r. Rl. PRO DEO ET POPULO. Sword and sceptre in saltire; above, a crown.	V. F.	» 5 »
26892	—	Louis I. Conv. Portrait Thaler of 1828. Obv. LUDWIG I KENIG VON BAYERN. Head to r.; below : ZEHN EINE FEINE MARK. Rl. SEGEN DES HIMMELS 1828. Portraits of family. Scarce.	V. F.	» 8 6
26893	—	Conv. Thaler of 1836. Obv. Similar. Rl. BAYERN ERRICHTETEN DIE H. OTTOKAPELLE ZU KIEFFERSFELDEN ZUM ANDENKEN AN KÖN. OTTO'S ABSCHIED V. SEINEM VATERLANDE 1836. The Ottokapelle.	F. D. C.	» 9 6
26894	Brunswick and Lüneburg.	Augustus. "The beautiful Thaler" of 1666. Obv. A : D : G : DUX BR : E : LU : A : U : G : U : S : T : E : R : NAM VIRTUTEM FAMA CORONAT. Bust of the Duke nearly full-faced, being crowned by Fame. Rl. ALLES MIT BEDACHT : ANNO 1666. Arms with supporters and five helmets. Schultbess 6903. RR. Reimmann's specimen realized 80 Mk.	V. F.	2 10 »
26895	—	Anton Ulrich. Thaler of 1712. Obv. ANTONIUS ULRIC. D : G : DUX BR : ET LUNEB : Bust to r. with large full wig. Rl. CONSTANTER. Shield of arms with fourteen quarterings, five helmets and elaborate scroll-work ornamentation. S. 6989. R. In exquisite state of preservation.	F. D. C.	2 » »
26896	—	William. Double Thaler of 1856. Obv. WILHELM HERZOG Z. BRAUNSCHWEIG U. LÜN. Head to r. Rl. Crowned shield within wreath and motto, ZUR FEIER DER 25 JAHRIGEN REGIERUNG. 1856. On edge : 2TH. 3 1/2 G. VII. E. F. MARK. VEREINSMÜNZE. R.	F. D. C.	» 12 6

- 26897 — — Obv. Similar. *R.* Crowned and draped shield of arms, around which the legend: 2 THALER. VII. EINE F. MARK. 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  GULDEN. VEREINS 1848 MÜNZE. On edge: CONVENTION VOM 30 JULY 1838. *R.* V. F. » 11 6
- 26898 **Dietrichstein.** *Sigismund Louis.* Thaler of 1641. Obv. SIGISMUND? LYDOVICVS. COMES. A. DIETRICHSTAIN. Bust to r. *R.* LIBER·BARO·IN·HOLLENBVRG. Crowned Imperial eagle. *Mad.* 1681. *R.* V. F. 2 » »
- 26899 **Frankfurt o/M.** Double Thaler of 1844. Obv. Within oak-wreath: 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  GULDEN 2 THALER 1844. Above: VEREINSMÜNZE; below: VII. EINE F. MARK. *R.* FREIE STADT FRANKFURT. View of City. On edge: CONVENTION VOM 30 JULY 1838. V. F. » 10 6
- 26900 **Hannover.** *George V.* Double Thaler of 1855. *R.* Shield. V. F. » 8 6
- 26901 **Lippe.** *Paul Frederick Emil Leopold.* Thaler of 1866. Obv. PAUL FRIEDRICH EMIL LEOPOLD FÜRST Z. LIPPE. Head to r. *R.* EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 1866. Crowned shield. *R.* F. D. C. » 7 6
- 26902 **Lorraine.** *Charles II.* Thaler of 1603. Obv. † CAROLVS·D·G: CAL. LOTHAR·BAR. GEL. DVX. Bearded bust to l. in armour. Under arm: 1603. *R.* MO. NOVA. NANC. CVS. Arms on crowned and crested mantel, supported by two griffins. *M.* 1329. *RR.* *Reimmann's specimen realized 86 Mks.* V. F. 4 » »
- 26903 **Lüneburg.** Breiter Double Thaler, without date. Obv. ECCE. AGNVS. DEI. QUI. — TOLLIT. PECCAT. MUN. St John the Baptist standing; small shield with arms of city between his feet. *R.* VISITAVIT. NOS. ORIENS. EX. ALTO. Crescent moon, with human face, ear not shown. *The letters of legend are unusually large. Published in Berliner Münz-Blätter, vol. 1, p. 360, from the coin in the Reimmann Collection (no 686), sold for 96 Mks. RR.* V. F. 5 5 »
- 26904 **Mansfeld.** *David* at Schraplau. 1613 Half Spruch Thaler. Obv. DAVID·CO·E·DO·I·MANSF·NO·D·I·HEL·ET·SCHR. St George and Dragon. *R.* BEI GOT IST RATH VND THAT. Arms dividing date 1613, and G. M. As M. 1797. *RR.* *The Half Thaler is much rarer than the Thaler.* V. F. 2 » »
- 26905 **Mayence.** *Anselm Franz von Ingelheim.* Thaler of 1680. Obv. \* ANSELMVS. FRANCISC. D·G·ARCHIEP. MOGVNTINVS. Bust to r. *R.* S. R. I. PER GERM. ARCHICAN. ET PRINC. EL. 1680. Shield of arms with three helmets. *S.* 3575. *R.* (Almost F. D. C.) V. F. 1 5 »
- 26906 **Münster.** *Sede Vacante.* Thaler of 1688. Obv. CAPIT. CATH. EC. MON. SED. VACANT. Bust of St Paul with sword and book. 1688. *R.* LEOPOLDVS. I — RO. IMP. SEM. AVG. Laureate bust to r. in armour. *S.* 4551. *R.* In magnificent condition. F. D. C. 1 5 »
- 26907 **Mecklenburg-Schwerin.** *Frederick-Francis.* Thaler of 1864. Obv. FRIEDRICH FRANZ V. G. G. GROSSH. V. MECKLENB. SCHW. Head to r. *R.* EIN THALER XXX EIN PF. F. 1864. Crowned shield. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 26908 — — Thaler of 1867. Similar, with legend: ZUR FEIER 25JÄHRIGER REGIERUNG AM 7 MÄRZ 1867. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 26909 **Mecklenburg-Strelitz.** *Frederick William.* Thaler of 1870. Obv. FRIEDRICH WILH. V. G. G. GROSSH. V. MECKLENB. STRL. Head to l. *R.* EIN THALER XXX EIN PF. F. 1870. Crowned shield within Order of the Garter. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 26910 **Montfort.** *Anton, Administrator.* Gulden of 1690. Obv. ANTONIVS·COMES·DE·MONTFORT·ADMINIST. Bust to r. in armour. *R.* FORTITER·ET·CONSTANTER. Crowned shield. Bencath 16(60)90. With Countermark of the Circle of Franconia. *R.* V. F. 1 » »
- 26911 **Nassau.** *Adolph.* Thaler of 1860. Obv. ADOLPH HERZOG ZU NASSAU. Head to l. *R.* EIN VEREINSTHALER. XXX EIN PFUND FEIN. 1860. Crowned shield supported by two lions. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 26912 **Saxony.** *John George II.* Vicariat Thaler of 1657. Obv. DEO ET PATRIAE. The Elector on horseback to r.; below, small shield of arms. *R.* D·G·IOHAN·GEORG·II·DUX·SAX·I·C·&·MONT·|S·R·IMP·ARCHIM·ELECT·|ATQ·POST·EXCESS·DIV·IMP·|FERDIN·III·AUG·VICARI·9|LANDG·THUR·MAR·MIS·|NIAE SUP·&·INF·LUSATIE·|BURGG·MAGD·COM·DE·|MARG·&·RAVENSB·DOM·IN·RAVEN·STEIN. *Mad.* 538. V. F. » 10 »
- 26913 — — Vicariat Thaler of 1658. Similar, but legend on obv. disposed differently. *Mad.* 539. V. F. » 12 6
- 26914 — — Begräbniss Thaler of 1659, struck on the Death of the Duke's mother, Magdalena Sibylla. Obv. IOH. GEORG. II. D. G. DUX. SAX. I. C. & MONT. S. R. IMP. ARCHIM. & ELECT. In the field: IN. | AMOREM·ET·HO·| NOREM. SERENISS. | MATRIS. DEFUNCTAE. | D·D·MAG·DALENÆ·SI·| BYLLÆ. DUC. SAX. I. C. ET | M. ELECTÆ. E. DOMO. | MARCH. BRANDEB. | ET. DUC. BORUSS. P. M. *R.* SYMBOLVM. WIE GOTT WILL MIR GESCHEHE. In the field: NATÆ·|M·D·LXXXVI·|XXXI·DEC·HOR·I·MAT·|MIN· $\frac{1}{4}$ ·REGIOM·BO·|RUSS·DENAT·M·DC·LIX·|XII·FEB·HOR·XI· $\frac{1}{2}$ ·NOC·|DRESDE·ET·A·LXXII·|M·I·D·XII·RECONDI·|T·E·XII·APR·ANNI·|CUR·FRIBER·|G·E. *Mad.* 537. V. F. » 15 »
- 26915 — — Small thick Thaler of 1661, struck from the dies of a Quarter Thaler. Obv. IOHAN. GEORG. II. D. G. DUX. SAX. IUL. CLIV. ET·M. Bust to r. *R.* SAC. ROM. IMP. ARCHIM. ARS. ET. ELECT. 1661. Shield of arms. *Mad.* 2987. V. F. » 17 6
- 26916 — — *Anton.* Convention Thaler of 1831. Obv. ANTON KOENIG UND FRIEDRICH AUGUST MITREGENT VON SACHSEN. Jugate busts to r. *R.* VEREINTEN SICH MIT DEN GETREUEN
- STAENDEN ZU NEUER VERFASSUNG DES STAATS. Within wreath of oak and laurel a roll inscribed, AM 4. SEPTBR. 1831. Struck on the granting of the new Constitution. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 26917 — — Conv. Thaler of 1834. Obv. ANTON V. G. G. KOENIG VON SACHSEN. Head to r. *R.* ZEHN EINE FEINE MARK. Crowned shield; below: 1834. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 26918 — — *Charles Alexander.* Thaler of 1870. Obv. CARL ALEXANDER GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN. Head to l. *R.* EIN VEREINSTHALER. XXX. EIN PFUND FEIN. 1870. Crowned and draped shield. F. D. C. » 8 »
- 26919 **Saxe-Altenburg.** *Ernest.* Thaler of 1869. Obv. ERNST HERZOG VON SACHSEN ALTENBURG. Head to r. *R.* Legend as above, date 1869. Crowned and draped shield. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 26920 **Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.** *Ernest.* Thaler of 1864. Obv. ERNST HERZOG V. SACHSEN COBURG U. GOTHA. Head to l. *R.* Similar legend and type. Date 1864. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 26921 — — Thaler of 1869. Obv. Similar. *R.* Same circular legend; in the field, DEN 29 JANUAR 1869. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 26922 **Saxe-Meiningen.** *Bernhard.* Thaler of 1862. Obv. BERNHARD HERZOG ZU SACHSEN MEININGEN. Head to l. *R.* Same circular legend. Crowned and draped shield. Date, below, 1862. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 26923 — — *George.* Thaler of 1867. Obv. GEORG HERZOG ZU SACHSEN MEININGEN. Head to r. *R.* Similar. Date 1867. V. F. » 6 »
- 26924 **Schaumburg-Lippe.** *George William.* Thaler of 1860. Obv. GEORG WILHELM FÜRST ZU SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE. Head to r. *R.* Similar legend and type. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 26925 — — *Adolph George.* Thaler of 1865. Obv. ADOLF GEORG FÜRST ZU SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE. Head to l. *R.* Similar. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 26926 **Schwarzburg.** *Frederick Günther.* Thaler of 1858. Obv. FRIEDR. GÜNTHER FÜRST ZU SCHWARZBURG. Head to r. *R.* EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 1858. Crowned Imperial eagle. F. D. C. » 7 »
- 26927 — — Thaler of 1863. Similar. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 26928 — — Thaler of 1864. Similar. F. D. C. » 8 »
- 26929 — — Thaler of 1867. Similar. F. D. C. » 7 »
- 26930 — — *Albert.* Thaler of 1867. Obv. ALBERT FÜRST ZU SCHWARZBURG. Head to r. *R.* Similar to above. F. D. C. » 8 6
- 26931 **Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.** *Günther Frederick Charles II.* Thaler of 1870. Obv. GÜNTHER FR. C. II. FÜRST Z. SCHWARZB. SONDERSH. Head to l. *R.* EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 1870. Crowned Imperial eagle. F. D. C. » 7 6
- 26932 **Waldeck-Pyrmont.** *George Victor.* Thaler of 1859. Obv. GEORG VICTOR FÜRST ZU WALDECK U. PYRMONT. Head to l. *R.* Legend as above; crowned shield, and date, 1859. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 26933 **Württemberg.** *William.* Thaler of 1864. Obv. WILHELM KÖNIG V. WÜRTEMBERG. Head to l. *R.* Similar legend and type. F. D. C. » 6 »
- ITALY
- 26934 **Papal States.** *Pius IX.* 20 lire piece of 1867. Struck at Rome. F. D. C. 1 1 »
- 26935 — — 10 lire piece of same date — F. D. C. » 10 6
- 26936 — — 3 lire piece of same date — F. D. C. » 6 6
- 26937 **Venice.** *Republic.* 5 lire piece of the Independence. Obv. ALLEANZA DEI POPOLI LIBERI 1848. In centre, within wreath: 5 LIRE. *R.* INDIPENDENZA ITALIANA; in exergue, VENEZIA. Venetian lion on socle inscribed XI AGOSTO MDCCCLXVIII. F. D. C. » 4 6
- 26938 — — 5 lire of the Independence, 22 March 1848. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 26939 — — 20 lire piece, 11 Aug. 1848. F. D. C. 1 5 »
- MALTA
- 26940 **Francis Ximenes de Texada.** Two scudi piece of 1774. Obv. FR. D. FRANCISCVS XIMENES DE TEXADA 1774. Bust to r. *R.* Crowned shields; above 2-S. F. » 6 »
- 26941 — — *Emmanuel de Rohan.* 15 Tari piece of 1776. Obv. F. EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M.M.H. Bust to r. *R.* Similar. V. F. » 6 6
- 26942 — — 30 Tari piece of 1781. Similar. V. F. » 10 6
- 26943 — — 30 Tari piece of 1789. — V. F. » 12 »
- POLAND
- 26944 **Sigismund III.** Thaler of 1630. Obv. SIGIS·III·D·G·REX POL·M·D·LIT·RVS·PRVS·MASO. Crowned bust to r. *R.* SAM·LIV·NEGNO·SV·GOT·VADO·HR·REX. Crowned shield. F. » 7 6
- 26945 **Wladislaus IV.** Thaler of Thorn, 1637. Obv. VLADISL·IV·D·G·REX·POL·ET·SVE & MD·LIT·RVS·P. Crowned bust to r. *R.* MONETA·NOVA ARGENT·CIVIT·THORVNENSIS. Shield above which an angel, and date 1637 in the field. *R.* F. 1 » »
- 26946 **Stanislas Augustus.** Thaler of 1766. Obv. STANISLAVS AUGUSTUS D.G. REX POL. M.D. LITHU. Bust to r. *R.* X EX MARCA PVRA COLONIEN 1766. Crowned shield. V. F. » 12 6
- 26947 **Alexander I.** Proof 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Rouble of 1839. Obv. Head to r. *R.* The Borodino Column. *Rare and in brilliant condition.* F. D. C. 1 10 »

## PORTUGAL

- 26948 *Maria II.* Milreis of 1838. Obv. MARIA II. PORTUG : ET ALGARB : REGINA. 1838. Head to l. *R.* Crowned shield; below 100 Reis. V. F. » 5 6  
 26949 — Half Milreis of 1841. Similar. F. D. C. » 3 »  
 26950 — — 1842. — F. D. C. » 3 »  
 26951 — Milreis of 1844. Similar. F. D. C. » 6 6  
 26952 *Peter V.* Half Milreis of 1856. Obv. PETRVS V. PORTUG : ET ALGARB : REX. 1856. Head to r. *R.* Similar. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 26953 *Louis I.* Half Milreis of 1865. Obv. LUDOVICVS I PORTUG. ET ALGARB : REX. 1865. Head to l. *R.* Similar. F. D. C. » 3 »  
 26954 — Half Milreis of 1889. Similar. F. D. C. » 3 »  
 26955 *Charles I.* Half Milreis of 1891. Obv. CARLOS I REI DE PORTUGAL 1891. Head to r. *R.* Similar. F. D. C. » 3 »

## RUSSIA

- 26956 *Anna.* Rouble of 1735. Obv. Russian legend, head to r., curiously flattened. *R.* Russian legend, and date 1735. Russian eagle crowned. F. » 7 6  
 26957 *Ivan III.* St Petersburg Rouble of 1741. Bust to r. *RR.* V. F. I » »  
 26958 — St Petersburg Half Rouble of 1741. Similar. *RR.* V. F. » 15 »

## SPANISH AMERICA

- 26959 *Charles III.* Peso of 1774, struck at Lima. Obv. CAROLVS III. DEI GRATIA 1774. Laur. bust to r. *R.* HISPAN ET IND. REX. Mon. 8R. M. I. Crowned shield and pillars. F. D. C. » 4 »  
 26960 — 4 Reals of 1778, struck at Potosi. F. » 2 »  
 26961 — Peso of 1788, struck at Mexico. F. D. C. » 4 6  
 26962 *Charles IV.* Peso of 1790, struck at Lima (with head of Charles III). Same type. V. F. » 4 »  
 26963 — Peso of 1797, struck at Mexico (with his own head). Same type. V. F. » 3 6  
 26964 — 4 Reals of 1805, struck at Lima. Similar. F. » 1 6  
 26965 — 4 Reals of 1807, struck at Santiago de Chili. F. D. C. » 3 »

## SWEDEN

- 26966 *Gustavus Adolphus.* Augsburg Thaler of 1632. Obv. GVSTAV : ADOLPH : D : G : SVECO : GOTH : VANDALO : REX. MAG. Three-quarter face bust to r. *R.* PRINC : FINLAND : DVX ETHO : ET CAR : DOM : ING. 1632. Arms; below. the pine-cone of Augsburg. *RR.* V. F. 2 » »  
 26967 *John III.* Undated double Riksdaler. Obv. IOHANNES 3 D G. SWECORVM GOTORVAN RX. Crowned figure to r., encircled by the twenty-three arms of the provinces. *R.* Arms in three circles of legends : MISERICORD : ET VERITS CVSTOD REG ET ROBOR CLEM THRON EIVS. — BENE FACIENDO NEMINEM TIMEMVS — DEVS PROTECTOR NOSTER. R. V. F. I 5 »

## SWITZERLAND

- 26968 *Berne.* Thaler of 1494. Obv. Bear surmounted by double eagle, and encircled by twenty-seven small shields of arms of the Vogteien. *R.* SANCTVS VINCENTIVS. St Vincent standing, facing to l., cutting inner circle and legend. *RR.* F. 5 10 »  
 26969 *Swiss Confederation.* 5 francs of 1850. Obv. Within wreath : 5 FR. 1850. *R.* HELVETIA. Helvetia seated to l. F. D. C. » 5 6  
 26970 — 2 Francs de 1850. Similar. V. F. » 2 6  
 26971 — Pattern 2 Franc piece by Bovy of 1860. Obv. Within wreath : 2 FRANCS 1860. *R.* Cross within escutcheon surrounded by 22 stars. R. F. D. C. » 6 »  
 26972 — 2 Francs of 1863. Seated Helvetia. F. D. C. » 3 »  
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 26975 — 5 Francs of 1888. Obv. CONFOEDERATIO HELVETICA. 1888. Head of Liberty to l. *R.* 5 F. Shield of arms within wreath of oak and laurel. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 26976 — 5 Francs of 1889. Similar. F. D. C. » 5 »

(To be continued.)

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UEBERSETZUNGEN AUS ECKHEL'S PROLEGOMENA GENERALIA ZUR  
DOCTRINA NUMORVM VETERVM.

KAPITEL VI.

Material den alten Münzen<sup>1</sup>.

Gold, Silber und Kupfer waren wie heutzutage so auch im Altertume das gewöhnliche Münzgut; dies ist eine allgemein anerkannte Thatsache, die darum von mir nicht erst nachgewiesen zu werden braucht. Doch hat es eine Zeit gegeben, wo Völker, Reiche und Städte ein Metall dem andern vorzogen oder alle drei Metalle mit verschiedenen Legierungen in Gebrauch nahmen; die darüber anzustellende Untersuchung wollen wir aber auf das folgende Kapitel verschieben. Hier besprechen wir nur verschiedenes andere Material, woraus die Alten Münzen geschlagen haben sollen, oder dessen sie sich angeblich als Geld bedient haben.

**Eisen.** Dieses unedle Metall wurde besonders von den Spartanern und auch von den Byzantiern zum Münzmaterial gewählt, wie sehr viele Zeugnisse der Alten lehren, die wir bei den Münzen der beiden Völker anführen werden<sup>2</sup>. Beide Völker vereinigt Pollux<sup>3</sup>: *Die eiserne Münze der Lakedaemonier und Byzantier*. Weiter unten handelt er ausführlicher über die beiden Städte<sup>4</sup>. Ausser diesen haben auch die Klazomenier in einer Geldverlegenheit eisernes Geld geschlagen, wie Aristoteles berichtet<sup>5</sup>, und bei den Römern hat nach Suidas<sup>6</sup> und Kedrenos Numa den Gebrauch des Eisengeldes eingeführt. Plutarch<sup>7</sup> und Pollux<sup>8</sup> berichten Lykurg, der Urheber der eisernen Münze bei den Spartanern, habe das zur Prägung bestimmte Eisen durch Behandlung mit Eissig zu jedem andern Zwecke unbrauchbar gemacht. Obwohl es uns nun an Zeugnissen für die antike Eisenprägung nicht fehlt, so hat sich doch bisher niemand trotz alles Verlangens rühmen können, dass ihm eine wirklich alte Münze aus diesem Metall vorgekommen sei. Das ist auch nicht eben zu verwundern, weil kein anderes Metall stärker dem verzehrenden Roste unterworfen ist.

**Zinn.** Hieraus hat Dionysios von Syrakus Münzen geprägt, wie Aristoteles<sup>9</sup> und Pollux<sup>10</sup> berichten<sup>11</sup>. In den Pandekten lesen wir (48, 10[9, 2]): *In demselben Gesetze findet sich die Bestimmung, niemand solle Münzen aus Zinn oder Blei betrügerischerweise erwerben oder vertreiben*. Denn dass diese Münzen Fälschungen waren, ist klar. Ich erinnere mich nicht gelesen zu haben, dass irgend eine wirklich antike Zinnmünze in einer Sammlung aufbewahrt werde, und wenn wir auch zugeben, dass einst aus diesem Metall Münzen geprägt worden seien, so wären sie doch nicht erhalten, weil wie Savot, der über das verschiedene Zinn der Alten ausführlich handelt<sup>12</sup>, bemerkt, Zinn leicht in der Erde und besonders in Kalkboden zerfressen wird<sup>13</sup>. Vergleiche auch die Bemerkungen Rincks über Münzen aus diesem Metall<sup>14</sup>.

**Blei.** Münzen aus Blei erwähnen die Dichter oft<sup>15</sup>, deren Zeugnisse man bei Rinck nachsehe<sup>16</sup>. Einige von ihnen finden sich auch fast in allen Sammlungen. Ob sie als wirkliches Geld gedient haben, wollen wir unten kurz untersuchen, aber eingehender in der Abhandlung über die Pseudomünzen.

**Leder** und die daraus gemachten Münzen, genannt *scortei*, griechisch *σκώριαι*. Die Alten erwähnen sie oft. Manche haben behauptet die Karthager hätten solche gebraucht; wir werden diese Zeugnisse bei den Münzen der Karthager anführen<sup>17</sup>. Von den

p) B. VII § 106. q) B. IX § 78. 79. r) Oeconom. B. II Kap. 2. [§ 16]. s) u. 'Ασσάπια. t) Lycurhr S. 44 [= Kap. 9]. u) B. IX § 79. x) Oeconom. B. II. Kap. 2 [20, 3]. y) B. IX § 79. z) Num. Ant. Part. II. C. 2. ff [= S. 46-59 der Originalausg.]. a) Kap. 5 S. 33. b) Kap. 5 S. 34.

1. Vgl. Lenormant a. a. O. I S. 207-221.

2. Doctr. 2, 278 u. 2, 26; s. oben Sp. 1253 Anm. 23 und unten.

3. Evans hat im Num. Chron. 1894 S. 219 ein syrakusanischen Dekadrachmon aus Bronze publiziert, das Spuren eines Zinnüberzuges zeigt. Ein bleiernes Exemplar erwähnt Eckhel unten. Vielleicht sind diese Stücke geeignet ein Licht auf die Zinnprägung des Dionysios zu werfen.

4. Savot bemerkt S. 321, er habe eine Münze aus Zinn gehabt. Lenormant erwähnt S. 213 einen in Lyon gemachten Fund von 700 Zinnmünzen aus der Zeit von Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Geta und Julia Domna. Auch kleine Figuren aus Zinn, die zu Weihgeschenken bestimmt waren, sind noch erhalten; s. Treu im Archäol. Anzeiger 1889 S. 173.

5. Die oft von Plautus erwähnten nummi plumbei können sich nur auf die in Athen im Umlauf gewesenen Bleimarken beziehen, wie Benndorf gezeigt hat Zeitschr. f. die österr. Gymn. 26 (1875) S. 611.

6. Doctr., 4, 137.

Spartanern erzählt dasselbe Seneca<sup>18</sup>, dessen Stelle wir unten geben werden; von den Römern Suidas<sup>19</sup>.

**Holz.** Dass die Römer sich hölzerner Münzen bedient haben, ersche ich aus Kedrenos.

**Scherben.** Von den Römern ebenfalls berichtet Suidas<sup>20</sup>, sie hätten einst Scherbenmünzen gehabt (*σπράκιναι*)<sup>21</sup>.

\*\*

Nachdem wir das Material verschiedener Art aufgezählt haben, fragt es sich, ob auch auf diese Stoffe gleichwie auf das Gold, Silber und Kupfer auf Veranlassung und unter Gewährleistung des Staates ein Stempel geprägt oder graviert wurde, so dass sie alle Bedingungen der Münze, die wir, wie oben bemerkt, fordern, zu erfüllen scheinen. Was das Eisen betrifft, so sagt Pollux<sup>22</sup>, das eiserne Geld sei bei den Byzantiern so verausgabt worden wie anderswo das kupferne; so dass sie statt: *kaufe mir für drei Kupferstücke, sagten: kaufe mir für drei Eisenstücke*. Aber er fügt nicht hinzu, dass sie irgend einen Stempel gehabt haben. Dass Bilder von Göttern darauf geprägt waren, lässt sich aber aus Hesych<sup>23</sup> schliessen, wenn man überhaupt den Angaben dieses Grammatikers Glauben schenken will. Vielleicht waren diese eisernen Münzen nichts anderes als kleine zugeschnittene Platten, die für diesen Zweck hergestellt waren, oder kleine rohe Gewichtstücke. Doch eine allzu grosse Wissbegierde ist hierbei zwecklos, da ohnehin aus den angeführten Gründen keine antike Münze aus Eisen auf uns gekommen ist<sup>24</sup>. Auch können wir aus ähnlichen Gründen nichts Sicheres über die Münzen aus Zinn anführen. Grössere Klarheit haben wir über die Beschaffenheit der Bleimünzen, weil deren mehrere in den verschiedenen Sammlungen aufbewahrt werden. Sie sind zweifacher Art. Die einen sind 'Seelen'<sup>25</sup> von Münzen, die im Altertume betrügerischerweise mit dünnem Silberblech überzogen worden sind. Als dies zerfiel, trat schliesslich das Blei zu Tage und zugleich der Betrug. Ein merkwürdiges Stück der Art von ausserordentlicher Grösse, nach Syrakus gehörig und den vier Silberstücken in Torremuzzas Werke über die sicilischen Münzen Taf. 72 ähnlich, hat die Kaiserliche Sammlung aufzuweisen nebst einem andern Bleistück vom syrischen Könige Antiochos VII., das denselben Umfang und dieselben Bilder hat wie gewöhnlich die silbernen Tetradrachmen jenes Königs. Die andern sind wirkliche Bleimünzen und als solche angefertigt. Eine grosse Zahl solcher hat Francesco Ficoroni veröffentlicht<sup>26</sup>. Dass sie aber nie wirkliches Geld gewesen sind, sondern für andere Zwecke bestimmt waren, werden

c) de Benefic. B. 5 Kap. 14. d) u. 'Ασσάπια. e) u. 'Ασσάπια. f) B. IX § 78. g) u. 'Εσάπια. h) i Piombi antichi.

7. Die albernsten Fabeln über Numas Leder-, Eisen-, Scherben- und Kupfergeld verdienen kaum Erwähnung Mommsen S. 172 Anm. 12. — In neuerer Zeit sind noch Nickel, Glas und Porzellan als antikes Münzmaterial bekannt geworden. Einige baktrische Könige haben Didrachmen und Drachmen nach attischem Fusse aus Nickel geschlagen; vgl. Brit. Mus. Cat. of Indian Coins. Greek and Scythic kings. S. 8 n° 4, S. 9 n° 1, S. 11 n° 6 u. 7. In Aegypten haben sich Münzen aus Glas gefunden, die wohl der Nomenprägung angehören und bis in die frühe Kaiserzeit zurückgehen; Longpérier, Rev. num. 1861 S. 412 ff. Feuardent, num. de l'Egypte ancienne 2 S. 336. Zwei Münzen aus Porzellan mit ptolemäischen Typen hat Blanchet publiziert Rev. num. 1891 S. 233. Ein Münze von Augustus (Coh. 87), die stark mit Antimon versetzt ist, bespricht Hofmann Num. Zeitschr. 17 S. 43.

8. Von dem alpeloponesischen eisernen Barrengelde scheint allerdings nichts erhalten zu sein; wohl aber haben wir jüngere peloponesischen Eisenmünzen, die U. Köhler in den Mittheilungen des Deutschen archäol. Institutes in Athen 7 (1882) S. 1-7; S. 377-379 veröffentlicht hat. Ich lasse eine kurze Beschreibung der interessanten Münzen folgen.

ARGOS.

- 22 mm. Vorderteil des Wolfes, r. Rs. Grosses A.  
Gew. 10.96 g; 12.80 g. Meletopoulos.  
Berlin.

TEGEA.

- 22 mm. Gorgoneion Rs. ΕΤΕΥ Eule.  
Gew. 10.02 g; 8.8 g. Arch. Ges. in Athen.  
Abgeb. auch in Baumceisters Denkm. 2 S. 935.

HERAIA(?)

- 21 mm. Kopf der Athene mit Helm, l. Rs. ΗΡΑΙΑ(?) rückläufig um ein Kügelchen in der Mitte des Feldes.  
Gew. 9.62 g. Berlin.

Die Münzen sind vom Roste zum Teil stark angegriffen; doch ist die Bestimmung der Münzen 1 und 2 schon durch die Typen gesichert. Ob No 3 von Heraia ist, muss bei der schlechten Erhaltung der Legende dahingestellt bleiben. Köhler setzt die Prägung dieser Münzen in den Anfang des 4. Jahrhunderts, wo ja auch die peloponesischen Städte mit der Kupferprägung begannen.

9. Seelen oder animae nennt Eckhel den minderwertigen Kern der plattierten Münzen.

wir in der Abhandlung über die Pseudomünzen hervorheben, zu denen sie mit Recht gehören<sup>10</sup>. Den Ledermünzen sei irgend ein Bild aufgeprägt gewesen so berichten einige von den Alten. Seneca<sup>1</sup>: *Verschuldet wird der genannt, der Goldstücke oder der mit dem Staatsstempel versehener Leder schuldet, wie es die Spartaner hatten, und das als bares Geld dient.* Und Isidorus<sup>2</sup>: *Aus Tierhäuten wurden nämlich Münzen geschnitten und mit einer Prägung versehen.* Aber schwerlich wird die Gewährung der beiden Schriftsteller einen verständigen Beurteiler gleich zum Beipflichten veranlassen, und ohne Zweifel haben beide, als sie erfahren hatten, einige Völker hätten einst an Leder Geld Gefallen gefunden, sich dies in derselben Weise geprägt gedacht wie die Münzen ihrer Zeit. Vielleicht war jenes viel besprochene Leder Geld nichts Anderes als Stierhäute, die in weidreichen Gegenden für andere Waren in Tausch gegeben wurden. In der That macht der Scholiast des Aristides zu der Stelle, wo dieser Redner erzählt die Karthager hätten Leder Geld gebraucht, folgende Bemerkung: *Das heisst, nicht dass sie lederne Münzen hatten, sondern dass sie Häute darboten, da sie in einem an Tieren reichen Lande wohnten und so erwarben, was sie haben wollten.* Siehe über diesen Gegenstand mehr bei Sperling Kap. 33. Uebrigens will ich noch kann ich durchaus in Abrede stellen, dass Eisen, Zinn und Blei in einigen Staaten das Geld vertreten haben, noch auch dass das Leder so hätte hergerichtet werden können, dass es für einen solchen Zweck geeignet war. Das konnten innere Verhältnisse wünschenswert machen; zum Beispiel der Wunsch Privatpersonen die Möglichkeit zu nehmen sich zu bereichern. Darum wandelten auch die Spartaner, wie oben bemerkt, Eisen in Geld um und machten jenes sogar für jeden andern Zweck unbrauchbar. Während Platon in seinem Staate den Privatleuten Gold und Silber verbot, liess er doch Geld zu, aber von der Art, dass es zwar im Staate Wert hatte, indes von Fremden zurückgewiesen wurde<sup>m</sup>. Woraus das Geld bestehen sollte, sagt er zwar nicht, aber aus seinen Worten selbst geht hervor, dass er es sich aus unedlem Metall dachte. Ist dies der Fall, so war diese Münze nicht so sehr Geld als Pseudomünze und eine Art Zeichengeld, und es ist mit gewissen Marken zu vergleichen, die auch noch heute einige Anstalten wie Armenhäuser, Krankenhäuser und Herbergen anstatt Geldes gebrauchen, und die nur an Ort und Stelle ihren Wert haben, sonst aber vollständig unbrauchbar sind. Darum nimmt es kein Wunder, dass ähnliche Geldsurrogate wegen der geringen Qualität ihres Materials den Anfechtungen der Zeit nicht haben widerstehen können.

Zu dem oben über Holz- und Scherbenmünzen Gesagten glaube ich nichts weiter hinzufügen zu müssen, weil sie, in welcher Weise auch immer sie als Geld verwandt wurden, und zugegeben, dass Suidas und Kedrenos, Gewährsmänner, die wenig Glauben verdienen, recht berichtet haben, doch nicht in unser Gebiet gehören, wie jeder einsehen wird. Dass die Mogolen in Asien auch heutzutage Muscheln, die sie *Kauri* nennen, als Geld gebrauchen, ist bekannt. Man lese über diese Einrichtung die Bemerkungen Sperlings<sup>n</sup>.

W.

#### CHATS ON ROMAN COINS WITH YOUNG COLLECTORS

(Continued from p. 1334.)

##### NINTH ARTICLE

#### CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE FAMILY COINS

FROM B.C. 217-27.

The following list gives the names of the moneyers for this period. The coins marked + are priced by Babelon at 1 franc, those marked \* at 2 francs, and those marked § at 3 francs. By these marks the common coins may be readily known.

B.C. 217. Quintus Lutatius Catulus, 40 fr. (Q. L. C.), C. Allius,

i) de Benefic. B. V Kap. 14. k) B. XVI Kap. 17 [= 16, 16, 4 Arev.]. l) Orat Platon. p. m. 145 [Bd. 3 S. 505 der Dindorfschen Ausg.]. m) de Legib. B. V S. 742 [a]. n) Num. non cus. Kap. 39 [S. 269].

10. Doctr. 8, 318-320. Die neuere Litteratur verzeichnet Marquardt, *röm. Staatsverw.* 2<sup>3</sup> S. 128 und *Privatleben* 2 S. 716 Anm. 2. Dazu *Bullet. de corresp. hellén.* 1884 S. 1-21. *Rev. belge de num.* 1891 S. 210-222. *Num. Zeitschr.* 25 (1893) S. 5-122.

40 fr. (C. A), C. Terentius Varo, 6 fr. (VR or C. VR), P. Maenius \* (P. AE), L. Mamilius struck only brass coins, which are all rather rare.

B.C. 214. C. Decimius Flavus §, L. Turius Purpureo § (PVR), A. Spurilius §, C. Plutius, 5 fr., C. Terentius Lucanus +, Papius Turdus.

B.C. 209. C. Valerius C. F. Flaccus \*, P. Allius Paetus Opeimius + (OPEI). The three following: M. Titinius, L. Pomponius and L. Furius struck brass only.

B.C. 204. L. Itius, 40 fr., C. Junius C. F. + C. Scribonius Curio \*.

B.C. 200. S. Afranius §, G. Cornelius Sulla §, Pinarius Nata + and §, L. Saufeius +.

B.C. 197. T. Quinctius Flaminius, emperor (gold only).

B.C. 194. Atilius Saranus §, C. Juventius Talna §, C. Maianius §.

B.C. 189. A. Caecilius, struck brass only (A. CAE); so did also S. Furius and P. Cornelius Blasio.

B.C. 179. Cn. Calpurnius Piso, 5 fr., L. Coilius, 6 fr., Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, 6 fr., Sex. Quinctilius (SX. Q.), 20 fr.

B.C. 174. C. Antestius Labeo +, M. Junius Silanus §, M. Atilius Suranus §, C. Marcius Libo +, L. Sempronius Pitio +.

B.C. 164. L. Cupiennius §, Cn. Lucretius Trio \*.

B.C. 159. L. Cornelius, Cinna L. Hostilius Tubulus, Licinius Murena, Q. Marius, who struck brass only.

#### THIRD PERIOD. FROM 154 TO 134 B.C.

In this period many other Divinities in quadrigas appear, among them Jupiter, very similar to the Romano-Campanian coins. Sometimes the mark of value on the coin X is replaced by the cipher XVI and sometimes by the monogram X. The name of the moneyer is always on the reverse on a horizontal line under the type.

During this period no As was issued, but the smaller copper coins were continued and grew gradually less and less.

To the beginning of this period Babelon classes the anonymous denarius with Diana driving a biga of stags to the right.

B.C. 154. M. Aurelius Cota, 6 fr., and C. Renius +.

B.C. 149. Cn. Gellius \*, Q. Minucius Rufus +, C. Porcius Cato +, M. Tannius C. F. \*.

B.C. 144. M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus \*, C. Curatius f. Trigenius, 5 fr., Q. Fabius Labeo +.

B.C. 139. Aurelius Rufus §, M. Papirius Carbo +, L. Trebanus §.

B.C. 136. L. Atilius Nomentanus, rare, C. Titinius Gadaeus, 5 fr., L. Julius Caesar +, M. Aufidius Rusticus, rare.

B.C. 135. P. Matienus, AE only, Q. Plaetorius, AE only, Cn. Cornelius Sisenna, 10 fr., A. Manlius Q. f. Sergia, 12 fr., M. Tullius \*.

#### FOURTH PERIOD. FROM 134 TO 104 B.C.

From the commencement of this period the number XVI as a sign of value disappears. It was replaced by the sign X or by the old mark X. The old type of the Dioscuri becomes rare and is replaced by the quadrigas of several Divinities or by scenes relating to the families of the moneyers. Sometimes the legend begins to be written in the circular manner. ROMA is sometimes in monogram and sometimes towards the end of the period is omitted.

The head of Roma continues to be the type of the obverse, but on a denarius of Man. Aemilius Lepidus, it is without the helmet.

The As only once was issued, by C. Fonteius, who struck some weighing 24 gr. 10. There is regularity in the decrease of weight in the various smaller parts of the As.

B.C. 134. Sex. Julius Caesar §, L. Opeimius §, M. Opeimius §, Man. Acilius Balbus, 4 fr., C. Caecilius Metellus Caprarius §, L. Postumius Albinus \*, T. Quinctius Flaminius §.

B.C. 129. M. Aburius M. f. Geminus \*, C. Aburius Geminus \*, M. Porcius Laeca +, M. Acilius M. f. §, Q. Caecilius Metellus +, M. Vargunteius \*, C. Minucius \*, Augurinus Sex Pompeius Fostlus +, Ti. Veturius §.

B.C. 124. L. Antestius Gragulus \*, C. Serveilius M. f. Augur \*.

B.C. 123. Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus \*.

B.C. 122. M. Caecilius Metellus Q. f. \*.

B.C. 119. Q. Marcius Pilipus \*, T. Cloulius \*, Cn. Domitius, Ahenobarbus +, M. Marcius Man f. \*.

B.C. 114. Q. Curtius +, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus +, M. Junius Silanus +. The three were colleagues. Ti. Minucius Augurinus \*. C. Numitorius, rare.

B.C. 112. Man. Æmilius Lepidus \*. T. Deidius, 5 fr., L. Marcius Philippus +, C. Fonteius +.

B.C. 110 & 109. P. Licinius Nerva §, P. Porcius Laeca, 6 fr., N. Fabius Pictor §, C. Cassius \*, Longinus P. Maenius Antiaticus \*.

B.C. 108. Q. Marcius +, C. Fabius +, L. Roscius +. Colleagues. The initials of the colleagues appear on the coin of Marcius. The name of Q. Caecilius Metellus + appears on coins of M. Calidius +, Cn. Fulvius + Colleagues.

B.C. 106. Q. Calpurnius Lanarius §, L. Minucius Thermus +, P. Cornelius Cethegus, rare. C. Claudius Pulcher +, L. Julius Caesar \*.

Belonging to the period from B.C. 114 to 104, we find denarii without family name or symbol, bearing on the obverse a head of Roma to right with a winged and crested helmet, and on the Reverse, Roma seated on a pile of armour to the right, leaning on a spear. At her feet the wolf suckling the twin founders of the City; above a bird flying. These were used during the war with Jugurtha and we may associate them with the name of Caius Marius, who entered Rome in triumphal procession in January 104, with the booty taken in the Jugurthan war. He had been praetor in 115 B.C. and in 114 he went to Spain as propraetor. He at any rate, with his love for Roman virtue and his dislike to Greek culture, would have sympathized with the design of these denarii, which reminded the people of their origin, and the old days of a more simple style of living.

But if these coins had not been dated so early by experts, the heap of armour on which Roma is seated would have reminded us of the heap of armour Marius burnt after his victory over the Teutons.

#### THE FIFTH PERIOD. FROM B.C. 104 TO 89.

About the commencement of this period the head of the goddess Roma but rarely appears; and we find substituted, the heads of Apollo, Saturn, Hercules, Vulcan, the Sun, the heads of the Dioscuri, or other Deities.

The mark of value is placed before instead of behind the head, and is sometimes expressed by the sign X and at others by the old sign X. The types on the reverses refer to the heroic deeds of the far past, sometimes to those of members of the moneyer's family.

It is in this period we meet with the earliest of the serrated denarii, although some of those with the Dioscuri and a wheel as moneyer's mark look as if they belonged to an earlier age. In the year 104 B. C. the Victoriati were made equal to half a denarius and were marked with the letter Q to show they were equal to a Quinarius. They weighed 1 gr. 95.

The letter V disappears and we have a coin which is really a quinarius, but has the form or type of a Victoriatus.

The types on the reverses of these coins were not quite designed without order although so varied.

For instance the head of Saturn which appears on the coins of quaestors was naturally suggested to them as the officers in charge of the Ærarium which was in the precincts of the Temple of Saturn. Again we often see a curule-chair (sella curulis), on the reverse of the money coined by the ediles, and as the Temple of Ceres was to the plebeian Ediles very much what that of Saturn was to the quaestors, a head of Ceres is often found on the obverse of their coins.

When money was coined abroad, the type was sometimes copied from the autonomous coinage of the town in which the coin was minted. The first time we find a contemporaneous event commemorated on a coin is on the money of Pison and Cepion on which we see an evident allusion to the enormous purchases of corn made by them about 103-100 B.C. as a result of the Lex frumentaria.

From 104 to 89 B.C. the money was struck under the direction of the Triumvirs and the branch mints were abolished. The earlier coinage was apparently struck by the authority of the Consuls.

The Triumvirs worked under the control of the Senate. In B.C. 44 Julius Caesar added another to their number, hence we sometimes see on coins of that date IVVIR instead of IIIVIR. Augustus returned to the older number. After B.C. 14 the names of the Triumvirs do not appear on the silver money. Only one of the triumvirs placed a name on each coin.

About 104 B.C. extraordinary commissions to coin silver were given to Urban quaestors, aediles and praetors, and nearly all the coins issued by these extraordinary commissions have the letters D. S. S. (*de Senatus Sententiae*), or P. E. S. C. (*Publice Senatus Consulto*), or EX S. C. (*Ex Senatus Consulto*), or S. C., or P. V. (*Publice*).

Sometimes we find A. P. or EX A. P. V., (*Argento Publico*), or (*Ex Argento Publico*), and sometimes ARG. PVB.

The Curule Ædiles who paid the expenses of the public games from their private fortunes furnished the metal and obtained the right to place their own names on their coins, hence many of the family coins are those of Curule Ædiles.

During the latter period of the Republic, the Commanders of Armies in the field, whether holding rank as Dictator, Consul, Proconsul, Propraetor, or Imperator, all had the right to coin money, which was commonly called *moneta castrensis* or *nummi castrenses*. The authority of the Senate was represented on them by the name of the officer who was its representative in the army. Thus we see the relationship which the Family coins bore to the ordinary denarii of the city struck by the Senate.

B.C. 104. L. Valerius Flaccus §, Man. Fonteius \*, L. Caesius §, M. Fourius L. f. Philus \*, 2. Lutatius Cerco, quaestor \*, M. Sergius Silus, quaestor \*, L. Manlius Torquatus, 4 fr., Ti. Quinctius Trogus §.

B.C. 101. M. Porcius Cato +, C. Fundanius, quaestor (quinarius) \*, T. Cloulius (Quin.) \*, C. Egnatuleius C. f. \*, P. Vettius Sabinus, 12 fr., L. Cassius Caecianus \*.

B.C. 100. Q. Servilius Caepio, quaestor §, L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus quaestor § (colleagues).

B.C. 99. Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius +, Cn. Cornelius Blasio Cn. f. §, M. Herennius +, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, quaestor urbanus + and T. Mallius, quaestor urbanus + (colleague).

B.C. 94. Man. Aquillius §, L. Flaminius Cilo +, L. Memmius §, M. Cippius M. f. \*, M. Serveilius C. f. \*, T. Thorius Balbus +, L. Appuleius Saturninus +, C. Coilius Calvus +, L. Pomponius Molo, 12 fr., C. Sulpicius C. f. \*.

B.C. 92. L. Licinius (censor) \*, Cn. Domitius (censor) +, M. Aurelius Scaurus \*, L. Cosconius, rare, C. Poblicius Malleolus +, L. Pomponius +, L. Porcius Licinus +.

B.C. 90. L. Aurelius Cota \*, L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus +, C. Allius Bala +, L. Julius L. f. Caesar +, Q. Titius \*, C. Vibius C. f. Pansa +, Q. Minucius Thermus \*.

#### THE SIXTH PERIOD. FROM B.C. 89 TO 54.

In the month of January 89 B.C. the Tribunes of the people M. P. Silvanus, and C. P. Carbo brought forward the law called Plautia Papiria, which sought to mitigate the distress caused by the Social war, by modifying the brass-coinage and making the as semi-uncial. This law did not change the size of the denarius, which remained one eighty-ninth of the pound, but it decreed that the reserves of silver in the Ærarium of the Temple of Saturn should be coined and hence a large quantity of silver was issued at this time. A new piece was constituted, of the value of a sestertius and a half, or rather, as the type is the same as of a Victoriatus, long since suppressed, it might be called the semi-Victoriatus. It weighed 1 gr. 34. The types of the denarii are arbitrary and were left to the taste of the moneyers. Contemporary events begin to be represented on the money of Sulla. The mark of value disappears from the money. The names of other magistrates than the triumvirs begin to appear.

Among the coins struck outside the City of Rome are some issued by the revolted Italian States. They may be classed among the denarii and many bear the same types as the Roman coinage. Most of their inscriptions are in the Oscan characters and bear the names of the leaders Papius Mutilus, the Samnite general in the Social war of 90-89 B.C., Pompaedius (Silo) the leader of the Marsians and their most distinguished general, the conqueror of Caepio. The war only came to an end at his death in B.C. 88. The names of Numerius Cluentius and Minius Legius, other generals in the same war, appear also on their denarii.

The Papirian law is noticed on the brass coins by the letters LPDAR, meaning *Lege Papiria de Ære Publico*.

B.C. 89. Claudius Unimanus, 40 fr., L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi,

10 fr., D. Junius Silanus L. f. \*, C. Fabius C. f. Buteo \*, L. Titurius L. f. Sabinus +, L. Sentius C. f. +, M. Lucilius Rufus \*, P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus \*, P. Servilius M. f. Rullus \*, Man. Fonteius C. f., L. Julius Bursio +, M. Volteius M. f. \*, M. Tannius, rare, and L. Critonius, aediles plebei, 10 fr., L. Caecilius Metellus \*, C. Publius Malleolus \*, A. Postumius Albinus S. f., 4 fr. (colleagues).

B.C.87. L. Cornelius Sylla Felix, Imperator iterum +.

B.C.84. Lucullian coins of the same with Diana of Ephesus and denarii with L. SVLA IMP representing Sylla debarking.

C. Marius C. f. Capito, 4 fr., Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. f. Marcellinus \*, C. Marcius Censorinus \*, Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Ap. Nero +, C. Norbanus +, M. Fabrinus (only Brass), P. Crepusius +, L. Marcius Censorinus + and C. Mamilius Limetanus + (Colleagues).

B.C.83. C. Cassius Longinus Varus and L. Julius Salinator, only in Brass, both names on one coin (Colleagues), P. Fourius Crassipes §, Aedilis Curulis, L. Rubrius Dossenus § and quin. §.

B.C.82-81. L. Cornelius Sylla Felix, 6 fr., alone IMP, or with L. Manlius, proquaestor \*, A. Manlius, quaestor, on gold.

Cn. Pompeius Magnus, proconsul.

C. Valerius Flaccus, imperator \*.

Q. Antonius Balbus, praetor +.

Q. Tufius Calenus §, and Mucius Cordus, colleagues (their names on one coin). C. Licinius L. f. Macer \*, L. Farsuleius Mensor + (both names on one coin). C. Annius Luscus, proconsul §, with C. Tarquinius, quaestor, L. Fabius L. f. Hispaniensis, quaestor. L. Memmius L. f. Galeria +, C. Memmius Galeria, Garcilius, Ogulnius, Vergilius, colleagues.

B.C.79. Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, Imperator, L. Proculus f. \*, L. Cassius Q. f. §, L. Papius \*, C. Publius Q. f. +, L. Rutilius Flaccus §.

B.C.74. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. f. Marcellinus, quaestor \* & §, P. Cornelius Lentulus P. f. L. n. Spinther, quaestor, 40 fr., L. Lucretius Trio \* & §, L. Plaetorius L. f., quaestor, 30 fr., C. Naevius Balbus +, A. Postumius A. f. Sp. n. Albinus §, P. Satrienus \*.

B.C.71. Q. Pomponius Rufus, 50 fr., L. Rustius \*.

B.C.69. M. Plaetorius Cestianus \* & §, aedilis curulis. } colleagues.

P. Sulpicius Galba §, aedilis curulis.

L. Axsius L. f. Naso, 30 fr., T. Vettius Sabinus, 12 fr., M. Calpurnius Piso M. F. Trugi, 25 fr., C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maximus, 6 fr.

B.C.64. Faustus Cornelius Sylla, 6 fr., Q. Pomponius Musa, 5 fr., C. Postumius \* At... (or Ta), L. Roscius Fabatus \*, C. Serveilus C. f. §, Ser. Sulpicius Galbe, 25 fr., C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi §.

B.C.60. C. Considius Nonianus, 6 fr., M. Nonius Sufenas §, Q. Cassius Longinus §, Marcius Philippus \*, C. Memmius C. f. §, L. Volteius L. f. Strabo, 30 fr.

B.C.59. M. Attius Balbus, Praetor (no silver, only Æ²).

B.C.58. M. Æmilius Scaurus \* and P. Plautius Hypsaesus §, colleagues as aediles, P. Licinius Crassus Dives, quaestor, 4 fr., Q. Junius Caepio Brutus, 4 fr., Q. Pomponius Rufus, 5 fr. (with SYLLA COS), L. Vinicius, 20 fr.

B.C.57. Canidius Crassus, proquaestor (Æ only).

#### THE SEVENTH PERIOD. FROM B.C.54 TO 44.

From the beginning of this period the title of Triumvir appears after the name of many of the officers of the mint. It is also the period in which we see a great deal of money struck by the generals. Julius Caesar takes not only the title IMP, but also those of COS. DICTATOR AVGVST. MAX. The types frequently make allusion to contemporary events. No brass money was coined during this period.

Among the family coins very few Sestertia are found. Eckhel only knew of two, one of the Cordia family which however had not the sign of value, and the other of the Sepullia family, which had its proper mark. There are however more than Eckhel had seen. Those of the Cordia family are figured in Babelon and valued at 30 francs. The designs are not those usual, but on the obv. is a helmet and M. CORDIVS, and on the reverse, a figure of Cupid

holding a crown and palm. They were coined in 49 B.C. The sestertius of the Sepullia family is also figured in Babelon and valued at the same price. On the obv. is a head of Mercury with a caduceus over his shoulder, and on the R. a winged caduceus and P. SEPVLLIVS. These were coined about 44 B.C.

There are also sestertii of the Carisia family with a head of Diana on obv. and a dog running on R., valued also at 30 fr., and also sestertii of L. PISO FRVGI, struck circ. 89 B.C. of the Calpurnia family, valued by Babelon at 80 francs, bearing a head of Apollo on obv. and a horse galloping on R.

There are also sestertii of the Considia family struck circ. 49 B.C., valued by Babelon at 25 francs. On the obv. they bear a winged bust of Cupid and on the R. a globe on which rest two cornucopiae.

There are also sestertii of the Valeria family, struck by L. Valerius Acisculus, moneyer in B.C.46. On the obv. they bear a cornucopiae, and on the R. the ascisculus or little ascia or small hammer from which the moneyer took his name. One of this name became a Christian martyr, confer Prudentius on the Crown 4.19. These sestertii are the rarest; they are valued at 100 francs by Babelon.

There are sestertii of the Mettia family struck by a lieutenant of Julius Caesar in 44 B.C., valued at 80 fr. by Babelon; they bear a head of Venus on the obv. and a young girl feeding a snake with M. METTI on the R.

There are also Sestertii of the Lollia family, struck circ. 67 B.C. by Palikanus; they bear on obv. a purse and on the R. a voting tablet, and are valued at 60 fr.

B.C.54. C. Julius Caesar (Elephant crushing serpent). The following ten are all triumvirs, Man. Acilius Glabrio, L. Cassius Longinus \*, C. Caelius Caldus, P. Fonteius P. f. Capito, L. Furius Cn. f. Brocchus §, L. Manlius Torquatus, 4 fr., Man. Aquillius Man. f. Man. n. \* — C. Hosidius C. f. Geta \*, Paullus Æmilius Lepidus \* and L. Scribonius Libo \*, associated. — Cn. Plancius § and A. Plautius \* aedilis curulis, L. Cossutius C. f. Sabula, 10 fr., Q. Crepereius M. f. Rocus, 45 fr.

B.C.53. Faustus Cornelius Sulla, quaestor, 6 fr., Valerius Messala, 80 fr.

B.C.50. J. Caesar, head of Venus R. two captives and trophy \*.

B.C.49. L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus, consul, 4 fr., C. Claudius Marcellus, consul (on Cornelia, 4 fr.), Cn. Nerius, quaestor urbanus, 12 fr. (and on Cornelia, 4 fr.). These three were associated. — Cn. Pompeius Magnus as proconsul had coins struck by his two proquaestors, Cn. Calpurnius Piso, 15 fr., and Terentius Varro, 12 fr. — C. Coponius § as praetor was associated with Q. Sicinius § as triumvir. C. Considius Paetus + \* & §, Man. Cordius Rufus, triumvir §, C. Antius C. f. Restio. T. Carisius § triumvir, A. Licinius Nerva, triumvir.

From B.C.49 to 45, C. Julius Caesar struck coins as Imperator.

B.C.48-46. Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, Imperator, 6 fr., with his two lieutenants, P. Licinius Crassus Junianus, Legatus pro Praetore, and M. Eppius Legatus, M. Porcius Cato, propraetor § and \*.

B.C.47. C. Julius Caesar IMP. COS ITER \* (Ceres), with A. Allienus as proconsul, 80 fr.

B.C.46. C. Jul. Caesar COS. III. DICT. ITER § alone or with A. Hirtius as Praetor, Cn. Pompeius Magnus Filius IMP, with his two lieutenants M. Publius, legatus pro praetore and M. Minatius Sabinus as proquaestor.

B.C.46-45. C. Julius Caesar DICT. III, with the four following persons, L. Munatius Plancus, praefectus urbis, 50 and 40 fr., C. Clovius, praefectus (Æ only), Q. Oppius, praefectus (Æ only) and M. Eppius, legatus (Æ only). — L. Hostilius Saserna §, M. Lollius M. f. Palicanus, 8 to 10 fr., L. Papius Celsus, triumvir, 6 fr., L. Plautius Plancus +, L. Valerius Acisculus §, P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, 6 fr.

#### THE EIGHTH PERIOD. FROM B.C.44 TO 27.

In the year 44, the Senate authorized Julius Caesar to place his portrait on his coinage. It is also in this year we first meet with the title IVVIR (Quatuorvir). The money of this period may be divided into three divisions :

1. That bearing the name of Julius Caesar;
2. That struck with the authority of the Senate, by ordinary magistrates and generals;



3. That which bears the names of Lepidus, Antony and Octavius. This is the last period of the real Republic, for at the end, in 27, Octavius takes the name of Augustus.

B.C.44. C. Norbanus Flaccus, and L. Cestius were praetors together. The quatuorvirs were M. Mettius, L. Æmilius Buca, C. Cossutius Maridianus, L. Flaminius Chilo and later P. Sepullius Macer replaced M. Mettius.

The following three moneyers struck coins with the head of Julius Caesar dead, P. Clodius M. f., L. Livineius Regulus, L. Mussidius Longus, Sex. Pompeius Magnus, imperator, either alone or with his legatus M. Eppius.

Money struck between the death of Caesar, 15. March 44 B.C. and the constitution of the Triumvirate, 27 Nov. 43 B.C.

Coins struck by P. Sepullius Macer bearing the head of M. Antony.

Coins on which Marc Antony takes the title **IMP. or IMP. REIPUBLICAE CONSTITVENDAE** 5-40 fr. and some bearing **CAESAR DICTATOR**, 10 fr.

Coins of Octavius with the title **IMP. or COS** and some bearing **C. CAESAR DICTATOR PERPETVO PONT. MAX.**, 8-10 fr.

Coins struck in association by Antony, Octavius and Lepidus, on which they only take the title **IMP.**

After the 27. Nov. 43 B.C., the following quatuorviri struck coins of Antony, Octavius and Lepidus : L. Livineius Regulus, L. Mussidius T. f. Longus, P. Clodius M. f. and C. Vibius Varus.

Coins on which Antony, Octavius and Lepidus take the title **IIIVIR REIPUBLICAE CONSTITVENDAE**, 10 fr.

Coins of Octavius with the above title and on the reverse **CAESAR DICTATOR PERPETVO** or **POPYLI IVSSV** or **SENATVS CONSVLTO**, 10 fr.

B.C.43 to 36. **SEX. POMPEIVS MAGNVS IMPERATOR ITERVM PRAEFECTVS CLASSIS**, 10 fr.

B.C.44 to 33. M. Arrius Secundus, 120 fr., C. Clodius C. f. Pulcher, 6 fr., C. Numonius Vaala, 150 fr., L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, 60 fr., P. Accoleius Lariscolus §, Petillius Capitolinus, 6 fr., D. Postumius Albinus Bruti f., 4 fr., C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa + \* §.

B.C.44 to 42. M. Junius Brutus, proconsul imperator, either under the name of M. Brutus or Q. Caepio Brutus, with the following officers, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, propraetor, 4 fr., C. Flavius Hemicillus, legatus pro praetore, 60 fr., Pedanius Costa, legatus, 20 fr., L. Plaetorius Cestianus, 20 fr., C. Servilius Casca Longus, 25 fr., M. Servilius, legatus, 50 fr., L. Sestius, proquaestor, 25 fr.

C. Cassius Longinus, 200 fr., proconsul imperator, with the following officers, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, propraetor, 4 fr., M. Servilius, legatus, 50 fr.

The following were Imperators, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, 20 and 25 fr., Q. Cornificius, Augur, 400 fr., and Statius Murcus, 40 fr., C. Antoninus M. f., pontifex and proconsul, 300 fr.

B.C.43 to 36. Sex. Pompeius Magnus, **IMP. ITERVM**, praefectus classis.

B.C.41. Coins were struck in the name of M. Antony, Octavius and L. Antonius Pietas, consul, by the following officers : First by the two quaestors of the Province, M. Barbatius Philippus 30 fr.-100 fr. and L. Gellius Publicola, 20 fr., and by M. Cocceius Nerva, 40-100 fr., proquaestor provincialis, L. Cornelius Balbus, 10 fr., propraetor, Q. Salvidienus Salvius Rufus, **IMP. COS. DES.**, 5 fr.

B.C.40. Q. Atius Labienus Parthicus, imperator, 400 fr. Coins in the name of M. Antony, struck by Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, imp., 20 fr., L. Munatius Plancus, **IMPERATOR ITERVM** or proconsul, 40-50 fr.

B.C.40 and following years. Coins of M. Antony and Octavius.

B.C.38 to 36. Coins struck in the name of M. Antony by the following officers, P. Ventidius Bassus, **PONTIFEX IMP.**, 800 fr.

Coins struck in the name of Octavius (divi Julii filius) by the following officers, M. Vipsanius Agrippa, 20 fr., consul designatus, Q. Voconius Vitulus, 12 fr., quaestor designatus, Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, **III VIR**, 12 fr., quaestor desig., Q. Nasidius (with the head of Pompey), 25 fr.

B.C.36. Coins struck in the name of M. Antony.

B.C.34. Coins of M. Antony bearing the following titles, augur,

imperator tertio, Cos. desig. tert. **III VIR Reipublicae Constituendae**, 10fr.

Coins with M. Antonius M. f. f. Antyllus.

Coins with Cleopatre (**ARMENIA DEVICTA**), 40 fr.

Coins of M. Antony struck by M. Julius Silanus, augur, and others on which he takes the title **IIIVIR ITERVM**.

B.C.32-31. Coins of M. Antony, with **CHORTIVM PRAETORIVM, CHORTIS SPECVLATORVM**, Legions, 6 fr.

B.C.31. Coins of the same, struck by L. Pinarius Scarpus, imp., and D. Turillius, 40 fr.

B.C.30. Coins of Octavius struck by L. Pinarius Scarpus, imperator, 60 fr.

B.C.29. Coins of Octavius on which he takes the title **IMP VII (ASIA RECEPTA)**, Quin., 4 fr. M. Acilius M. f. §.

B.C.28. Coin of Octavius on which he takes the title **CONSVL SEXTO (ÆGYPTO CAPTA)**, 25 fr.

(To be continued.)

## HAZLITT'S "COINS OF EUROPE"

(Continued from p. 1339).

### Second Article.

*Baar* (with Lathem), the place of origin of several varieties of the silver daalder with the name of St Luderus, the supposed earliest coinage of the Brederode family. In Schulman, vii, 62, occurs the following note : — "Les écus de St Luderus sont vraisemblablement frappés par Thierry de Bronkhorst, cadet de Batenborg, qui acquit de Lamoral, comte d'Egmont, la baronnie, le château, la seigneurie de Baar et Lathem, etc., y compris la maison de Baar dans la ville d'Arnhem, pour une somme de 74.000 florins."

*Baden*. There are gold florins of the favourite St Peter type of the margraf Christoph (1475-1527) with *Cristof Marchio in Ba.* or *Badensis* and *Moneta Nova Avrea Badensis*, in several varieties. A very fine  $\frac{1}{2}$  thaler klippe of 1519 is figured in the Meyer Cat. 1895. The margraf Johann II. struck money for the Palatinate in 1611. The early money of all the branches seldom occurs for sale. A gulden klippe of 1626, with the name of Friedrich V. of Baden-Durlach having the margraf's half-length bust with baton, fetched in a lot with a 60-kreutzer piece of Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden, 1704, the very high price of £20 at Sotheby's in 1895. The former coin was not fine. The buyer was Hess of Frankfurt. See *Cat. de la vente Loustau*, 1895, Nos 549-60. Ludwig, grand-duke of Baden, 1866, issued a 5-florin piece in gold. The ordinary gold florin of modern times is = 5 thalers.

*Bagattino*, a small billon or bronze coin of Venice, largely employed for Friuli and other colonies. Nicolo Trono (1471-3) struck more than one type in billon or in copper and the double. Count Papadopoli engraves the variety without the portrait of the Doge.

*Baiocchella*. Comp. *Fano* in Hazlitt's *C. of E. Cat. of Mints and* infra.

*Baiocco*. In the normal copper coinage there does not seem to have been anything beyond the baiocco and its moiety till the reign of Pius IX. Of Pius VI. we have a silver 20-baiocchi piece of 1777, struck at Bologna with the rampant lion holding in its claw a pennon exhibiting the legend *Libert*. This appears to have been borrowed from Lucca. Comp. *Bologna, Macerata, Perugia, &c.*

*Bannassac. Gévaudan*. A two-handled chalice, surmounted by a cross, is on some of the products of this early mint, which was probably within the monastery or abbey of Saint Canourgus de Bannassac.

*Bar-le-Duc*, dept. of Meuse, France, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Bar, 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> cent. The coinage of this and other mints seems to be only indicated by the titles and the two barbels dosados. At present there is reason to apprehend that a large body of numismatic material relative to this feudal possession has perished, as there are no records of coins of the Counts of Bar anterior to the 14<sup>th</sup> c. The money of Henry III., son of Thibault II. who died in 1297, is the earliest yet identified. The former married a daughter of Edward II. of England, after whom he probably named his son and successor. Henceforth silver *deniers* of 38 or 40 gr

occur, chiefly struck at Mousson, on the left bank of the Moselle, a town built by Thibault II. in 1260. The coinage steadily grew in volume and importance, and included the double *denier*, the *gros tournois*, and the gold florin, the last first struck under Robert, first Duke (1352-1411). There is convention-money between Luxemburg and Bar of 1342. By the marriage of René I. of the house of Anjou (1519-31) to the daughter of the Duke of Lorraine, the two States were united. The Florentine gold type adopted here followed very closely and even servilely the original pattern. A *florin d'or* of Robert, first Duke of Bar (1352-1411) has on obv. the *fleur de lis* and *Robertus Dux* and on R. the standing figure of St John with S. *Johannes B.* The French *gros tournois* was also imitated here; as well as the *double tournois à la fleur de lis* of Jean le Bon of France. Bar-le-Duc became a duchy in 1354.

**Barby**, Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, the capital of an ancient countship. There are groschen of Wolfgang II. (1565-1615) of 1611-12-13-14, and of Albrecht Friedrich (1615-1641) a doppel schilling, groschen, and kupfer-kipper-dreier (1621).

**Basle**. The earlier money, issued down to the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> c., is scarce and desirable; some coins present a view of the city; there is a series of the latter from the double thaler down to the 30-kreutzer, 1611, &c. There is an excessively rare doppelthaler without date struck in gold to pass for 15 Ducats. Helbing of Munich's Cat. 1895, N° 2923, £ 90.

**Batavia**, the mint of the earliest Dutch colonial pieces after those of 1601 struck at Amsterdam. There are the 48 stuivers in silver, 1645, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  st. in copper, 1644; but there may have been the 24 and 12 st. in silver also. The 48 st. piece is cast. The Dutch also employed countermarked Mexican dollars and other foreign (including Oriental) coins in that metal and in gold.

**Batenborg**, Gueldres, a mint of the seigneurs of Bronkhorst. A daalder of 1559 of Willem reads, *Gvil. D. Bronc Lib Baro D. Bat Enbo* on obv. with portrait of the seigneur to l. in armour bareheaded, and on R. occur the imperial arms with titles of Ferdinand I. An undated billon stuiver of Herman Theodor bears the quartered shield of Manderscheid, Stein, Daun, and Rouci, surcharged with Bronkhorst, and a daalder of the same reads on obv. *Herm. Theod. D. Bro. L. Bar. I. B. D. Stei.* and has the portrait to l. in armour bareheaded, holding a marshal's baton. There is an exceedingly rare double daalder klippe of Maximilian of Bronkhorst, 1616, with the titles on R. of the emperor Matthias; the obv. reads: *Maxim. Co. D. Bronck. Bat. Li. Bar. in Batenburgh Et St.* A  $\frac{2}{3}$  daalder or gulden of 1693 has a shield of nine quarters and the reading, *Ioan. Fran. Comes. Bronkhorst In Gronsfelt 1693.* The R. exhibits the titles of Eberstein, Baar, Batenborg, Alpen, Honnipel, &c. There are copper liards, double liards, and hellers in this series; some have B.E.G. in the field for *Bronkhorst en Gronsfelt*. Comp. *Baar, Gronsfeld, and Vianen*.

**Bavaria**. Some of the earliest coins are degenerate types of the *Christiana Religio* or Temple deniers with the name of Henry IV. (995-1004) and illiterate legends. The double Vereinsthaler, 1865, 1867, 1869, was probably struck in small numbers, as it seldom occurs, and one of the first mentioned year fetched 105 m. = £ 5.5.0 at a sale at Frankfurt in 1892. Some of the silver florins of Ludwig II. for Hungary with the Madonna reverses bear Latin legends.

**Beauvais**. A denier of Philippe d'Alençon, Bishop of Beauvais, 1357-9, was struck by him as patriarch of Aquileia. Comp. Sale catalogue of Loustau cabinet, 1895, N° 210.

**Beckum or Beckem**. Comp. Hazlitt, p. 78. Pieces of 12 and 6 pf., 1609, belong here.

**Belgium** (Kingdom). In 1848 a piece of 25 francs = an English sovereign in face-value, was struck; in 1865 special money appeared in commemoration of the accession of Léopold II., including 300 impressions of a 100-franc-piece in gold. The idea of inserting vernacular legends on the coinage in 1886 had been already carried out on some of the Nimmhegen money in the 16<sup>th</sup> c. and on the copper currency in France from Henry III. to Louis XIV. The type of the lion *sejant* was a modified form of the hedged lion of Hainaut, where the symbol appears on the coins of Willem IV. (1404-17) and of his successor, Jacqueline of Bavaria (1417-27). See *Planché's Pursuivant at Arms* (1873), p. 56.

**Bentheim**, a distinguished Hanoverian house, which was divided

into three branches, each of which struck money in silver and copper from 1606 to 1768. The earliest branch seems to have been that of Tecklenburg-Rheda. Comp. *Knijphausen*.

**Berg** or 's *Heerenberg*, Gelderland, near Arnheim. The early seigneurs struck money both in gold and silver, of either of which fine specimens are very desirable. Willem I. (1354-87) copied the *gros tournois* with *Wilhelmus Dns.* in the inner circle of reverse. A gold ducat of Frederick has the titles of Homoet, Boxmeer, Hedel, and Stevensweerd, a crowned lion occupying field on obv. See Serrure, *Histoire de la souveraineté de 's Heerenberg*, 4°, Gand, 1860.

**Berg**, Westphalia. Some of the money gives no name of ruler, but has on a grosch of 1577, *Mo. No. Duc. Ivl. Cli. Z Mon.* The  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  stüber were struck for this province at a later date with the initials of the Prussian or other ruler in a monogram, crowned. We have a  $\frac{1}{4}$  st. of 1758 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1783, 1802-3-4-5, m.m. B. or S. with the monogram of Karl Theodor, Count Palatine, and Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and a 3 st. piece in billon of Murat, as Grand-Duke of Berg, 1806; there is also a thaler of the last with bareheaded bust to l. The money of Jérôme Napoléon, king of Westphalia, was partly struck here (m.m. B.), Adolf Meyer Cat. 1894-5, pp. 130-1.

**Berne**. There is, besides the gold *dicken* of 1492, an important early thaler of 1494 with *Sanctus Vincencius*, 1494, on obv. and on R. the bear and 27 shields of arms.

The thaler of 1494 sold at Sothebys, July 11, 1895, N° 245, differed slightly from the ordinary type in having a *nimbus* round the eagles' heads. This coin is of supreme interest as the earliest Swiss thaler.

The revolutionary 6-livres piece of France, 1793, countermarked with the arms of Berne and 40 Bz. was made current here by decree, July 2, 1816, 23 years after its original appearance.

**Besançon**. A posthumous thaler of 1659 with a full-length portrait of Charles V. to r., dividing the date, reads on obv. *Carolus Quint. Rom. Imperator* and has on R. the double-headed eagle, crowned, with *Moneta Civit. Imperi. Bisuntiae*. In gold we have *pistoles* and *double p.* of Charles with a laureated bust to r.

**Bielfeld**, Lippe, a mint of the Counts of Berg. Schulman, IX, 543, notices a denier of Wilhelm, Count of B. struck here.

**Bistritz**, one of the places of coinage of the Princes of Transsylvania.

**Blainville**, Brittany, 6 miles W. of Coutances, a mint of Charles the Simple, 893-929. *Bledonis*.

**Blank** or *planchet*, the flan of metal on which a coin is to be struck.

**Blanke**. There are several varieties of this early French billon coin: *b. à la couronne*, *b. à l'étoile*, *à la fleur de lis*, *aux fleurs de lis dentillé*, *grande b. au K.* (Charles VII.), *grande b. au briquet* (do), *b. des gens d'armes*, &c. A *grande b.* of Jean le Bon of the *étoile* type reads *Moneta Duplex Alba*. About 1791 the *caisse de bonne foi* at Paris issued a 6-b. piece in copper. Comp. *Plaque*.

**Blois**, a mint of Charles le Chauve. A denier of the *Gratiâ Domini* type reads on R. *Blesianis Castro*.

**Blutger**. Schulman, XV, 579, cites one of Constantine von Butlar, Bishop of Fulda.

**Bohemia**. The ancient *denarii* are of fine silver. Of the Hand type we have one of Udalric (1012-37) who, with his immediate successor Bracislas (1037-55) enjoyed prolonged reigns. The latter struck the d. both of large and small module. Frederic, as Elector and Palsgrave, struck among other money a very rare double ducat in gold in 1612 (see Hazlitt, *C. of E.* p. 197) and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  thaler. As King of Bohemia he issued, besides the 24 and 48 kreutzer, a  $\frac{1}{4}$  thaler with his bust to r. and a shield of six quarters, a thaler of 1621, a kupferkreutzer of 1622, and a 10-ducat piece in gold, 1620, with the king in armour standing between two escutcheons and his titles as Duke of Bavaria. Christies', May 1, 1890, N° 257, £ 16.10.0. Comp. *Poland*.

**Bologna**. There are a few interesting gold *zecchini* of Alexander VI. and Julius II. (1492-1513) the latter ascribed to Francia. A copper essay without date (Pius VI. 1775-1799) reads *Zecca Pontific di Bologna* and on R. *Moneta Coniata colle Nuove Macchine*.

The custom of placing the final letter in the field also prevailed at Gubbio, Ancona and Parma.

Besides the 3-scudi piece of 1529 there is the 10-sc. of same date

with the reading *Excollato / De Rebus / Sacris Et Pro / Phanis In Egeno / Rum · Subsidium · / M · D · XXIX · / Bononia ·* and on *R.* *Cogente. Inopia. Rei. Frumentarie.* There is the sc. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  sc. of similar type.

*Bommel.* A piece of 2 stuivers, money of necessity, 1599, reads *Moneta. Nova · Facta · Boeme.* A second on a square flan has *Moneta · · Nva · · Facta · · Boeme.*

*Bonk,* the square copper stuiver struck at Soerabaya for the Dutch East Indies, 18<sup>th</sup> c.

*Bordeaux,* a mint of the Merovingian rulers, whose place of coinage seems to have been in the Abbey of St. Etienne, and *Sci. Steban.* occurs on the reverses of some of the money. B. was a mint of Edward I. as Duke of Aquitaine; but there is some uncertainty as to the attribution of coins to him and his successors. The gold *pavilion* and other money of the Black Prince, struck here, bears the m.m. B. A scarce *double louis* of Louis XVI. 1777, belongs to this place.

*Bouillon.* A 30-sol piece in silver of 1613 reads on obv. *Henricus · De · La · Tour · Dux · Bullionensis.* and on *R.* *Supremus Dux Sedanensis.* The value and date, as on a similar piece of 1615, are beneath the claws of the eagle, which has a boar in its heart. These coins follow the French standard and are equal to the *petit écu* of Louis XIII. There are in this series the *Double de Bouillon* and a *Liard Tournois*, 1615, both in copper and with French legends. *Comp. Sedan.*

*Boulogne.* The earliest deniers are scarce.

*Bozzolo,* Lombardy, a place of coinage of the Dukes of Sabbionetta after 1539. Count Papadopoli engraves and describes numerous coins in silver and billon belonging to Giulio Cesare and Scipione Gonzaga; a *scudo* of 1617 bears the name of the engraver G. Mola, probably related to Scipione Mola, employed by the Medici at Florence just about this time.

*Brabantine Revolution of 1790.* The florin and 10 sols piece, the latter of poor silver, are of two types: *Domini Est Regnum* and *In Unione Salus.* The 14-florins in gold is of the former, and is similar to the 3-fl. in silver, *R.* *Et Ipse Dominabitur Gentium.*

*Brandenburg* (Electorate). Frederic of Hohenzollern, Burggraf of Nürnberg, who is said to have purchased the margraviat in 1415 from the emperor Sigismund, may have received it in settlement of the large pecuniary advances made by him to that prince. The burggraf was the ancestor of the present German emperor. A silver uniface bracteate of Otho I. (1056-82) represents the margraf seated on a wall flanked by two towers (serving for a throne), holding a sword in his r. hand and a banner in his l. between *OT* | *TO* and surrounded by *Brandenburgensis.* The later margraves made Berlin their residence and capital, and struck *denarii*, *solidi*, &c., as well as a special currency of *dreipöcker*, &c. for East Prussia. A Stendal thaler of the margraf Joachim II., 1542, is valued by Helbing of Munich, 1895, at £ 25. There are Stendal groschen in this series.

The coins of the margraf Friedrich-Wilhelm (1640-88) continue the title of Duke of Prussia, but omit the others. A gold ducat of 1660 reading *Mon : Nova Aurea Duc : Pruss.*, shews a sceptre in the centre of the armorial shield.

The most singular relic connected with the last Elector of Brandenburg and first King of Prussia is the money struck for the colony of Commenda established in 1681 on the coast of Guinea under the name of Fort-Brandenburg and Gross-Friedrichsburg. This settlement, now abandoned, probably on account of its insalubrity, passed successively through the hands of the Prussians, Dutch, and English, to the last of whom it was ceded in 1872. The margraf Frederic III. of Brandenburg struck certain coins for this dependency, the formation of which was a remarkable and isolated experiment; but specimens are of the utmost rarity, and the extent of the series is unknown to us. We have a gold ducat of 1694 with the portrait of the Elector on obv. and the legend *Frid. III. D. G. M. B. S. R. I. A. C. & E.* and on *R.* a ship occupying the whole field with *Deo Duce*, 1694. There are similar pieces of 1688 and 1692.

There is also a series of coins belonging to the rulers of Brandenburg in Franconia, Brandenburg-Culmbach, Brandenburg-Bayreuth, and Brandenburg-Anspach, of which the last named comes down to the last century, and is associated with England by the marriage

of Lady Craven with one of the margraves and her residence at Brandenburg House, Hammersmith, near London. A double Sterbethaler of Anna Maria, daughter of Albrecht, Margraf of Brandenburg-Bayreuth and wife of Johann Anton of Eggenberg, 1688, is priced by Helbing of Munich, 1895, at £ 45. Schulman (xxiv, 1466) notes a thaler of 1544 with the titles and busts face to face of George of Anspach and Albert of Culmbach, another of the latter alone, 1548, and a third of Joachim-Ernest of Anspach, 1620. A thaler of B.-Anspach of 1629 reads *D : G : Fridericus · Albertus · Et · Christianus · Frat : March : Brand : [R.] Prus : St · Po · Ca : Va : Cr : Ia · Duc · Bur · Nv · Pr · Rv ·* On obv. occur three youthful portraits facing, bareheaded and in armour, and on *R.* a shield of 12 quarters. There is a similar one of 1630.

The thalers of the 16<sup>th</sup> c. were struck in more or less considerable number from year to year, and specimens of the same mintage occur with variations, which seem to authorize the hypothesis of more than one issue within the twelvemonth. A thaler of 1542 shews the two margraves Georg and Albrecht face to face with the same type of shield on *R.* as that of 1549 and the motto: *Si Deus Pro Nobis Quis Contra Nos.* A piece of 6 stüber without date, but posterior to the death of the last Duke of Juliers, &c. s. p. March 24, 1609-10, reads: *Mo. No. Arg. Duc. Cli. Ivl. E. M.* with the quartered shield of Juliers, Clèves, Mark, Ravensburg, and Mörs, and on *R.* the crowned double eagle and the titles of the emperor Matthias.

The rulers of B. in Franconia adopted the Florentine type of gold under Albrecht Achilles (1471-86), with the figure of the Saint on obv. with a lamb at his l. hand and a dog's head at his feet, but instead of the saint's name the margraf's titles and on *R.* a cruciform shield cantoned with fleurs de lis. These florins continued to be struck at Swobach, Frankfort, &c. down to 1535 and later.

*Bremen,* a mint of the town and the see from the 12<sup>th</sup> c. There are bracteates and silver denarii of early date, followed by the grote, 2-gr., 4-gr., 12-gr., the thaler,  $\frac{1}{2}$  th. and doppelthaler, gold florin, and schwaren and  $\frac{1}{2}$  sch. in copper. Of the archbishop Heinrich of Schwarzburg, 1463-96, we have gold florins with the quartered escutcheon of B. and Schwarzburg. Meyer Cat., 1894-5, pp. 87, 371, and Helbing's Cat., 1895, p. 107.

*Breslau* or *Wratisslav*, Silesia. A gold ducat struck by Bishop Turzo reads *Monus : Cae : Maxi : MDXIII* in reference to the then recent concession to strike in that metal. One of the town has on obv. *Mo. Avr. Wratislaviensis.* 1577, and on *R.* the titles of the emperor Rodolph II. There are 3-ducat pieces in gold of 1612, 1614 (Klippe), and 1622. and a *gymnasiums-prämien* thaler of 1648.

*Brest*, Brittany, a mint of the Dukes of Brittany. Its products are very rare. A *blanque* of Jean IV. (1345-99) reads *Moneta Brest.*

*Bretzenheim*, Prussia, the name found on a convention-thaler and other money of Karl August, 1770.

*Brillenthaler*, a variety struck at Goslar and elsewhere in the 16<sup>th</sup> c. See one of 1588 described in Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, No 10, p. 383.

*Brindisi*, the place of origin of the *Augustale* of Frederic II. of Germany, struck on the model of the Roman *aureus*.

*Briquet* or *Vuuritzter*. The primary meaning of this term (*briquet*) seems to have been the steel for striking a light, which also occurs as an accessory symbol on some of the Burgundian and Low Country money. Schulman, I, 510-13, cites *double-briquets* of Charles le Téméraire or the Bold, 1475, and Mary of Burgundy, 1477, and *briquets* of the latter, 1478, and Maximilian and Philip of Austria, 1485, struck at Antwerp, Daalhem, &c.

*Brittany.* In Serrure's sale-catalogue, July 1-2, 1895, Nos 42-95, occurs a remarkable series of coins of Brittany with Conan II. to Anne, comprising some very rare specimens and coins of Arthur II. and III. Dukes of B. and Earls of Richmond in Yorkshire.

*Brizay*, Indre-et-Loire, a Merovingian mint. There is a gold *triens* with *Brixis Vico* and the name of the moneyer *Valdo* retrograde.

*Brömsethaler*, the Lübeck thaler of 1537, with the arms of the Burgomaster Brömbsen, and with a fly (*brömse*) as part of type allusively to the name.

*Bruges.* Hither is referrible the schelling, with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , struck to commemorate the inauguration of François d'Alençon, Duc d'Anjou, in 1582, as Governor of the Southern Netherlands. Most of



the money of this temporary *regime* came from the mints at Antwerp and Bruges.

*Brunswick-Calemborg*. This branch issued thalers and their divisions, mariengroschen and their multiples up to 24, etc. from at least 1665 to 1714, but the currency is uncommon.

*Brünswick-Lüneburg*. The prevailing types on the earlier coinage are the *Running Horse*, the *Wild Man*, the *Palm-tree*, and the *S<sup>t</sup> Andrew*; all these, except the third, which was limited to the earlier reigns are found on the currency of George I. II. and III. of Great Britain as Dukes of B.-L.; but they gave way to more modern treatment in some instances. The silver coins consist of the thaler and its divisions to the 12<sup>th</sup> and the mariengroschen and its multiples to 24; in copper the *pfennig* was the unit; and in gold we meet with the *gold-gulden*, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the quadruple, the *ducat*, and the *pistole*, and the pieces of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, and 10 thalers on the Saxon model. The 4-gold-gulden piece, the *pistole*, and the *ducat* are the scarcest; the first is only known of George II. and of one date, and the two others of George III. 1803 and 1815. Of the widespread multiples of the thaler struck for Br.-Lüneburg, one of 5 th. 1650, has the ordinary type of the running horse; but a second of 1666 struck on the death of August exhibits his bust facing, supported by two elegant draped female figures, of whom one offers him a crown, and the other a wreath; in both these pieces the numeral 5 is stamped in. There are, we believe, 7-th. of yet larger module.

*Brunswick (City)*. There is a gold ducat of 1640 of the *Respublica Brunsvicensis* type and the titles of Ferdinand III.

*Brussels*. A klippe of 36 stuivers or sols in silver, struck here during the Spanish siege, exists in more than one variety and of the dates 1579-80. It reads *Perfer Et Obdura Bruxella*. Comp. *Brabantine Revolution*. Hence emanated in 1831 the revolutionary money for Poland: a gold ducat, m.m. an eagle, 5 and 3 zloty and 10 grosz in silver, and 3 grosz in copper.

*Buchholz*, Saxony, a mint of the Dukes of S. A thaler of Johann Friedrich and Moritz, 1543, was struck here.

*Buda*. It was from this mint that proceeded the quintuple ducat of Louis II. 1508, elsewhere mentioned.

*Bundesthaler*, convention-thaler.

*Burgundy*. The titular pretensions in the earlier period connected with this province, and its varied extent of frontier, are remarkable. Its rulers were at different times kings, counts, and dukes. But a *cavalier d'or* of Philippe le Bon (1419-67) reads, curiously enough, *PHS. Dei. Gra. Dux. Et. Comes. Burgodie*.

W. C. HAZLITT.

#### THE NEW BRONZE COINAGE, 1895



With the introduction of this long-expected change in the type of our Bronze coins, a uniformity of design, so far as the obverse is concerned, will at last obtain for the whole of the coins of the Realm now being issued by the Royal mint. This uniformity has been impatiently expected ever since the year 1887, when the numismatic world and even the "man in the street" were alike astonished and grieved at the absolute *miserableness* of the now obsolete Jubilee issue. Fortunately or unfortunately the bronze coinage was allowed to run on in the even tenor of its way so that the "intelligent foreigner" in possession of a half-crown and a penny both of the year, say, 1887, might very reasonably have speculated doubtfully, first, as to the approximate age of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England; then upon reflecting that it was really the fiftieth year of Her reign, he would wisely conclude that the younger portrait was retained in order to show Her subjects and the world that even the Queen, though happily able to keep

the affection and respect of Her loyal subjects during half a century, was nevertheless unable to preserve the form of perpetual youth for so long a period of time.

But this possibly unintentional reminder on the part of the Royal Mint authorities of the transitory nature of Persons and Things has another side, in that we believe a precedent has been established. We are unaware (though open to correction) of any King or Government ever having altered the portrait on their coins of the nobler metals, to fail in applying the alteration to the coins in the baser metals also. From a numismatic point of view we must protest against such a confusing arrangement of a nation's coinage.

We presume the state of a national coinage is more or less an index of the condition of the nation which issues it, and this view is certainly confirmed by the coinages of ancient times and especially so as regards those of Greece and Rome; a therefore we cannot help feeling that our national dignity was somewhat compromised when an alteration, urgently needed, in the portraiture of the Sovereign upon the coins of the Realm was not carried out at all in the bronze pieces issued during the short reign of the Jubilee type. It is true, too, that two years in addition have elapsed since the introduction of the last new type and better portrait of the Queen upon our gold and silver issues, and many were the inquiries for a new bronze coinage of a corresponding identity to them, but now that the dies for this issue have at last been prepared and some pieces struck off it would be ungracious to complain further on that head. It will be observed that the obverses (the halfpenny and farthing obverses being precisely the same in type) of this new coinage correspond exactly in bust and legend to the new gold and silver coins which first made their appearance in the year 1893. In size they are the same as the old coinage, the *penny* being between the five and two pound pieces, the *half-penny* between the two pound piece and the sovereign, and the *farthing* between the sovereign and half-sovereign.

Whilst upon the subject of the obverse of these new coins it should be pointed out that there is not (except in size) any difference between the obverse of the half-sovereign and that of the farthing, an analogy which may lead to the latter being passed for the former; indeed we know one of these new farthings was recently tendered instead of a half-sovereign at a railway station by a lady who happened to have a new specimen farthing in her purse and had forgotten she had placed it there. The old pre-jubilee half-sovereign differed considerably in its legend as well as in its bust from the farthing just superseded; consequently neither mistakes nor frauds were likely to be perpetrated. It is to be feared advantage will be taken by the unscrupulous of the close resemblance between the two new coins, for in the hurry of business or of travel the slight difference in size and colour might easily pass unnoticed if the supposed half-sovereign was not *turned over* by its recipient. The weight as well as the size of the sovereign would be safeguards against a mistake or fraud of this kind; it is therefore the half-sovereign which appears to us to clash most with the farthing.

The reverse differs considerably from the old type and we must frankly avow we prefer the old, though the attitude of Britannia upon the new coins is more spirited and more suggestive of "ruling the waves" than was the case on the earlier money. But, alas, the waves are difficult to find because of the extraordinary and unnecessary omission of the well-known and appropriate light-house and full-rigged ship, both of which symbols went to assure the Britisher that Britannia, if on shore, was at least on the look-out, whether for friends or foes. On the new coin poor Britannia might be quietly resting on a Yorkshire moor as there is nothing whatever to sufficiently indicate the immediate proximity of the ocean.

We conclude by respectfully urging the Royal Mint authorities to remedy these oversights; surely light-houses and ships are harmless enough symbols on a bronze coinage and they have, we believe, the unbroken sanction of a century for their present continuance.




## CORRESPONDENCE

1, Porchester Houses  
Porchester Square. W.

The Editors of the "Numismatic Circular"

Dear Sirs,

In reading some of your back numbers, I came across a query as to a stamp-mark on a coin. The stamp-mark was a V surmounted by a crown . This stamp is the "view mark" of the Gunmaker's company and is used with another stamp on the barrels and actions of all fire-arms which have been "definitely proved" by them.

I am,

Yours truly  
F. William Cork, M. D.

## REVIEWS

**Die Münzen der Colonie Brasilien, 1645 bis 1822.** By Julius Meili. Zurich, 1895. LIX Plates.

A fresh contribution to the numismatic literature of South America has come forward in the shape of the above-mentioned volume. We had the pleasure of welcoming a few years ago Mr Meili's former works on the Coins and Medals of the Empire of Brazil and are now glad to see that the learned author has been encouraged to publish, as a sequel, the Catalogue of his magnificent collection of the coins of Brazil, issued from 1645 to 1822.

The present volumes comprises 59 Plates, illustrative of 360 coins, with Index. Tables of weights and values, mint-marks and denominations, and epitome of the principal events affecting the currency, during the reigns of Pedro II, João V, Jose, Maria I. and Pedro III., Maria I., and João VI.

The Meili collection contains a great number of rarities; in the number we would mention the gold bars of the years 1817 and 1820, struck at Villa Rica, stamped V.R., Villa do Sabara, V. do Sab., Serro Frio, (S.)-F., and Rio das Mortes, (R. das Mortes). Very interesting are also the Spanish Pesos, counter-marked at the mints of São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Mato-Grosso, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia.

We understand a descriptive volume, to accompany the present work, is shortly to appear.

It is only to be desired that more collectors would follow Mr Meili's example in furthering science by compiling catalogues of their collections and giving the result of their researches and study for the benefit of all. They would thereby add to the pleasure of coin-collecting and earn the gratitude of their fellow-collectors and of those who may come after them.

## NUMISMATIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, etc.

**Katalog Monet Polskich powierzonych do sprzedania Księgarni Antykwarskiej.** B. Bolcewicz. Warsaw, 1895.

**Numismatic Chronicle**, Part II, 1895.

Warwick Wroth, *Greek coins acquired by the British Museum in 1894.* — Prof. William Ridgeway, *How far could the Greeks determine the fineness of gold and silver coins.* — L. A. Lawrence, *On a rare Penny of King Stephen, and its connection with the so-called Henry of Northumberland sterling.* — H. Montagu, *The coinage of Edward V.* — Lieut.-Col. H. Leslie Ellis, *British Copper Tokens of the Straits Settlements and Malayan Archipelago.* — F. P. Weber, *Additional Remarks on a Portrait Medal of Paracelsus dated 1541.* — *Notices of recent Numismatic Publications.* — *Miscellanea.*

**Collection du baron de Oliveiro Castro.** *Catalogue d'une riche collection de Monnaies et Médailles du Portugal, du Brésil, des Colonies portugaises aux Indes, et des divers Etats et Colonies de l'Amérique; Monnaies et Médailles des divers Etats de l'Europe, etc., dont la vente aura lieu à Amsterdam, sous la direction de l'expert J. Schulman, le 14 octobre 1895 et jours suivants.*

**Förteckning öfver en samling medaljer ur Kongl. Myntkabinettets duplettfförädd.** *Catalogue de monnaies et médailles suédoises. Vente à Stockholm, le 18 septembre et jours suivants.* H. Bukowski, Stockholm.

**Verzeichniss verkäuflicher Münzen und Medaillen** herausgegeben von Albert Sattler, Basel. Nos 729.

**Der Frankfurter Münzfreund**, Adolph Hess Nachf. Nos 2166-2478.

**Catalog der kleinen aber gewählten Sammlung des Herrn E. B.** in L. 573 nos.

**Revue suisse de Numismatique**, Livraisons I à III, 1895.

R. Thommen, *Ein Münzvertrag aus dem XV. Jahrhundert.* — Roger Vallentin, *De la moneta blaffardorum.* — Fr. Haas, *Die Münzen des Standes Luzern.* — Th. Grossmann, *Berner Rollbalzen oder Plappart zu 24 Haller.* — F. Mazerolle, *Dossier et Montesquieu.* — M., *Médailles suisses nouvelles.* — *Mélanges.* — *Nouvelles pièces fédérales de 20 et de 5 francs.* — *Inauguration du Canal de la mer du Nord.* — *Procès.* — *Ventes de décorations.* — *Conservation des médailles de plomb.* — *Cours de numismatique à la Sorbonne.* — *France. La frappe des monnaies en 1894.* — *Allemagne. Id.* — *Belgique. Id.* — *Suisse. Fausse monnaie.* — *Antiquités romaines en Suisse.* — *Cabinet des médailles de la ville de Genève.* — *Quelques prix de monnaies*

*suisses.* — *Médailles de M. G. Hantz.* — *Réponse.* — *Nécrologie.* — *Trouvailles.* — *Bibliographie.* — *Manuale di Numismatica*, dell Sott. Solone Ambrosoli. — *Annuaire numismatique suisse*, par Paul-Ch. Strochlin. — *Les ex-libris neuchâtelois*, par Jean Grellet et Maurice Tripet. — *Ephemeriden*, von Prof.-Dr J. Bucher. — *Catalogue of the coins of the Indian Museum*, by C.-J. Rodgers. Part. I, *The Sultans of Delhi and their contemporaries in Bengal, Gujrat, etc.* — *Du taux de l'intérêt à Valence sous Charles VIII et Louis XII (1483-1515)*, par Roger Vallentin. — *Médaille uniface de Maurice de Nassau, prince d'Orange*, par Roger Vallentin. — *De l'équivalence du sol tournois et du gros dans le compte par florin de la monnaie courante*, par Roger Vallentin. — *Documents inédits relatifs au monnayage des archevêques d'Embrun*, par Roger Vallentin. — *Douzains aux croissants inédits au nom de Henri II*, par Roger Vallentin. — *Antike Münzbilder für den Schulgebrauch*, von A. Pfeiffer. — *Quelques ajusteurs jurés des poids et balances en fonctions aux Pays-Bas autrichiens durant la seconde moitié du XVIIIe siècle*, par Alphonse de Witte. — *Philippe le Bon.* — *Biete Crude*, plomb satirique du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle, par Alphonse de Witte. — *Société suisse de Numismatique.*

**Circulaire Numismatique universelle**, Août 1895.

*Table explicative des Lettres et des Syllabes qui se rencontrent à l'exergue (et quelquefois dans le champ) des Médailles Romaines, surtout à partir de Dioclétien.* — *Monnaies et Médailles suisses.* — *Monnaies et Médailles étrangères.*

**Medaillen-Sammlung Eugen Felix.** *Kunstmedaillen hauptsächlich aus der Periode der Deutschen Renaissance.* Mit 6 Tafeln Abbildungen. Adolph Hess Nachf. Nos 301.

**Numismatisch-Sphragistischer Anzeiger**, 31. Aug. 1895.

Fr. Tewes, *Der 2. Stempel des Groschens des Verder Dom-Kapitels von 1620.* — Do, *Eine Münzordnung vom Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts.* — *Münzfunde.* — *Auktions-Nachrichten.* — *Neue Verzeichnisse verkäuflicher Münzen.*

**The Numismatist**, August 1895.

Geo. F. Heath, *The Coins of Republican Rome.* — G. F. Hill, *The Coinage of the Greeks.* — Henry King, *Money.* — *Confessions of a coin crank.* — Geo. W. Rice, *The 1794 Dollar.* — Ralph T. Thurber, *Copper Company's Half-Penny Token of Upper Canada.* — *Hooper's Restrikes.* — *Lucy Mary Heath.* — *With the Editor.*

**Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien**, Juni 1895.

Dr Wilh. Kubitschek, *Zur solonischen Münzreform.* — K. R. v. Ernst, *Eine interessante Bergwerksmedaille aus dem Jahre 1583.* — Dr H. Tauber, *Plan für das Einlegen der Gnadenpfennige oder Weihenmünzen von Mariazell* — Q. Periner, *Münzfund in Marco.* — Dr R. F. Kaendl, *Aus oesterreichischen Münzensammlungen.* — *Besprechungen.* — *Numismatische Literatur.* — *Verschiedenes.*

Juli 1895.

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**Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique**, Juillet-Août 1895.

Paul Bordeaux, *Etats des connaissances numismatiques concernant les ateliers monétaires de Compiègne et de Melun pendant la Ligue.* — De Marchéville, *Les Francs à pieds frappés à Limoges et à La Rochelle.* — Ch. Trachsel, *Une curieuse petite médaille satirique inédite, avec légende latine en caractères runiques.* — Roger Vallentin, *De la détermination des monnaies du dauphin Louis Ier (1410-1415).* — Baron R. de Ponton d'Amécourt, *Description générale des monnaies au type chinonais.* — *Chronique.*

**American Journal of Numismatics**, July 1895.

Jean N. Svoronos, *On the Signification of certain ancient Monetary Types.* — Dr Horatio R. Storer, *The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens illustrative of the Science of Medicine.* — J. W. Bastow, *The so-called semi-medallion Proclamation Pieces.* — L. H. Low, *Some Observations upon the Counterfeiting of Coins and Medals.* — *North Sea Canal Medals.* — W. T. R. M., *The Botelourt Medal of William and Mary College.* — J. W. Bastow, *Further Notes on Spanish-American Silver Coins.* — *Medal to Admiral Benham.* — W. T. R. M., *Masonic Medals.* — *Notes and Queries.* — *Varieties of the Twenty-Dollar Gold Pieces.* — Dr H. R. Storer, *The Medals and Tokens of Rhode Island.* — *Obituary.* — *Book Notice.*

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES, &amp;c.

**Numismatische Gesellschaft zu Berlin.** — In der Sitzung am 6. Mai legte Herr Admiral Strauch wiederum eine Anzahl überseeischer Münzen vor; zunächst die Reihe des indischen Vasallenstaates Travancore, bestehend in 1 Cash und 1/2 Chuckram in Kupfer und 1 Chuckram und 4 Chuckram in Silber, ferner diejenige der englischen Insel Guernesey — 1, 4, 8 Doubles, das Achtdoublestück = 1 Penny — endlich die dänisch-westindischen Münzen zu 1 Cent, 5, 10 & 20 Cents, eingeführt durch Ordre vom 4. April 1849, während das Gepräge durch Ordre vom 23. Juli 1859 festgesetzt ist. Letztere beide Reihen werden noch heute geprägt, während die von Travancore etwa aus den 1820<sup>er</sup> Jahren stammt. Ferner besprach der Vortragende die neueren aus der am 4. April 1871 eröffneten Münze zu Osakka hervorgegangenen japanischen Gepräge unter Vorlegung der hauptsächlichsten Stücke. Zuerst wurden nur Silbermünzen zu 1 Dollar (= 100 Sen), 10 und 5 Sen geprägt, jetzt auch zu 50 und 20 Sen in Silber, 5 Sen in Nickel, 2, 1, 1/2 Sen und 1 Rin (= 1/10 Sen) in Kupfer, sowie ferner 20-, 10-, 5-, 2- und 1-Dollarstücke in Gold. Die sehr gefälligen Stücke zeigen die japanischen Staatselemente, den Drachen, die Sonne, das Chrysanthemum u. s. w. Von den älteren Münzen

sieht man im Lande zuweilen noch die elliptisch geformten, „Tenpo“ genannten Stücke aus Bronze mit quadratischem Loch, die jedoch nicht mehr gangbar sind und schon vielfach für Sammler nachgemacht werden. — Herr Dr. Nützel setzte sein ein der vorigen Sitzung begonnenen Mittheilungen über Siegelstempel des königl. Münzkabinetts durch Vorlegung einer grossen Anzahl Abdrücke französischer Stempel, z. Th. von sehr schöner Arbeit und mit überaus interessanten Darstellungen, fort. — Herr Landtagsabgeordneter van Vleuten machte Mittheilungen über einen im vorigen Winter zu Köln gehobenen Fund römischer Kupfermünzen im Gewicht von ungefähr 15 Zentnern. Die dem Vortragenden zugekommenen etwa 800 Stücke beginnen mit Diocletian und schliessen mit den Söhnen des grossen Constantin, doch so, dass Constantinus II. sehr häufig, Constantius II. selten und Constans gar nicht vertreten ist. Leider ist der Fund zum Schaden der Wissenschaft zerstreut worden, so dass sein Gesamtbestand nicht mehr festgestellt werden kann. Vorgelegt wurden einige sehr schön erhaltene Stücke aus dem Funde, darunter namentlich solche mit den Bildnissen der Kaiserinnen Helena und Fausta. — Herr Stadtbaurath Bratring fuhr in seinen Mittheilungen über die pommerschen Münzen fort und machte die ersten Gepräge der schwedisch-brandenburgischen Zeit zum Gegenstande der Erörterung. Bekanntlich eroberte im schwedisch-pommerschen Kriege der grosse Kurfürst am 16. Dezember 1677 Stettin und am 10. Oktober 1678 Stralsund, musste jedoch 1679 im Frieden von St. Germain-en-Laye alle seine Eroberungen wieder herausgeben. Er hatte sich bereits in Stettin häuslich eingerichtet in der Hoffnung, wenigstens diese Stadt behalten zu können und hat dort auch nach dem Zeugnis der zeitgenössischen Schriftsteller prägen lassen. Die zur Erinnerung an die Einnahme von Stettin geschlagenen Münzen, von denen sechs Doppeldukaten nebst zwei Silberabschlägen, sowie zwei halbe Dukaten und ein Silberabschlag vorgelegt wurden, zeigen theils die Namensbuchstaben des bekannten brandenburgischen Stempelschneiders Johann Höhn, theils ein CS, welches in diesem Falle zweifellos den Stettiner Münzmeister Christoph Sukro bedeutet. Dieser Christoph Sukro hat auch schwedische Münzen geprägt, die jedoch nur in geringer Zahl vorhanden sind und von denen mehrere Gulden von 1681 vorgelegt wurden. Dieselben Anfangsbuchstaben sind auch das Zeichen des Berliner Stempelschneiders Christoph Stricker (1675 flg.) und eines wohl nicht mit in Betracht kommenden Dänen Christoph Schneider (1678 bis 1698). Das v. Arnimsche Thalerkabinet führt, z. Th. nach Madai, aus der Zeit von 1677 bis 1680 zehn verschiedene Thaler mit dem Münzzeichen CS an, und es entsteht nun die Frage, ob einige von diesen Stücken, und welche, pommerschen Ursprungs sind. Der Versuch, durch Vergleichung mit den schwedischen, mit CS bezeichneten, Münzen einen Anhalt zu gewinnen und nach der Verschiedenheit der Arbeit und des Styls die Pommern von den Brandenburgern zu scheiden, ist bisher nicht gelungen, da alle diese Stücke, von denen eine grössere Reihe vorgelegt wurde, vielfach und zum Theil sehr bedeutend von einander abweichen, so dass sich eine Trennung in zwei Gruppen auch mit einiger Sicherheit nicht vornehmen lässt. — Herr Regierungsrath Friedensburg sprach über den Medailleur Henri François Brandt und dessen Werke unter Vorlegung einer grossen Anzahl seiner Medaillen und nebst den dazu gehörigen Zeichnungen, die ihm von den Erben zu diesem Zwecke in höchst dankenswerther Weise zur Verfügung gestellt worden waren. Brandt wurde am 13. Januar 1789 zu La Chaux de Fonds im Kanton Neuenburg geboren, kam schon im 10. Jahre zu dem Graveur Moise Perret in die Lehre, durch dessen Fürsprache er 1806 von J. L. Droz in Paris als Schüler aufgenommen wurde. Im Jahre 1813 errang er den Grand prix de Rome und ward Pensionär der französischen Akademie zu Rom, wo er für Ludwig XVIII. und Pius VII. arbeitete, 1817 wurde er als erster Münzmedailleur nach Berlin berufen, ward Professor, 1824 auch Mitglied der königl. Akademie der Künste und gehörte der Numismatischen Gesellschaft von ihrer Gründung bis zu seinem im Jahre 1845 erfolgten Tode als Mitglied an. Er hat ausser zahlreichen Fürstlichkeiten auch eine grosse Anzahl seiner berühmten Zeitgenossen, von denen nur Thorwaldsen, Canova, Horace Vernet, Humboldt, Goethe und Blücher genannt seien, in Medaillen verewigt, die sich fast immer durch ausserordentlich lebendige Bildnisse auszeichnen. — Herr Dr. Weil besprach an der Hand des Verzeichnisses des Münzkabinetts zu Madras die Funde

römischer Münzen in Vorderindien. Dank der Sorgfalt, die die indische Regierung diesem Gegenstande widmet, liegen uns jetzt Fundberichte vor, die sich über ein Jahrhundert erstrecken und, wenn auch im einzelnen vielleicht unvollständig, doch im ganzen ein recht getreues Bild von dem Inhalt dieser Funde geben. Sie beginnen mit Gold- u. Silbermünzen des Augustus und reichen bis zu Theodosius und Constans II. hinab. Das römische Reich musste die Ausfuhrwaaren Indiens, wie z. B. Perlen, Edelsteine, Seide etc. in Edelmetall bezahlen, da seine eigenen Erzeugnisse dort keinen Absatz fanden; daher die Klage alter Schriftsteller über den Abfluss von Gold und Silber nach dem Osten. Auffällig aber ist es und kann als Beweis für die Lebhaftigkeit dieses Handels angesehen werden, dass jetzt auch die spätrömischen Kupfermünzen aus der Zeit der Finanznoth, wo man selbst die höchsten Beträge in Kupfer zahlte, in Ostindien zum Vorschein kommen, da doch diese Münzen sich wenig zum Verkehr mit einem fremden Reiche eigneten. Ob hier die Araber als Vermittler gedient und inwieweit etwa das indische Münzwesen von dem römischen beeinflusst worden ist, lässt sich zur Zeit nicht entscheiden. Die an den Vortrag sich anschliessende Besprechung, an der sich namentlich die Herren Van Vleuten, Dr. Nützel und Friedensburg theilnahmen, liess diese Frage als eine offene, weiterer Aufklärung durch Funde bedürftige, erscheinen.

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Sitzung vom 10. Juni 1895. Herr Landgerichtsrath Dannenberg berichtete über die numismatischen Erfolge seiner letzten italienischen Reise, die ihn auch nach Tunis, besonders aber nach der Insel Pantellaria, dem alten Cossyra, geführt, woselbst sich im Alterthum eine Münzstätte befunden hat. Er legt seine Erwerbungen, bestehend meist in römischen Kaisermünzen vor und erläutert sie des Näheren. — Herr von Jakobs zeigte Proben aus dem grossen Schatz römischer Münzen, der unlängst in Köln aufgedeckt worden ist. Bei den Fundamentirungs-Arbeiten auf einem, am Marienplatze im Südosten der Stadt belegenen, Grundstücke stiessen Arbeiter auf mehrere Thongefässe, die mit Münzen gefüllt waren. Die durch die Oxydation zu grossen Klumpen zusammengeballten Stücke erwiesen sich als römische Kleinbronzen aus der Zeit Constantins I., seiner Gattin und Söhne. Angeblich soll der Schatz gegen 15 Zentner betragen haben. Ob eine wesentliche Bereicherung der bisher bekannten Münzreihen jener Zeit zu erwarten steht, werden die näheren Untersuchungen zu ergeben haben. — Herr Kontreadmiral Strauch verbreitete sich über eine Anzahl überseeischer Münzen seiner Sammlung, von denen er zur Vorlage brachte: von Ecuador 1 Sucre 1888 nach französischem System (seit 1884), von Peru 1 Sol 1876 mit sitzender Libertas, 5 Pesetas 1880 und 1 Sol 1887 mit Kopf der Libertas, von Honduras 1 Peso 1888 mit dem Datum der Unabhängigkeitserklärung (15 de setiembre 1821) und der Aufschrift Centro America, hinweisend auf den beabsichtigten Staatenbund von Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala und Costa Rica. Demselben Anlass giebt auch ein Peso von Salvador mit dem Bilde Colons und der Beischrift America Central Ausdruck. Daran schlossen sich ein sehr primitiv angefertigter (gravierter) Nothpeso 1865 von Copiapo (Chile), 1 Whan von Korea (zu 5 Yang = 1 Dollar), 1 Yang (20 Cents), 1/4 Yang (5 Cents) in Silber sowie 2 Fun (2 Cents) & 1 Fun (1 Cent) in Kupfer, endlich von Afghanistan die Serie von 1 Kabuli (Rupee) 1892/93, 1/2 Kabuli 1890/91 und von 1891/92. — Herr Dr. Bahrfeldt trug — nach seinen Forschungen im Königl. Geheimen Staats-Archiv zu Berlin — über die Geschichte der Münzstätte Driesen in der Neumark vor, die unter Johann Sigismund eine nicht unbedeutende Heckenmünze war, in der minderwerthiges Geld ausgebracht wurde. Die ersten Anfänge der Einrichtung einer Prägestätte in Driesen datiren aus dem Jahre 1607, in welchem der damalige polnische Münzwardein Heinrich Laffert, aus angesehener Münzbeamtenfamilie in Goslar stammend, dem Kurfürsten Joachim Friedrich von Brandenburg zur Anlage der Münze empfohlen wird. Dies zerschlägt sich aber nach mehrfachen Verhandlungen zwischen, dem Kurfürsten, dem Kammermeister Berger in Küstrin und Laffert und erst unter Johann Sigismund wird die Errichtung der Münze zu Driesen im Jahre 1612 ausgeführt. Laffert, der die von ihm gefertigten Münzen meist mit seinen Namensinitialen HL oder H L kennzeichnete, brachte sie mit Zustimmung seines Landesherrn minderwerthig aus. Daraus ergaben sich viele Beschwerden über

das Driesensche Geld, so dass die Probationstage des obersächsischen Kreises sich mit der Angelegenheit zu beschäftigen hatten und Kurfürst Johann Sigismund von ihnen wiederholt (1614, 1615) aufgefordert wurde, die minderwerthige Prägung einzustellen — anfangs ohne Erfolg, denn noch im Mai 1615 konnte des obersächsischen Kreises General-Münz-Wardein Christoph Biener berichten, dass in Driesen das Münzwerk fortgesetzt werde. Erst im Verlaufe dieses Jahres hat unter dem Drucke des Kreises der Kurfürst die Heckenmünze eingehen lassen. Geschlagen sind nach den Verhandlungen des Probationstages zu Leipzig, am 22. Mai 1614, Dukaten, Thaler und Groschen, von denen aber nur die beiden letzten Sorten bisher nachweisbar sind. Ein im Dezember 1617 seitens des posenschen Münzmeisters Rudolf Lehinann an die brandenburgischen Räte gerichtetes Schreiben berührt noch einmal die ehemalige Münze in Driesen, deren Wiederaufrichtung in Züllichau empfohlen wird. Das ist aber nicht zustande gekommen. — Derselbe Vortragende berichtet sodann über einen interessanten Fund deutscher Mittelaltermünzen in Böhmen. Sein hauptsächlichster Inhalt bestand aus kleinen niederländischen und rheinländischen, übrigens den jüngeren und vereinzelt grösseren deutschen Denaren der älteren Zeit. Hervorzuheben sind aus dem Funde Regensburger Denare Ludolfs v. Schwaben, Nabburger Heinrichs II. mit dem Münzmeister PER und dem für diese Prägestätte hier zuerst auftretenden Meister ANA, ferner der seltene Osnabrücker mit IOSNA-BRVGGEI. Besonders ist ein Mainzer Denar Heinrichs VI. ausgezeichnet durch seine ansprechende Darstellung des heiligen Martin, der einem Bettler ein Stück seines Mantels abschneidet, und durch die Seltenheit der Münze, die bisher nur in den Kabinetten zu Kopenhagen und Dresden, in letzterem übrigens auch in Gold (aus der von Römerschen Sammlung) vorhanden war. Von den kleinen Denaren seien 1 trechter des Bischofs Andreas van Kuyk, Deventersche desselben, sowie solche von Bischof Konrad mit den nun gesicherten Umschriften CONRADVS und DAVENTRIA (rückläufig), auch von Kaiser Heinrich IV. aus der gleichen Münzstätte, endlich auch verschiedene kleine noch nicht gesicherte mit einem Münzherrn OTTO genannt. Da der Fund in seinem ganzen Umfange bisher nicht festgestellt ist, lassen sich sein Alter und etwaige Schlüsse aus seinem Inhalt noch nicht ziehen.

Zu ausländischen **Rittern des Ordens pour le mérite** sind ernannt worden: Herbert Spencer in London, Van't Hoff in Amsterdam und Friedrich Imhof-Blumer in Winterthur, der bekannte Numismatiker. Sein besonderes Arbeitsfeld ist die antike Münzkunde. Seinen reichsdeutschen Fachgenossen ist er dadurch besonders lieb geworden, dass er bereitwillig seine Arbeit in den Dienst eines von ihnen ins Leben gerufenen numismatischen Unternehmens gestellt hat. Er ist die Seele des von der Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaften begründeten „Corpus nummorum“. Ihrer Anerkennung für Imhof-Blumer hat die Berliner Akademie bereits 1879 durch die Berufung zum Mitgliede Ausdruck gegeben. Grundlegend sind Imhof-Blumers Arbeiten über die griechischen Münzen.

(Numismatische Correspondenz.)

## FINDS

### Ein Münzenfund.

Mitte Juli d. J. wurde im Dorf Heiligenthal, Kreis Heilsberg, Ost-Preussen, beim Fundamentieren eines Hauses ein Schatz gehoben, der zwar einen ziemlich bedeutenden Metallwert darstellte, dagegen aber um so weniger Seltenheiten enthielt. Der gesamte Fund bestand aus 9 Gold- und 37 grösseren Silbermünzen folgender Länder.

#### I. Goldmünzen.

1. *Spanien* Doppelducat o. J. Philipp I 1556-1598 (2 Stück).
2. *Castilien* — — Ferdinand und Elisabeth (1474-1504).
3. *Aragonien* — — Johanna und Carl (1516-1520).
4. *Niederlande* — — Albert und Elisabeth (1599-1621).
5. *Campan* Ducat mit Titel Rudolph II 1598.
6. *Geldern* — — 1598.
7. *Friesland* — — 1610.

#### 8. Danzig Ducat mit Titel Sigismund III v. Polen 1612.

#### II. Silbermünzen.

1. *Oesterreich* Thaler o. J. 1596. 1601 (2 Stück) 1604 (2 Stück). 1614. 1625.
2. *Seeland* — 1602. 1618. 1621.
3. *Ost-Friesland*  $\frac{1}{2}$  Thaler o. J.
4. *Deutschorden* Thaler 1615. 1618.
5. *Utrecht* — 1618. 1620.
6. *Geldern* — 1618.
7. *Friesland* — 1558. 1623.
8. *Holland* — 1622 (2 Stück).
9. *Brabant* Thaler 1561 (2 Stück).
10. *Over-Yssel* — 1580.
11. *Spanien* — mit undeutlichem Jahr.
12. *Braunschweig* Thaler o. J. von Heinrich Julius (1589-1613). 1591. 1609.
13. *Braunschweig*  $\frac{1}{2}$  Thaler mit undeutlichem Jahr.
14. *Minden* Thaler von Christian 1624.
15. *Lübeck* — 1549.
16. *Mansfeld* — 1596 (sog. Georgsthaler).
17. *Glückstadt* — 1623.
18. *Sachsen-Altenburg* — 1625.
19. *Aachen* — 1570.

Es ist merkwürdig, dass von den angrenzenden Ländern und freien Städten: Ost-Preussen, Polen, Elbing, Thorn sich keine Münzen im Schatze vorfinden, ein sicheres Zeichen für die Seltenheit solcher Gepräge. Die letzte auf den Münzen des Schatzes erscheinende Jahreszahl ist 1625 und beweist, dass die Stücke etwa 1626 in dem Kriege Schwedens mit Polen vergraben sein müssen. Thorn W/Pr. NADROWSKI.

## CATALOGUE

OF

### COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR WEST END HOUSE, 17 & 18 Piccadilly, LONDON, W.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — E. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. — Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor. — S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M. I. = *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzcabinet*. — S. R. = Schulthess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet*. — Rm. = Reimann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = British Museum Catalogue.

#### GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1343).

*Tetradrachms struck under Roman rule.*

#### ANTIOCHIA AD ORONTEM.

- 26977 *Nero*. Obv. ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Laur. bust of Nero to r. R. EΤΟΥΣ·ΒΙΡ·Ι (year 112). Eagle standing on fulmen. F. » 10 »
- 26978 *Vespasian*. Obv. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡ·ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ·ΟΥΕΣΠΑΙΑΝΟΣ. Laur. head of Vespasian, to r. R. EΤΟΥΣ·Εagle standing on club. M. » 5 »
- 26979 *R.* Another similar. M. » 3 6
- 26980 *Trajan*. Obv. ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΚΑΙΣ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ·ΑΡΙΣΤ·ΣΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ·ΔΑΚ·ΠΑΡΘ. Laur. head to r. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ·ΕΞ·ΙΕ·ΥΠΑΤ·Ε. The City of Antioch seated to r., Orontes swimming at her feet. M. » 2 »
- 26981 *R.* Obv. Similar. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ·ΕΞ·ΙΖ·ΥΠΑΤ. Eagle on club. F. » 7 6
- 26982 *R.* Another, similar. M. » 2 »
- 26983 *R.* Obv. Similar, with eagle and club in field. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ·ΕΞ·ΥΠΑΤ. Laur. bust of Hercules, wearing lion's skin round neck. V. F. » 6 »
- 26984 *Gordian III*. Obv. ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝΤ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ·ΣΕΒ·

- Laur. and draped bust of Emperor, to r. **ΔΗΜΑΡΧ.ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤΟ.Β.** Eagle holding wreath, standing on fulmen. V. F. » 15 »  
 26985 *Philip I.* Obv. **ΑΥΤΟΚ.Κ.Μ.ΙΟΥΛΙ.ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ.ΣΕΒ.** Laur. bust to r. **ΔΗΜΑΡΧ.ΕΧΟΥΣΙΑΣ.ΥΠΑΤΟΡ** **ANTIOXIA S.C.** Eagle. M. » 2 6  
 EPHEsus IONIAE  
 26986 *M. Antony and Octavia.* Obv. **III. VIR R.P.C.** Head of Octavia on cista mystica, around which two coiled serpents. **Ρ. Μ. ANTONIVS. IMP. COS. DES. ITER ET TERT.** Head of M. Antony to r. F. » 10 »  
 26987 *Α.* Obv. **Μ. ANTONIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER ET TERT.** Jugate busts to r. of M. Antony and Octavia. **Ρ. III. VIR R.P.C.** Bacchus standing, holding thyrsus and vase, on cista mystica, around which are two serpents coiled. F. » 15 »  
 26988 *Α.* Obv. **IMP. CAESAR.** Bare head to r. **Ρ. AVGVSTVS.** Capricorn to r. with cornucopiae; within laurel-wreath. V. F. 2 » »  
 26989 *Α.* Obv. **IMP. CAESAR.** Bare head to r. **Ρ. AVGVSTVS.** Six ears of corn bound together. V. F. 2 10 »  
 26990 *Α.* Another, similar. M. » 5 »  
 26991 *Α.* Another. Imitation. M. » 2 0 »  
 26992 *Α.* Obv. **IMP. IX. TR. PO. V.** Bare head of Augustus to r. **Ρ. COM. ASIAE.** Temple with six columns, inscribed: **ROM. ET AVGVST.** V. F. 1 15 »  
 26993 *Α.* Obv. **IMP. CAESAR DIVI. F. COS. VI. LIBERTATIS P.R. VINDE.** Laur. head to r. **Ρ. PAX.** Peace standing to l. holding caduceus; behind, cista mystica and serpent; within laurel-wreath. V. F. 1 10 »  
 (To be continued.)

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 1347).

## Miscellaneous Recent Acquisitions.

- 26994 *Carisia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Sibyl. **Ρ. T. CARISIVS III VIR.** Sphinx to r. B. 10. V. F. » 3 6  
 26995 *Cassia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Liberty. **Ρ. LENTVLVS SPINT.** Praefericulum and lituus. B. 16. V. F. » 2 6  
 26996 *Cosconia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Rome. **Ρ. Bituitus** in biga to r. B. 1. R. V. F. » 4 »  
 26997 *Egnatia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Liberty. **Ρ. C. EGNATIVS CN.F.** CN.N. Rome and Venus standing side by side. B. 2. F. » 5 »  
 26998 *Eppia.* *Α.* Obv. Q. METELL. SCIPIO IMP. Head of Africa to r., wearing elephant's skin. **Ρ. EPIVVS LEG. F.C.** Hercules standing facing. B. 1. RR. F. » 10 »  
 26999 *Julia.* *Α.* Obv. CAESAR. Elephant. **Ρ.** Pontifical implements. B. 9. F. D. C. » 2 6  
 27000 *Junia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Liberty. **Ρ.** Brutus and lictors to l. B. 31. V. F. » 3 6  
 27001 *Livineia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of L. Liveneius Regulus to r. **Ρ.** Curule chair between two fasces. B. 8. V. F. » 6 6  
 27002 *Lucilia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Rome. **Ρ.** Victory in biga. B. 1. V. F. » 2 »  
 27003 *Luria.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Augustus. **Ρ. P. LVRIVS AGRIPPA** III VIR A.A.A.F.F.S.C. B. 2. F. » 2 »  
 27004 *Maecilia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Augustus. **Ρ. M. MAECILIVS** TVLLVS III VIR A.A.A.F.F.S.C. B. 5. F. » 2 »  
 27005 *Nasidia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Pompey. **Ρ.** Galley. B. 1. F. » 10 »  
 27006 *Nonia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Saturn. **Ρ.** Rome seated. B. 1. V. F. » 2 »  
 27007 *Pompeia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Pompey. **Ρ.** Anapias and Amphionus carrying their parents on shoulders. B. 27. V. F. » 12 6  
 27008 *Rubria.* *Α.* Quin. Obv. Head of Neptune. **Ρ.** Victory to r. B. 4. F. » 2 »  
 27009 *Salvia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Augustus. **Ρ. M. SALVIVS OTHO** III VIR A.A.A.F.F.S.C. B. 3. F. » 2 »  
 27010 *Spurilia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Rome. **Ρ.** Diana in biga. B. 1. V. F. » 2 6  
 27011 *Tullia.* *Α.* Obv. Head of Rome. **Ρ.** Victory in quadriga to r. B. 1. V. F. » 2 6  
 27012 *Vargunteia.* *Α.* Obv. M.VARG. Head of Rome. **Ρ. ROMA.** Jupiter in quadriga to r. B. 1. F. D. C. » 3 6  
 27013 *Vipsania.* *Α.* Obv. M. AGRIPPA L.F.COS.III. Head of Agrippa to l. **Ρ. S.C.** Neptune facing looking to l. B. 8. V. F. » 3 »  
 27014 *Α.* — — — — — F. » 1 6  
 (To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1349.)

## Miscellaneous Second and Third Brass.

- 27015 *Tiberius.* *Α.* Obv. Laur. head to r. **Ρ. ROM ET AVG.** The Altar of Lyons. F. » 2 »  
 27016 *Claudius.* *Α.* Obv. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. Hand holding a balance. **Ρ. PON. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. COS. II.** around S.C. C. 73. V. F. » 3 »  
 27017 *Α.* Obv. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. Modius. **Ρ. PON.** M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. COS. II. around S.C. C. 72. V. F. » 2 6  
 27018 *Nero.* *Α.* Obv. Head to r. **Ρ.** Rome seated to l. F. » 1 6  
 27019 *Julia Titi.* *Α.* Obv. IVLIA IMP. T. AVG. F. AVG. VSTA. Head of Julia to r. **Ρ. VESTA S.C.** Vesta seated to l. V. F. » 10 »  
 27020 *Domitian.* *Α.* Obv. Helmeted head of Rome to r. **Ρ. S.C.** Tree. C. 449. F. » 1 6  
 27021 *Α.* Obv. Laur. head to r. **Ρ.** Rome standing to r. *Patinated.* F. » 1 6  
 27022 *Trajan.* *Α.* Obv. IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. Bust laur. and draped to r. **Ρ. SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS S.C.** Column on which statue of Trajan. R. C. 360. V. F. » 12 6  
 27023 *Α.* Obv. IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. Bearded bust to r. of Hercules. **Ρ. S.C.** Boar to r. C. 341. R. V. F. » 5 6  
 27024 *Hadrian.* *Α.* Obv. Radiate head to r. **Ρ.** Eternity holding the heads of Sun and Moon. C. 134. F. » 2 »  
 27025 *M. Aurelius.* *Α.* Obv. Radiate head to r. **Ρ. SALVTI AVG.** COS. III. S.C. Salus feeding serpent to l. C. 545. *Patinated.* V. F. » 3 6  
 27026 *Commodus.* *Α.* Obv. Bust to r. **Ρ. PIETAS AVG. S.C.** Sacrificial vase, &c. C. 404. F. » 2 »  
 27027 *Crispina.* *Α.* Obv. CRISPINA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. **Ρ. CONCORDIA S.C.** Concord seated to l. C. 7. *Patinated.* V. F. » 10 »  
 27028 *Sept. Severus.* *Α.* Obv. Laur. head to r. **Ρ. P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. P. P. S.C.** Rome seated to r. C. 532. V. F. » 5 »  
 27029 *Julia Domna.* *Α.* Obv. Bust draped to r. **Ρ. FECVNDITAS.** S.C. Female seated to r. C. 43. R. V. F. » 7 6  
 27030 *Α.* **Ρ. HILARITAS S.C.** Hilaritas standing facing. C. 74. V. F. » 5 »  
 27031 *Α.* Colonial. Struck for Alexandria Troadis. **Ρ.** Wolf suckling twins. F. » 1 6  
 27032 *Caracalla.* *Α.* Obv. Laur. and draped bust to r. **Ρ. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P.** Aesculapius and Telesphorus. C. 309. *Patinated.* V. F. » 7 6  
 27033 *Α.* Obv. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. BRIT. Laur. head to r. **Ρ. FORT. RED. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. S.C.** Fortune seated to l. C. 86. *Patinated.* V. F. » 12 6  
 27034 *Elagabalus.* *Α.* Obv. Laur. bust to r. **Ρ. LIBERALITAS** AVGVSTI II S.C. Liberty standing to l. C. 85. *Patinated.* F. » 2 6  
 27035 *Α.* **Ρ. MARS VICTOR S.C.** Mars to r. C. 115. M. » 1 »  
 27036 *Α.* **Ρ. PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. S.C.** Rome seated to l. C. 232. F. » 2 »  
 27037 *Alexander Severus.* *Α.* Obv. Laur. head to r. **Ρ. P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. S.C.** Alexander in quadriga to r. C. 379. V. F. » 7 6  
 27038 *Maximinus.* *Α.* Obv. Laur. and draped bust to r. **Ρ. PROVIDENTIA AVG. S.C.** Ceres standing to l. C. 81. F. » 2 »  
 27039 *Philip II.* *Α.* Obv. Laur. and draped bust to r. **Ρ. SAECV-LARES AVG.** Cippa on which COS. II. C. 79. F. » 2 »  
 27040 *Volusianus.* *Α.* Obv. IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Laur. and draped bust to r. **Ρ. FELICITAS PVBLICA S.C.** Felicity to l. C. 36. F. » 2 »  
 27041 *Gallienus.* *Α.* Obv. Radiate head to r. **Ρ. FORTVNA REDVX.** Fortune to l. C. 270. F. » 6 »  
 27042 *Claudius II.* *Α.* Rad. head. to r. **Ρ.** Peace to l. V. F. » 6 »  
 27043 *Severina.* *Α.* Obv. SEVERINA AVG. Bust to r. **Ρ. JVNIO REGINA.** Juno standing to l. C. 9. *Patinated.* V. F. » 15 »  
 27044 *Tacitus.* *Α.* Obv. IMP. C. M. CL. TACITVS P. F. AVG. Rad. bust to r. **Ρ. TEMPORVM FELICITAS.** Felicity to l. C. 145. F. D. C. » 2 »  
 27045 *Macrianus II.* *Α.* Obv. IMP. C. FVL. MACRIANVS P. F. AVG. Rad. head to r. **Ρ. INDVLGENTIAE AVG.** Indulgence seated to l. C. 6. P. » 2 »  
 27046 *Diocletian.* *Α.* Obv. Laur. head to r. **Ρ. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI.** The Genius of the Roman people to l. C. 114. V. F. » 1 6  
 27047 *Α.* Obv. Rad. and draped bust to r. **Ρ. IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG.** Diocletian and Jupiter. C. 277. F. » 1 »  
 27048 *Maximianus Hercules.* *Α.* Obv. IMP. C. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG. Rad. and draped bust to r. **Ρ. SALVS AVG.** Salus to r.; in ex. M.L. Struck in London. R. V. F. » 5 »  
 27049 *Α.* Obv. Laur. and draped bust to r. **Ρ. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI.** Genius to l.; in ex. PTR. Struck at Trèves. V. F. » 2 »  
 27050 *Carausius.* *Α.* Obv. IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Rad. and draped bust to r. **Ρ. PAX AVG.** Peace to l.; in ex. M.L. *Unusually fine.* V. F. » 15 »  
 27051 *Α.* Another, similar. F. » 7 6  
 27052 *Α.* Another, similar. F. » 2 6  
 27053 *Constantius I.* *Α.* Obv. Laur. bust to r. **Ρ. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI ANT.** Genius to l. Struck at Antioch. C. 120. F. » 1 »  
 27054 *Α.* Another, similar, without letters in ex. V. F. » 2 »  
 27055 *Α.* Obv. Rad. and draped bust to r. **Ρ. VOT. X. FK.** within laurel-wreath. C. 328. V. F. » 2 6  
 27056 *Helena.* *Α.* Obv. FL. HELENA AVGVSTA. Bust to r. **Ρ. SECVRTAS REIPVBLICE.** Security to l. C. 12. F. » 1 6  
 27057 *Α.* — — — — — V. F. » 2 6  
 27058 *Licininus I.* *Α.* Obv. Armoured bust to l. **Ρ. JOVI CONSERVATORI AVG.** Jupiter to l. C. 94. F. » 1 »  
 27059 *Α.* — — — — — V. F. » 1 6



27060	Æs. R. GENIO AVGVSTI. Genius holding head of Serapis. C. 32.	F. » » 9
27061	Licinius II. Æs. Obv. Rad. and draped bust to r. R. IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter standing to l.; eagle and captive in field. C. 21.	V. F. » 1 »
27062	Constantine the Great. Æs. Obv. Diademed head to r. R. PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. Camp gate. C. 454.	V. F. » 1 »
27063	Æs. R. SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Sun to l.	F. » » 6
27064	Æs. Another, struck at Arles.	V. F. » 1 »
27065	Æs. R. SARMATIA DEVICTA. Victory to r. C. 487.	V. F. » 1 »
27066	Crispus. Æs. R. PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. Camp gate.	F. » » 6
27067	Æs. R. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP. Two Victories holding shield.	F. » 1 »
27068	Constantine II. Æs. R. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers standing.	F. » » 6
27069	Æs. R. IOVI CONSERVATORI CAESS. Jupiter to l. C. 135.	F. » » 6
27070	Æs. R. SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Sun standing to l.	F. » » 3
27071	Æs. Obv. CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. CAES. Diad. and draped bust to l. R. VIRTVS CAESS. CONS. Camp gate. C. 239. Patinated.	V. F. » 2 »
27072	Leo I. Æs. Obv. + ΛΕΟΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ROM. Facing bust. R. + ΛΕΩΗ   ΗΘΕΟΒΑ   ΣΙΛΕΥΣΡ   ΟΜΕΟΗ.	V. F. » 2 »
27073	Æs. Another, similar.	V. F. » 2 6

(To be continued).

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1351.)

## GEORGE III, 1760-1820

## SHILLINGS

27074	1763. Youthful bust of the King, shoulders draped, hair long, curved wreath with berries GEORGIVS·III DEI·GRATIA. R. Four shields arranged crosswise. M·B·F·ET·H·REX &c. Edge obliquely knurled. An extremely scarce type as only a few were struck for the occasion of a special distribution to the populace in Ireland in the year 1763. Vide Hawkins, pp. 410, 411. R.	V. F. » 15 »
27075	1787. Older bust of the King, laureate, in armour. Reverse, 4 shields of arms, a crown in each angle. Brilliant.	» 2 »
27076	— — — — —	V. F. » 1 6
27077	— — — — —	F. » 1 3
27078	1787, similar, but ermine in the arms of Hanover. Somewhat scarce. Brillt.	» 2 6
27079	— — — — —	V. F. » 1 9
27080	— — — — —	F. » 1 6
27081	1787, similar, but without the dot above the head of the King, also without the ermine. Very scarce. A most perfect specimen, formerly in the famous Bergue collection. Brillt.	» 7 6
27082	Another. — — — — —	Brillt. » 5 »
27083	— — — — —	E. F. » 3 6
27084	— — — — —	V. F. » 3 »
27085	— — — — —	F. » 2 »
27086	1787, similar, with dot above the King's head, but without dot each side of the date. A very rare variety unnoticed by Hawkins (see his work, p. 411) and very rarely met with. RR.	V. F. » 7 6
27087	— — — — —	F. » 4 6
27088	— — — — —	M. » 3 »
27089	1798. Nearly similar, but without any dots between words of obverse legend. Letters and numerals on R. larger than upon the shillings of 1787. An extremely rare shilling, struck for circulation but recalled before issued. Known as the "Dorrien and Magens" shilling. RR.	F. D. C. » 4 » »
27090	1816. Older bust, r., laureate, date beneath. R. Garnished shield within the Garter.	F. D. C. » 1 6
27091	1817. — — — — —	F. D. C. » 2 »
27092	1818. — — — — — Rare date. R.	F. D. C. » 7 6
27093	— — — — —	V. F. » 5 »
27094	1819. — — — — —	F. D. C. » 2 »
27095	— — — — —	E. F. » 1 6
27096	1820. — — — — —	F. D. C. » 2 »
27097	— — — — —	E. F. » 1 6
SIXPENCES		
27098	1787. Type as the shilling of this date.	F. D. C. » 1 »
27099	— — — — —	E. F. » » 10
27100	— — — — —	V. F. » » 9
27101	— — — — —	F. » » 7
27102	1816. Type as the shilling of this date.	F. D. C. » 1 »
27103	— — — — —	E. F. » » 9
27104	1817. — — — — —	F. D. C. » 1 »
27105	— — — — —	E. F. » » 9
27106	1818. — — — — — Rare date. R.	F. D. C. » 3 6
27107	— — — — —	V. F. » 2 6
27108	1819. — — — — — Scarce date. S.	F. D. C. » 3 »
27109	— — — — —	E. F. » 2 6
27110	1820. — — — — —	F. D. C. » 1 6
27111	— — — — —	E. F. » 1 »
27112	— — — — —	F. » » 9

## MAUNDY MONEY

SETS (same date) of 1<sup>d</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup>, 4<sup>d</sup>. (or fewer).

27113	1762 (threepence only issued).	F. D. C. » 1 »
27114	1766 (full set).	All V. F. » 4 »
27115	1770 (twopence not issued).	All F. D. C. » 4 »
27116	1772 (full set). Scarce date.	All V. F. » 5 6
27117	1776 (threepence not issued).	All F. D. C. » 4 »
27118	1780 (full set).	All F. D. C. » 4 »
27119	— — — — —	Chiefly F. » 2 6
27120	1781 (penny only issued). R.	F. D. C. » 1 6
27121	1784 (full set).	All F. D. C. » 4 »
27122	1792 (SECOND TYPE). Bust in armour. R. Thin numerals and very small crown above, known as the "Wire money". Full set. R.	All F. D. C. » 1 5 »
27123	— — — — — R.	All V. F. » 1 »
27124	— — — — — R.	All F. » 17 6
27125	1795 (THIRD TYPE). Bust as upon last type. R. Thick numerals and large crown. (Full set). Scarce.	All F. D. C. » 10 »
27126	— — — — —	All F. » 7 »
27127	1800. (Full set.)	All F. D. C. » 4 6
27128	— — — — —	All V. F. » 3 6
27129	1818 (FOURTH TYPE). "Bull" head. (Full set.)	All F. D. C. » 6 6
27130	1820. Very scarce, struck after the King's death (Full set).	F. D. C. » 15 »

## GEORGE IV, 1820-1830

## CROWNS

27131	1821. Fine portrait of the King, l., laureate. Artist's initials B.P. (Benvenuto Pistrucci) beneath. R. Bold design of St George and the Dragon, occupying the whole field. In the exergue 1821 and artist's initials as before. Edge, in large raised letters, DECUS &c. ANNO REGNI SECUNDO. An issue of high merit and beautifully struck. Most brilliantly preserved and equal to a proof. Toned.	F. D. C. » 1 5 »
27132	— — — — —	E. F. » 15 »
27133	— — — — —	V. F. » 10 »
27134	1821. As last but reading on edge, ANNO REGNI TERTIO. An extremely rare piece as the error (TERTIO) was naturally soon discovered and but very few examples now exist. Beautifully toned and in perfect preservation RR.	F. D. C. » 5 15 »
27135	1822. Type as before. Edge TERTIO.	F. D. C. » 1 5 »
27136	— — — — —	E. F. » 15 »
27137	— — — — —	V. F. » 10 »
27138	1822. As before. A most brilliant proof. (Extremely scarce as a proof.) R.	F. D. C. » 2 15 »

## HALF-CROWNS

27139	1820. As the crown. R. Garnished shield, crowned, with the rose, shamrock and thistle disposed around it. Date beneath. Brillt.	» 5 »
27140	— — — — —	V. F. » 3 6
27141	1821. — — — — —	Brilliant. » 5 »
27142	— — — — —	E. F. » 4 »
27143	— — — — —	V. F. » 3 6
27144	1823. (SECOND TYPE.) Square shield, crowned, within the Garter. Scarce.	E. F. » 15 »
27145	— — — — —	V. F. » 12 6
27146	— — — — —	V. F. » 8 6
27147	— — — — —	F. » 6 6
27148	1824. — — — — — Scarce.	V. F. » 12 6
27149	1825. (THIRD TYPE.) Smaller bust of the King. R. Shield of arms richly garnished, crest and crown above, motto of the Garter beneath. A fine coin by Wyon. Brillt.	» 5 »
27150	— — — — —	E. F. » 4 »
27151	1826. — — — — —	E. F. » 5 »
27152	1828. — — — — — Very scarce date.	F. » 10 »
27153	1829. — — — — — Scarce date.	Brillt. » 12 6
27154	— — — — —	E. F. » 8 6

## SHILLINGS

27155	1821. Type as the half-crowns of this date. Most brilliantly preserved. R.	F. D. C. » 8 6
27156	— — — — — Almost as beautiful.	F. D. C. » 7 6
27157	— — — — —	E. F. » 6 6
27158	— — — — —	V. F. » 5 »
27159	— — — — —	F. » 4 »
27160	1823. (SECOND TYPE.) R. Sqre shield within the Garter. Very scarce date. (From the late Mr Montagu's cabinet.) Brillt.	» 8 6
27161	— — — — — Toned.	Brillt. » 7 6
27162	1824. — — — — — Most perfect preservation.	» 7 6
27163	— — — — —	Brillt. » 6 6
27164	— — — — —	E. F. » 5 »
27165	— — — — —	V. F. » 4 »
27166	1825. (From the Montagu cabinet.) — — — — —	Brillt. » 6 6
27167	— — — — — Perfect preservation.	» 6 »
27168	— — — — —	E. F. » 5 »
27169	— — — — —	V. F. » 4 »
27170	1825. (THIRD TYPE.) Smaller head. R. Lion standing upon a crown. A beautiful design by Wyon. Scarce date. Most brilliantly preserved.	F. D. C. » 6 6
27171	— — — — — Also brilliant.	F. D. C. » 5 6
27172	— — — — —	E. F. » 4 »

27173	1826.	—	Perfect.	Brilliant.	» 5 6
27174	—	—	—	E. F.	» 4 »
27175	—	—	—	V. F.	» 3 »
27176	1827.	—	Very scarce date.	E. F.	» 8 6
27177	—	—	—	V. F.	» 6 6
27178	1829.	—	Scarce date.	Brilliant.	» 6 »
27179	—	—	—	E. F.	» 5 »
27180	—	—	—	V. F.	» 4 »

(To be continued.)

## MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH SILVER COINS

All being recent acquisitions and many in very choice preservation.

## CROWNS

27181	Edward VI, 1551.	Mm. <i>y</i> : (for Sir Thomas Yorke) <i>FRANC: Z: HIBER: A good piece, round and well preserved. R.</i>	F.	1 8 6
27182	Commonwealth, 1652.	Usual type. Obverse extremely fine, <i>R.</i> very fine; a very round coin and of a scarce date.	V. F.	3 10 »
27183	Anne, 1707. Before Union.	<i>R.</i> Roses and plumes. A very scarce crown in the <i>Q.</i> Anne series and in perfect condition both Obv. & <i>R.</i> Beautifully toned. <i>RR.</i>	F. D. C.	2 10 »

## HALF-CROWNS

27184	Charles I, Exeter Mint.	Mm. (both sides) a rose. Obv. King's head turned 3/4 facing the spectator as <i>Hawkins</i> , no 489, but differing in having the scarf behind tied in a bow with two loops and two ends — an apparently unpublished variety, the <i>R.</i> like the half-crowns with oval shield of the Tower Mint (Cf. <i>Hks.</i> type no 7 rev. p. 329). No date. In mint state, but somewhat roughly struck as usual with these pieces. Highly interesting and valuable. <i>RR.</i>	F. D. C.	4 10 »
27185	Bristol Mint, 1644.	Mm. (obv.) plume; a plume behind the King. Short thick-set horse, upright sword. <i>HI</i> for <i>HIBER</i> . <i>R.</i> Mm. <i>BR</i> in monogram. Declaration, &c. <i>Hks.</i> type 3, p. 326 and fig. 490. A remarkably fine coin in a very high state of preservation, almost mint state. <i>R.</i>	E. F.	2 10 »
27186	Newark, siege of, 1646.	Lozenge-shaped thick coin. A very rare date and capitally preserved. <i>RR.</i>	V. F.	2 5 »
27187	Commonwealth, 1651 (First year).	A very choice specimen (the finest we have been able to offer for years) struck on a large flan, the obverse really beautiful, the reverse extremely fine, legend perfect, though centre of coin slightly weak in the striking. Almost equal to a milled coin or a proof. <i>RR.</i>	E. F.	4 » »
27188	Charles II. Hammered coinage, third type.	Mm. coronet. Value (XXX) and inner circle. This specimen is so unusually round that it may be termed "very choice" as it is well known how difficult it is for collectors to get circular pieces of this third coinage. <i>RR.</i>	V. F.	4 5 »

## SHILLINGS, &amp;c.

27189	Newark. Siege shilling, 1646.	Lozenge-shape. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	1 » »
27190	Newark. Ninepence, 1645, reading NEWARKE.	A fine specimen and a rare variety. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	1 5 »
27191	Elizabeth. Milled shilling.	Mm. mullet. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	1 7 6
27192	—	Hammered shilling. Mm. ton. Unusually fine and round. Scarce in this state.	V. F.	» 7 6

## SIXPENCES

27193	Elizabeth (Milled), 1561.	Mm. mullet. Queen in rich dress. Unusually fine. <i>R.</i>	E. F.	» 7 6
27194	—	1562. Same Mm. Same type but smaller rose on obv. Pierced.	F.	» 1 »
27195	—	1562. Same Mm. Queen wearing plain bodice. Scarce type. <i>R.</i>	F.	» 5 »
27196	—	1564. Same Mm. Queen in richly embroidered robe. Small rose. <i>R.</i>	F.	» 3 6
27197	—	1571. Mm. castle. <i>W</i> 's in legend of obv. instead of <i>N</i> 's. Curious and rare.	F.	» 6 »
27198	Elizabeth (Hammered), 1562.	Mm. pheon.	V. F.	» 2 »
27199	—	1564. Mm. pheon. Large thick-set bust.	V. F.	» 2 »
27200	—	1567. Mm. lion. A fine portrait of the Queen. Scarce	E. F.	» 3 6
27201	—	1569. Mm. coronet. Exceptionally fine. Scarce.	E. F.	» 4 6
27202	—	1571. Mm. castle. Scarce mm. and in beautiful preservation. <i>R.</i>	E. F.	» 6 6
27203	—	1572. Mm. ermine. Scarce.	V. F.	» 3 6
27204	—	1573. Mm. acorn. In beautiful preservation and as round as a milled coin. Very rare in this state.	F. D. C.	» 7 6
27205	—	1574. Mm. cinquefoil.	E. F.	» 4 »
27206	—	1575. Mm. cinquefoil.	V. F.	» 3 »
27207	—	1576. Mm. cinquefoil.	F.	» 2 »
27208	—	1578. Mm. plain cross.	V. F.	» 3 6
27209	—	1590. Mm. hand. Scarce.	F.	» 2 6
27210	—	1591. Mm. hand. Scarce.	V. F.	» 3 6
27211	—	1592. Mm. ton. Extremely well preserved, practically as struck.	E. F.	» 5 »

27212	—	1593. Mm. ton. Also just as struck, but the Queen's face rather weak.	E. F.	» 4 6
27213	—	1595. Mm. key. Scarce.	F.	» 3 »
27214	—	1596. Mm. key. Scarce.	V. F.	» 3 6
27215	—	1600. Mm. <i>O</i> . Scarce.	F.	» 3 6
27216	—	1601. Mm. <i>1</i> . Scarce.	F.	» 2 6
27217	—	1602. Mm. <i>2</i> . Scarce.	F.	» 3 6

## GROATS

27218	Henry VII. First coinage.	Mm. (obv.) lis upon rose. <i>R.</i> Rose or sun. CIVITAS LONDOR. A very fine specimen of this scarce coinage.	V. F.	» 16 6
27219	Elizabeth.	Mm. martlet.	F.	» 4 »
27220	—	Mm. lis. Unusually fine. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	» 7 6
27221	—	Mm. cross crosslet. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	» 5 »

## THREEPENES

27222	Elizabeth.	1561. Mm. pheon. Exceedingly fine, just as struck.	E. F.	» 3 »
27223	—	1561. As last but <i>HI</i> instead of <i>Hib</i> .	F.	» 1 6
27224	—	1562 (The 2 like a <i>Z</i> and struck over 1). Mm. pheon. Curious thick-set bust (see sixpence above, of 1564). <i>R.</i>	F.	» 2 »
27225	—	1563. Mm. pheon. Also with curious bust as the last piece. <i>R.</i>	V. F.	» 2 6
27226	—	1567. Mm. crown. Beautifully preserved as struck.	F. D. C.	» 4 6
27227	—	1568 (the 8 upside down). Mm. crown.	V. F.	» 2 6
27228	—	1571. Mm. castle (scarce mm.).	V. F.	» 3 6
27229	—	1573. Mm. cinquefoil.	E. F.	» 3 »
27230	—	1574. Mm. cinquefoil. Very round.	E. F.	» 3 »
27231	—	1574. Same Mm.	V. F.	» 2 »
27232	—	1578. Mm. plain cross.	V. F.	» 2 »
27233	—	1578. Same Mm.	E. F.	» 2 6
27234	—	1580. Mm. plain cross.	V. F.	» 2 »
27235	—	1582. Mm. sword. A very scarce mint-mark. A beautifully preserved coin, almost perfect. <i>R.</i>	E. F.	» 5 »

## HALF-GROATS

27236	Henry VII. Second Coinage.	York Mint. Mm. martlet. Key each side of neck. <i>Hks.</i> 375. <i>R.</i>	F.	» 3 6
27237	—	Similar, but with a distinct cross upon the King's breast, as <i>Rud.</i> VI, 9. This cross is placed too low to be, properly, the ornament of the tressure and it may therefore be regarded as a distinct symbol upon the coin (Cf. <i>Hks.</i> , p. 272.) Very fine and scarce.	V. F.	» 5 »
27238	—	The cross not so plain.	V. F.	» 4 »
27239	—	—	F.	» 3 »
27240	—	No tressure of arches on obv. <i>Rud.</i> Sup. IV, 3. Extremely scarce.	F.	» 5 »
27241	Henry VII. First Coinage.	Mm. lis both sides. <i>R.</i> CIVITAS LONDOR, cross fourchée, a lozenge enclosing pellet, in centre. Rosettes in legends.	V. F.	» 3 6
27242	—	—	E. F.	» 5 »
27243	Henry VII Canterbury mint (Second Coinage) no. Mm.	in centre of <i>R.</i> Eye of Providence after <i>Posui.</i> <i>Hks.</i> 382. A very fine and scarce coin.	V. F.	» 10 »
27244	—	Mm. (obv.) ton, which is placed exactly over the cross of the King's crown. <i>R.</i> lis. Trefoils in obv. and rosettes in <i>R.</i> legends.	V. F.	» 4 6
27245	—	Mm. (both sides) ton. Almost perfect.	E. F.	» 3 6
27246	—	—	E. F.	» 3 »
27247	—	—	V. F.	» 2 6
27248	—	—	V. F.	» 2 »

(To be continued.)

NOTE. — The above-described coins (sixpences down to the half-groats) recently formed part of a celebrated collection, and were carefully purchased for dates, mint-marks and fine preservation, by the late owner about, half a century since.

## IRISH COPPER TIN AND BRONZE OR GUN-METAL COINS

(Continued from p. 1353.)

## "GUN MONEY"

27249	Shillings.	Similar but dated <i>Sep</i> :	M.	» 1 »
27250	—	Another.	F.	» 2 »
27251	—	No colon after <i>Sep</i> :	P.	» » 6
27252	—	Another.	F.	» 1 »
27253	—	The <i>p</i> in <i>Sep</i> : is curved instead of straight as before, and a colon follows.	F.	» 1 6
27254	—	The <i>Sep.</i> is smaller, the <i>p</i> straight and the <i>r</i> to the right of the last letter instead of exactly over it; no stop or colon.	M.	» » 9
27255	—	Another.	F.	» 1 6
27256	—	The <i>p</i> formed with curved stem and open loop.	M.	» 1 »

27257	—	Similar, but closed loop to the <i>p</i> . followed by a	M.	»	»	6
27258	colon.	Another.	V. F.	»	2	6
27259	—	Straight stem and open loop to <i>p</i> . no stop or	V. F.	»	2	6
	colon.					
27260	—	Similar, but reading <i>Sep</i> .	M.	»	»	9
27261	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27262	—	Another.	V. F.	»	1	6
27263	—	Dated <i>Oct</i> : (the <i>c</i> and <i>t</i> are the same height).	M.	»	»	6
27264	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27265	—	Another.	V. F.	»	2	»
27266	—	The <i>t</i> very small and sloping backwards.	M.	»	1	»
27267	—	The <i>c</i> and <i>t</i> larger than before.	M.	»	1	»
27268	—	The <i>t</i> longer.	F.	»	1	6
27269	—	The name of the month in capitals <i>OCT</i> .	M.	»	»	6
27271	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27272	—	<i>OCT</i> . (small <i>r</i> ).	F.	»	1	»
27273	—	Another.	V. F.	»	2	»
27274	—	<i>OCT</i> * (capital <i>R</i> ).	M.	»	»	6
27275	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27276	—	Dated <i>Nov</i> .	P.	»	»	6
27277	—	A colon after <i>Nov</i> :	M.	»	»	6
27278	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27279	—	<i>Nov</i> :	F.	»	1	»
27280	—	The month expressed by <i>9</i> .	M.	»	1	»
27281	—	Another.	F.	»	1	6
27282	—	Dated <i>Dec</i> :	M.	»	»	6
27283	—	Another.	F.	»	»	9
27284	—	Another.	V. F.	»	1	6
27285	—	<i>Dec</i> . in larger letters, and followed by a stop	F.	»	2	»
	instead of a colon.					
27286	—	The month expressed <i>JO</i> .	M.	»	»	9
27287	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27288	—	Another.	V. F.	»	2	»
27289	—	Dated <i>Jan</i> : 1690. <i>R</i> .	M.	»	2	6
27290	—	Dated <i>Mar</i> :	M.	»	»	6
27291	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27293	—	<i>Mar</i> : in smaller letters and neater.	P.	»	»	6
27294	—	Another.	M.	»	»	9
27295	—	Another.	F.	»	1	6
27296	—	Dated <i>Apr</i> .	M.	»	»	6
27297	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27298	—	A colon after <i>Apr</i> :	M.	»	»	6
27299	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27300	—	Small size, dated <i>May</i> .	M.	»	»	6
27301	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27302	—	A stop after <i>May</i> .	M.	»	»	6
27303	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27304	—	Another.	V. F.	»	2	»
27305	—	Dated <i>June</i> .	M.	»	»	6
27306	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
27307	—	Another.	V. F.	»	2	»
27308	—	Long <i>J</i> . in <i>June</i> and no period after.	M.	»	»	9
27309	—	Another.	F.	»	1	6
27310	—	Dated <i>Sep</i> :	P.	»	»	6
27311	—	Another.	F.	»	1	6
27312	—	<b>Sixpences</b> . Similar in type to the shilling, but with VI over	M.	»	»	6
	the crown, and <i>Jan</i> : under, followed by a colon. 1689.					
27313	—	Without either stop or colon.	F.	»	1	6
27314	—	Dated <i>May</i> . followed by a stop. 1690.	P.	»	»	3
27315	—	Another.	F.	»	2	»
27316	—	<i>May</i> : followed by a colon.	V. F.	»	2	»
27317	—	Dated <i>July</i> . 1689.	M.	»	»	6
27318	—	Another.	V. F.	»	3	»
27319	—	The <i>y</i> in <i>July</i> is more <i>v</i> shaped. 1689.	M.	»	1	»
27320	—	Dated <i>Aug</i> . 1689.	P.	»	»	6
27321	—	Another.	M.	»	1	»

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

18th Century.

## WARWICKSHIRE

(Continued from p. 1355.)

27322	BIRMINGHAM. View of a chapel ASHTED CHAPEL ERECTED					
	1790. <i>R</i> z. Arms. P. KEMPSON MAKER OF BUTTONS					
	MEDALS &c. BIRMINGHAM.	(94)	V. F.	»	1	9
27323	— Another brilliant.	(94)	F. D. C.	»	2	6
27324	— As last. <i>R</i> z. As last but with a stop after KEMPSON.					
	and TWENTY SEVEN PUBLIC BUILDINGS PUBLISHED					
	1796 added to the legend. Edge TOKEN.	(95)	F. D. C.	»	2	6
27325	— St MARY'S CHAPEL ERECTED 1774. <i>R</i> z. As					
	No 94.	(97)	V. F.	»	1	9
27326	— Another brilliant.	(97)	F. D. C.	»	2	6
27327	— BARRACKS ERECTED 1793.	(98)	F. D. C.	»	2	»

27328	—	St BARTHOLOMEWS CHAPEL.				
		(101)	F. D. C.	2	»	»
27329	—	BLUE SCHOOL ERECTED 1724.				
		(103)	V. F.	»	2	»
27330	—	Another brilliant.	(103)	F. D. C.	»	2
27331	—	BLUE COAT CHARITY SCHOOL.				
		(106)	V. F.	»	1	6
27332	—	Another.	(106)	F. D. C.	»	2
27333	—	Another in <i>Brass</i> . <i>R</i> .	(106)	V. F.	»	4
27334	—	THE NEW BRASS WORKS.	(109)	F. D. C.	»	2
27335	—	NEW BREWERY brilliant. <i>S</i> .	(111)	F. D. C.	»	3
27336	—	FREE SCHOOL.	(113)	F. D. C.	»	2
27337	—	GENERAL HOSPITAL.	(116)	V. F.	»	1
27338	—	Another.	(116)	F. D. C.	»	2
27339	—	Another in <i>Brass</i> . <i>R</i> .	(116)	F. D. C.	»	5
27340	—	HOTEL ERECTED MDCCCLXXII.				
		(118)	F. D. C.	»	2	6
27341	—	St JOHN'S CHAPEL DERITEND.				
		(120)	F. D. C.	»	2	»
27342	—	St MARTIN'S CHURCH.	(121)	F. D. C.	»	2
27343	—	St MARY'S CHAPEL.	(124)	V. F.	»	1
27344	—	Another.	(124)	F. D. C.	»	2
27345	—	THE OLD MEETING.	(127)	F. D. C.	»	2
27346	—	OLD MEETING AS REBUILT.	(129)	V. F.	»	1
27347	—	Another.	(129)	F. D. C.	»	2
27348	—	NEW MEETING.	(131)	F. D. C.	»	2
27349	—	A variety in <i>R</i> z.	(132)	F. D. C.	»	2
27350	—	MEETING. PARADISE STR.	(134)	F. D. C.	»	2
27351	—	NAVIGATION OFFICE.	(136)	V. F.	»	1
27352	—	Another.	(136)	F. D. C.	»	2
27353	—	NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE.	(138)	F. D. C.	»	2
27354	—	OLD CROSS.	(140)	F. D. C.	»	2
27355	—	St PAUL'S CHAPEL.	(144)	F. D. C.	»	2
27356	—	St PHILIP'S CHURCH.	(147)	F. D. C.	»	2
27357	—	A bronzed proof.	(147)	F. D. C.	»	2
27358	—	SOHO MANUFACTORY. <i>S</i> .	(149)	F. D. C.	»	3
27359	—	BIRMINGHAM THEATRE.	(152)	V. F.	»	2
27360	—	A variety in <i>R</i> z.	(153)	V. F.	»	1
27361	—	Another.	(153)	F. D. C.	»	2
27362	—	WELCH CROSS.	(155)	F.	»	1
27363	—	Another.	(155)	F. D. C.	»	2
27364	—	BIRMINGHAM WORKHOUSE. <i>S</i> .	(158)	F. D. C.	»	3
27365	—	LIBRARY AS BUILDING &c.	(160)	F. D. C.	»	2
27366	—	Bust r. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. <i>R</i> z. As				
	last.	(162)	F. D. C.	»	2	»
27367	—	Justice seated l. <i>R</i> z. A coining press. Edge milled.				
	(Lutwyche's.)	(163)	V. F.	»	1	6
27368	—	Edge plain (in collar).	(163b)	F. D. C.	»	1
27369	—	<i>R</i> z. Busts of George III and Queen Charlotte to				
	l.	(164)	V. F.	»	1	6
27370	—	COVENTRY. Nude female figure on horseback to l. 1792. <i>R</i> z.				
	Elephant and Castle.	(171)	F.	»	»	6
27371	—	Another.	(171)	V. F.	»	»
27372	—	Another.	(171)	F. D. C.	»	1
27373	—	Flaw across the <i>R</i> z.	(172)	V. F.	»	»
27374	—	The triangular dot at the end of <i>R</i> z. legend is				
	larger and resembles a Y.	(173)	V. F.	»	»	6
27375	—	No dot at end of <i>R</i> z. legend.	(175)	V. F.	»	»
27376	—	Legend in smaller letters and further from the				
	horse.	(177)	F.	»	»	6
27377	—	Dated 1793.	(178)	V. F.	»	»
27378	—	Edge PAYABLE AT NUNEATON HINKLEY				
	OR BEDWORTH.	(178b)	F.	»	»	6
27379	—	Edge milled to left.	(179a)	F.	»	»
27380	—	From different <i>R</i> z. die. PAYABLE IN BED-				
	WORTH &c.	(181)	F.	»	»	6
27381	—	Dated 1794. <i>R</i> z. Coventry Cross.	(186)	V. F.	»	»
27382	—	Dated 1795. Edge payable at the warehouse of				
	Thomas Clacke.	(188a)	F.	»	1	»
27383	—	BABLAKE HOSPITAL FOUNDED 1506. <i>R</i> z.				
	Arms of Coventry P. KEMPSON FECIT. THE ARMS OF					
	COVENTRY 1797.	(195)	F. D. C.	»	2	6
27384	—	THE BARRACKS.	(197)	F. D. C.	»	2
27385	—	COOK STREET.	(201)	V. F.	»	2
27386	—	COVENTRY CROSS.	(203)	V. F.	»	2
27387	—	Another, brilliant.	(203)	F. D. C.	»	2
27388	—	Another in bright copper.	(203)	F. D. C.	»	2
27389	—	COUNTY HALL.	(205)	V. F.	»	2
27390	—	DRAPERS' HALL.	(207)	V. F.	»	2
27391	—	FORDS HOSPITAL.	(209)	V. F.	»	2
27392	—	Another brilliant.	(209)	F. D. C.	»	2
27393	—	GREY FRIARS GATE.	(215)	V. F.	»	2
27394	—	Another brilliant.	(215)	F. D. C.	»	2
27395	—	GREY FRIARS STEEPLE.	(217)	V. F.	»	2
27396	—	Another in bright copper.	(217)	F. D. C.	»	2
27397	—	St JOHN'S CHURCH.	(219)	F. D. C.	»	2
27398	—	MILL LANE GATE. <i>S</i> .	(223)	V. F.	»	2
27399	—	SPON GATE. <i>S</i> .	(225)	V. F.	»	2
27400	—	TRINITY CHURCH. <i>S</i> .	(227)	V. F.	»	2

(To be continued.)

LIST OF A SMALL COLLECTION OF 17<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

## TRADESMEN'S TOKENS (recently acquired).

## BEDFORDSHIRE

27401 Bedford.	John Clarke.	1/2d. ( 7 ) V. F.	» 2 »
27402 —	Henry Fitzhugh.	1/2d. ( 12 ) F.	» 1 6
27403 Biggleswade.	William Parnell.	1/2d. ( 24 ) F.	» 1 6
27404 —	Thomas Tompkins.	1/2d. ( 25 ) M.	» 1 »
27405 —	Another.	1/2d. ( 25 ) F.	» 1 6
27406 Cople.	Joseph Lake 1668.	1/2d. ( 31 ) M.	» 1 6
27407 —	Another.	1/2d. ( 31 ) F.	» 2 6
27408 Dunstable.	Daniell Fossey 1668.	1/2d. ( 39 ) F.	» 2 6
27409 Great Barford.	Edmund Ward 1668.	1/2d. ( 48 ) M.	» 1 »
27410 Husborn Crawley.	Edmund Greene 1668.	1/2d. ( 58 ) F.	» 2 6
27411 Potton.	Hugh Conny 1666.	1/2d. ( 80 ) M.	» 1 6
27412 —	Henry Rugeley 1666.	1/2d. ( 82 ) F.	» 2 »
27413 Shefford.	Isaac Sheppard 1664.	1/2d. ( 89 ) F.	» 1 6
27414 Wilden.	Thomas Springe 1667.	1/2d. ( 100 ) F.	» 2 6

## BERKSHIRE

27415 Abingdon.	William Stevenson.	1/2d. ( 10 ) M.	» » 9
27416 Faringdon.	Richard Fowler.	1/2d. ( 24 ) M.	» 1 »
27417 —	Edward Goldinge 1668.	1/2d. ( 26 ) F.	» 2 »
27418 —	Edward Stevens 1652.	1/2d. ( 28 ) F.	» 2 »
27419 Maidenhead.	John Cherry. RR.	1/2d. ( 48 ) V. F.	» 7 6
27420 —	Edmond Stone.	1/2d. ( 49 ) M.	» 1 »
27421 —	Another.	1/2d. ( 49 ) V. F.	» 2 6
27422 Newbury.	Town-piece 1657.	1/2d. ( 51 ) M.	» » 9
27423 —	A variety with 5 battlements on the tower.	1/2d. ( 54 ) M.	» » 9
27424 —	Another.	1/2d. ( 54 ) F.	» 1 »
27425 Reading.	Clement Marlow.	1/2d. ( 97 ) M.	» 1 6
27426 —	Richard Stockwell 1656.	1/2d. ( 115 ) M.	» 1 »
27427 —	Thomas Winckells.	1/2d. ( 126 ) V. F.	» 3 6
27428 Wallingford.	Philip Eldred '59.	1/2d. ( 133 ) M.	» » 9
27429 Windsor.	Moses Bruch 1666.	1/2d. ( 165 ) V. F.	» 2 6

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

27430 Aylesbury.	Gyles Childe.	1/2d. ( 10 ) M.	» » 9
27431 Chesham.	Samuel Irecher.	1/2d. ( 50 ) F.	» 2 »
27432 Edlesborough.	Daniell Finch 1666	1/2d. ( 55 ) F.	» 2 6
27433 Fenny Stratford.	William Inns 1651.	1/2d. ( 65 ) F.	» 2 6
27434 Thornborough.	Edward Purcell 1668.	1/2d. ( 134 ) F.	» 2 »
27435 Winslow.	John Forrest 1666.	1/2d. ( 148 ) F.	» 2 6
27436 Wycombe.	Thomas Atkines 1668.	1/2d. ( 155 ) F.	» 3 »
27437 —	Robert Frier.	1/2d. ( 162 ) M.	» 1 6
27438 —	Jeremiah Gray 1652.	1/2d. ( 163 ) F.	» 2 »
27439 —	Thomas Leech 1667.	1/2d. ( 168 ) V. F.	» 4 6
27440 —	Robert Whitton.	1/2d. ( 178 ) F.	» 2 6

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE

27441 Cambridge.	Richard Allen.	1/2d. ( 11 ) F.	» 2 »
27442 —	John Chaplyn.	1/2d. ( 25 ) M.	» 1 6
27443 —	Ed. Clark 1652.	1/2d. ( 29 ) M.	» 1 »
27444 —	Peter Collins 1656.	1/2d. ( 32 ) F.	» 2 »
27445 —	George Fellsted.	1/2d. ( 41 ) M.	» 1 »
27446 —	Thomas Powell 1667.	1/2d. ( 73 ) M.	» 1 »
27447 —	Francis Russell 1663.	1/2d. ( 76 ) F.	» 2 »
27448 —	Henry Smith.	1/2d. ( 77 ) F.	» 1 6
27449 Ely.	Cornelius Fuller 1654.	1/2d. ( 105 ) M.	» 1 »
27450 —	John Knowls 1667.	1/2d. ( 109 ) M.	» » 9
27451 —	Thomas Lensley 1664.	1/2d. ( 110 ) M.	» » 9
27452 —	John Read 1656.	1/2d. ( 116 ) M.	» 1 »
27453 —	William Wagstafe.	1/2d. ( 124 ) M.	» 1 6
27454 Gamlingay.	Joseph Harvie 1667.	1/2d. ( 130 ) F.	» 2 »
27455 Haddenham.	John Morefeld.	1/2d. ( 131 ) M.	» 1 »
27456 Linton.	John Bittin 1657 (pierced)	1/2d. ( 142 ) M.	» » 9
27457 Sutton.	John Clement 1656 (brass).	1/2d. ( 176 ) V. F.	» 3 6
27458 —	Another in copper	1/2d. ( 176 ) V. F.	» 3 6
27459 —	John Burkhuest (brass).	1/2d. ( 177 ) M.	» 1 6
27460 —	Another in copper.	1/2d. ( 177 ) M.	» 1 6

## CORNWALL

27461 Liskeard.	Joseph Cloake 1664. S.	1/2d. ( 31 ) M.	» 2 »
27462 St. Ives.	John Hickman 1660 S.	1/2d. ( 85 ) M.	» 2 »

## DERBYSHIRE

27463 Derby.	Unpublished Token. THOMAS BOTT MERCER = The Mercer's Arms. R. IN DERBY 1669 = HIS HALF PENY.	1/2d. — V. F.	» 10 »
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## DEVONSHIRE

27464 Colebrook.	Thomas Burcombe.	1/2d. ( 42 ) V. F.	» 3 6
27465 Crediton.	Jacob Irish.	1/2d. ( 64 ) M.	» 2 »
27466 Dartmouth.	Phillip Cary 1663.	1/2d. ( 76 ) M.	» 1 6
27467 Exeter.	Richard Freke 1659.	1/2d. ( 106 ) M.	» 1 6
27468 —	William Keagley 1664.	1/2d. ( 126 ) V. F.	» 4 »
27469 Okehampton.	Thomas Janes 1667 (a variety of Boyne No 221 which reads MINSS).	1/2d. — F.	» 4 6
27470 Plymouth.	William Reepe 1666.	1/2d. ( 270 ) F.	» 2 »
27471 St. Thomas.	David Hart.	1/2d. ( 280 ) M.	» 2 »
27472 South Molton.	Richard Bowden 1669.	1/2d. ( 295 ) M.	» 2 »
27473 Tawton.	John Lethbridge.	1/2d. ( 307 ) M.	» 2 6
27474 Tiverton.	Thomas Samford.	1/2d. ( 328 ) F.	» 3 »

## DORSETSHIRE

27475 Dorchester.	Town-piece.	large 1/2d. ( 55 ) M.	» 1 6
27476 —	Phillip Stanslie.	1/2d. ( 82 ) M.	» 1 »
27477 Lyme Regis.	Town-piece.	large 1/2d. ( 91 ) P.	» » 6
27478 —	Another.	( 91 ) M.	» 1 »
27479 Sherborne.	Town piece 1669.	large 1/2d. ( 155 ) M.	» 1 6
27480 —	Another.	( 155 ) F.	» 2 6

## ESSEX

27481 Chipping Ongar.	Jacob Archer 57.	1/2d. ( 73 ) F.	» 2 »
27482 Colchester.	Richard Bush.	1/2d. ( 99 ) F.	» 2 6
27483 —	Tho Lambe 1654.	1/2d. ( 127 ) M.	» » 9
27484 —	Thomas Renolds.	1/2d. ( 143 ) M.	» » 9
27485 —	Another.	( 143 ) F.	» 1 6
27486 —	Jacob Vol (pierced).	1/2d. ( 160 ) M.	» » 6
27487 —	Jonas Whale.	1/2d. ( 161 ) M.	» » 9
27488 Finchingfield.	Wil Greene.	1/2d. ( 179 ) M.	» 1 6
27489 Halstead.	John Fores.	1/2d. ( 189 ) M.	» 1 6
27490 Manewden.	Thomas Bull 1669.	1/2d. ( 233 ) M.	» 1 6
27491 Saffron Walden.	Thomas Mehew 1658.	1/2d. ( 277 ) M.	» 2 »
27492 —	William Wildman 1667.	1/2d. ( 283 ) M.	» 1 6
27493 Witham.	George Robinson 1669.	1/2d. ( 351 ) V. F.	» 3 »

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE

27494 Bristol.	Town-piece 1652.	large 1/2d. ( 12 ) P.	» » 6
27495 —	Another.	( 12 ) F.	» 1 »
27496 —	Dated 1662.	large 1/2d. ( 18 ) M.	» » 9
27497 —	Another.	( 18 ) F.	» 1 »
27498 —	Dated 1670 (pierced).	large 1/2d. ( 20 ) M.	» » 6
27499 Campden.	Valentin Smith 1651.	1/2d. ( 30 ) M.	» 2 »
27500 Cirencester.	William Constable.	1/2d. ( 50 ) M.	» 1 »
27501 —	Isaac Small.	1/2d. ( 66 ) V. F.	» 3 6
27502 Dursley.	William Partridge.	1/2d. ( 71 ) M.	» 2 »
27503 —	Obediah Webb.	1/2d. ( 74 ) M.	» 1 »
27504 Gloucester.	Town-piece 1657.	large 1/2d. ( 77 ) M.	» » 9
27505 —	A variety.	large 1/2d. ( 79 ) M.	» » 9
27506 —	Dated 1669.	large 1/2d. ( 81 ) M.	» » 6
27507 —	Another.	( 81 ) V. F.	» 1 6
27508 —	Thomas Cooke.	1/2d. ( 88 ) V. F.	» 3 6
27509 Tetbury.	Town-piece 1669.	1/2d. ( 163 ) M.	» 1 »
27510 —	Another.	1/2d. ( 163 ) F.	» 1 9
27511 —	Obadiah Arrowsmith.	1/2d. ( 166 ) F.	» 2 »
27512 Tewkesbury.	E. W. 1666.	1/2d. ( 204 ) M.	» 2 6
27513 Thornbury.	Town-piece 1670.	large 1/2d. ( 206 ) F.	» 2 6

## HAMPSHIRE

27514 Alton.	I.H.T.B. & W. W. T. 1652.	1/2d. ( 5 ) F.	» 3 6
27515 Andover.	Town-piece 1666.	1/2d. ( 14 ) V. F.	» 4 »
27516 Havant.	Thomas Young 1653.	1/2d. ( 82 ) M.	» 1 »
27517 Romsey.	William Knight.	1/2d. ( 175 ) F.	» 3 »
27518 Winchester.	Michael Fitchat 1667.	1/2d. ( 219 ) F.	» 2 6
27519 —	William Over.	1/2d. ( 223 ) V. F.	» 2 6
27520 —	Anthony Wiseman 1657.	1/2d. ( 233 ) V. F.	» 2 »

## HERTFORDSHIRE

27521 Ashwell.	Valentine Lee 1669.	1/2d. ( 1 ) M.	» » 9
27522 —	Another.	1/2d. ( 1 ) F.	» 1 6
27523 —	Another.	1/2d. ( 1 ) V. F.	» 2 6
27524 —	Thomas Mackeris 1665.	1/2d. ( 2 ) F.	» 1 6
27525 —	Another.	1/2d. ( 2 ) V. F.	» 2 6
27526 —	John Sell Junior.	1/2d. ( 3 ) F.	» 1 »
27527 —	Another.	1/2d. ( 3 ) V. F.	» 2 »
27528 Baldock.	Edward Highly 1652.	1/2d. ( 8 ) V. F.	» 3 »
27529 —	William Kennett 1658.	1/2d. ( 11 ) M.	» 1 6
27530 —	Richard Shepherd 1665.	1/2d. ( 14 ) M.	» 1 6
27531 —	Willi Warre.	1/2d. ( 16 ) F.	» 2 6
27532 Barnet.	John Rotherham 1655 (pierced).	1/2d. ( 28 ) M.	» 1 6

27533 —	A variety.	1/2d. ( 29 ) M.	» 1 »
27534 Berkhamstead.	William Preston 1668 (pierced).	1/2d. ( 38 ) M.	» 1 »

27535 —	John Seeling 1655.	1/2d. ( 39 ) M.	» 2 »
27536 Cheshunt.	Thomas Medlicott 1664.	1/2d. ( 78 ) M.	» 1 »
27537 —	John Wright 1660.	1/2d. ( 80 ) M.	» 1 6
27538 Hertford.	Abraham Rutt 1666.	1/2d. ( 107 ) M.	» 1 6
27539 Hitchin.	Dan Hurst.	1/2d. ( 119 ) V. F.	» 3 6
27540 —	Isaac Royse 1656.	1/2d. ( 121 ) F.	» 2 »
27541 —	John Thornton 1664.	1/2d. ( 123 ) F.	» 1 6
27542 —	Mary Tristram 1666.	1/2d. ( 124 ) M.	» 2 »
27543 —	Henry Warner 1664.	1/2d. ( 125 ) F.	» 3 »
27544 Royston.	James Partrich.	1/2d. ( 165 ) V. F.	» 4 »
27545 —	Benjamin Scrubie.	1/2d. ( 168 ) M.	» 2 »
27546 Stevenage.	Peter Langthorne 1666.	1/2d. ( 188 ) F.	» 3 6

(To be continued.)

## COLONIAL

(Continued from p. 1356).

## AUSTRALIA

## VICTORIA

27547 Melbourne.	EVANS & FOSTER 78 BOURKE ST EAST MELBOURNE. BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS : R.
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- Emu with sun rising behind VICTORIA. 1862 above and maker's name and address below. S. (115) F. » 3 6
- 27548 — A FLAGSTAFF. FENWICK BROTHERS IMPORTERS & CLOTHIERS 225 KING ST. Bust of the Queen l. 225 KING STREET MELBOURNE VICTORIA. S. (116) V. F. » 4 6
- 27549 — As last but countermarked on Obv. WILSON ENGRAVER 390 PITT ST. S. M. » 3 »
- 27550 — Similar, but the Queen's head is smaller and is within an inner circle (pierced). S. (117) V. F. » 2 6
- 27551 — HIDE & DE CARLE. GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS ELIZABETH STREET MELBOURNE. in two concentric circles. In the centre a crowned lion supporting a shield. R. Justice seated l. MELBOURNE, VICTORIA 1857. (118) F. » » 6
- 27552 — Another. (118) V. F. » 1 6
- 27553 — Another. (118) F. D. C. » 3 6
- 27554 — As last but dated 1858. (119) F. » » 6
- 27555 — Another. (119) V. F. » 1 6
- 27556 — The lettering on R. is larger and there is no stop at end of legend. (120) F. » » 9
- 27557 — Another. (120) V. F. » 2 »
- 27558 — A. G. HODGSON OUTFITTER AND TAILOR 13 LONSDALE STREET WEST MELBOURNE in two concentric circles. Lion in centre as last. R. Justice seated l. MELBOURNE-VICTORIA 1860. (121) V. F. » 2 6
- 27559 — A proof of the last, brilliant. (121) F. D. C. » 5 »
- 27560 — A. G. HODGSON OUTFITTER, &c., in three lines across the centre. MELBOURNE above, and 13 LONSDALE ST WEST below. R. Kangaroo and Emu facing. VICTORIA 1862. (122) V. F. » 2 »
- 27561 — Another. (122) F. D. C. » 3 6
- 27562 — A proof brilliant. (122) F. D. C. » 5 »
- 27563 — J. HOSIE 10 & 12 BOURKE ST EAST in four lines in centre. THE SCOTCH PIESHOP MELBOURNE around. R. Australian arms. VICTORIA. 1862 above and T. STOKES, &c., below. R. (123) V. F. » 4 6
- 27564 — Similar to the last but the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock appear between the bottom of the shield and the top of the label instead of under the label as last. (124) F. » 1 »
- 27565 — Another. (124) V. F. » 2 »
- 27566 — As last. R. A vine branch and grapes. IN VINO VERITAS. VICTORIA 1862. R. (127) F. » 2 6
- 27566a — GENERAL MARINE STORE-SHIPPERS OF RAGS GLASS METALS, &c., in seven lines in centre. ROBERT HYDE & Co MELBOURNE around. R. Australian arms. PEACE & PLENTY 1857. (128) F. » 1 »
- 27567 — Another. (128) V. F. » 2 »
- 27568 — As last, but dated 1861. (129) F. » 1 »
- 27569 — Another. (129) V. F. » 2 »
- 27570 — S & S. LAZARUS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FANCY REPOS TORY 20, 30, 31, 69, 70, & 71 QUEEN'S ARCADE MELBOURNE. R. IMPORTERS OF BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD WARE STATIONERY, &c. R. (130) V. F. » 5 »
- 27571 — J. McFARLANE WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER CORNER OF ELIZABETH & LONSDALE STS MELBOURNE. R. Peace standing facing between a Lion and a Lamb. PEACE AND PLENTY. (132) F. » » 9
- 27572 — Another. (132) V. F. » 1 6
- 27573 — Another. (132) E. F. » 2 6
- 27574 — A carriage. MILLER BROTHERS COACH BUILDERS MELBOURNE. R. Australian arms VICTORIA 1862 above. T. STOKES, &c., below. R. (133) F. » 3 6
- 27575 — As last. R. Vine branch and grapes as before. R. (135) V. F. » 4 »
- 27576 — MILLER & DISMORR (*Atkins spells the latter name DISMOOR which if correct makes this an unpublished variety*). DRAPERS HABERDASHERS, &c., COLLINS ST MELBOURNE. R. ONE PENNY TOKEN. R. (137) V. F. » 5 »
- 27577 — GEORGE NICHOLS OPPOSITE CORNER TO POST OFFICE in six lines within a circle. BOOKSELLER & STATIONER MELBOURNE. R. Australian arms. VICTORIA 1862 above, and T. STOKES, &c., below. S. (139) M. » 1 6
- 27578 — Another. S. (139) F. » 2 6
- 27579 — HUGH PECK 67 LITTLE COLLINS STREET EAST MELBOURNE. RENTS & DEBTS COLLECTED PROCESS SERVED LEVIES FOR RENT ESTABLISHED 1853. R. Name and address as Obv. ESTATE AGENT & MONEY LENDER HOTEL BROKER & VALUATOR ESTABLISHED 1853. S. (140) F. » 2 »
- 27580 — As R. of last. R. Australian arms. VICTORIA 1862 T. STOKES, &c. S. (141) V. F. » 3 6
- 27581 — GEO. PETTY 157 ELIZABETH ST in three lines in centre. SMITHFIELD Co MELBOURNE. R. Justice standing facing. VICTORIA. (142) F. » 1 6
- 27582 — Another. (142) V. F. » 2 »
- 27583 — Another. (142) F. D. C. » 3 6
- 27584 — Proof brilliant. (142) F. D. C. » 4 6
- (To be continued.)

## CONTINENTAL, &amp;c.

(Continued from p. 1359).

## Italian Scudi &amp;c.

## BOLOGNA

- 27585 Pius IV. Scudo of 1797. Obv. POPVLVS ET SENATVS BONON. P. 10-1797. R. PRAESIDIVM ET DECVS. Virgin and child; below, view of city. Rossi 587. V. F. » 6 »

## GENOA

- 27586 The Doges. Crosazzo of 1623. Obv. DVX ET GVB REIP GEN'. Castle crowned; below, date. R. CONRADVS II. RO' REX. C. F. Cross and four stars. R. 1590. V. F. » 8 6
- 27587 R. Crosazzo of 1674. Obv. Same legend; R. type of last. ET REGE EOS 1674 T. L. M. Virgin and child. R. 1614. F. » 7 »
- 27588 R. Crosazzo of 1689. Similar. F. » 8 »
- 27589 R. Double Crosazzo of 1681. Similar type of Obv. and R., but on very large flan. R. 1618. R. F. » 12 6
- 27590 R. Crosazzo of 1697. Similar. V. F. » 10 »
- 27591 R. Crosazzo of 1705. Similar. R. 1623. F. D. C. » 15 »
- 27592 R. Scudo of 8 Lire. 1796. Obv. NON SVRREXIT MAIOR. 1796. St John the Baptist. R. DVX ET GVB REIP GENV L'8. Crowned shield supported by two griffins. R. 1641. V. F. » 6 »
- 27593 R. Scudo of 1792. Similar. F. » 4 6

## LOMBARDY

- 27594 Provisional Government. 5 lire piece of 1848. Obv. ITALIA LIBERA DIO LO VUOLE. Turreted female figure standing to r.; below: M. R. GOVERNO PROVVISORIO DI LOMBARDIA 1848. Within oak and laurel-wreath: 5 LIRE ITALIANE. F. D. C. » 4 6

## LUCCA

- 27595 Republic (1639-1805). Scudo of 1743. Obv. SANCTVS MARTINVS. Saint on horseback to l. covering beggar with his cloak. R. RESPUBLICA LUCENSIS. 1743. Crowned shield. R. 1763. V. F. » 5 »
- 27596 Eliza and Felix. 5 franc piece of 1808. Obv. Busts jugate to r. R. PRINCIPATO DI LUCCA E PIOMBINO 1808. Within wreath: 5 FRANCHI. F. D. C. » 4 »
- 27597 R. — — — — — V. F. » 3 »

## MALTA

- 27598 Emmanuel Pinto. 30 Tari piece of 1757. Obv. F. EMMANVEL PINTO. M. M. H. S. S. 1757. Crowned shield. R. NON SVRREXIT MAYOR. St John the Baptist; in ex. T. XXX. R. 1498. F. » 6 »
- 27599 Ferdinand Hompesch. 30 Tari piece of 1798. Obv. F. FERDINANDVS HOMPESCH M. M. Bust to l. R. HOSPITAL ET S' SEP' HIER 1798. Crowned eagle. R. 1995. V. F. » 7 6

## MILAN

- 27600 Philip III. Ducaton of 1608. Obv. PHILIPPVS III REX HISPANI. Crowned bust to r.; below 1608. R. MEDIOLANI DVX ETC. Crowned shield. R. 2569. V. F. » 10 6

## PARMA

- 27601 Marie Louise. 5 lire piece of 1832. Obv. Diademed head to l. R. PER LA GR. DI DIO DUCH. DI PARMA PIAC. E GUAST. 5 LIRE. Crowned draped shield. V. F. » 5 »

## PIACENZA

- 27602 Edouard Farnese. Scudo of 1629. Obv. ODOARDVS FAR' PL' ET PAR: DVX. Bust to r. R. S. ANTONINVS M: PROT: PLAC. St Antoninus standing to l.; in ex. L' 1629 X. R. 3511. F. » 8 »
- 27603 R. Scudo of 1627. Obv. ODOARDVS FAR. PAR. ET. PLA. DVX. 1627. A. A. Bust to r. R. S. VITALIS. PARME. PROTECTO; in exergue: SCVDO. Bust of St Vitalis to r. R. 3312. V. F. » 8 »

## NAPLES

- 27604 Charles III of Bourbon. Piastre of 1735. Obv. CAR: D: G: REX NEA: HISP: INFANS &. Crowned shield; below G. 120. R. DE SOCIO PRINCEPS. River-god reclining to r.; in ex. 1735. R. 3090. V. F. » 5 »

## PAPAL STATES

- 27605 Clement X. Scudo. Obv. CLEMENS. X. PONT. MAX. Papal arms. R. CLAVIS FORIBVS VENIET ET DABIT PACEM MDCLXXV. The Holy Gate with statues of St Peter and St Paul. Sim. to R. 4175. V. F. » 12 6
- 27606 R. Scudo of 1675. With bust to r. R. 4175. V. F. » 15 »
- 27607 Innocent XI. Scudo of 1682. Obv. INNOCENT XI PONT MAX A VII. Bust to r. R. NON PRODERVNT IN DIE VLTIONIS. Within wreath. R. 4210. V. F. » 8 »
- 27608 R. Scudo of 1684. Obv. Similar. R. DEXTERA TVA DOMINE PERCVSSIT INIMICVM within wreath. R. 4208. V. F. » 10 »
- 27609 Innocent XII. Scudo of 1693. Obv. INNOCENT XII PONT MAX II. Bust to r. R. DEVS PACIS CONTERET SATANAM. The Archangel killing the Dragon. R. 4260. F. » 10 6
- 27610 R. Mezzo Scudo of 1698. Obv. INNO. XII. P. M. AN. VII. Bust to r. R. FACTVS EST IN PACE LOCVS EIVS. Noah's arch on the waves. R. 4269. F. D. C. » 12 »
- 27611 R. Scudo of 1694. Obv. Bust to r. R. GRATIA VOBIS ET PAX MVLTIPLICETVR. The Lord blessing his disciples. M. » 6 6

- 27612 *Clement XI*. Scudo of year XIII. Obv. Papal arms. *R.* The Pope reciting the homely in S. Maria Maggiore. *R.* 4328. V. F. » 8 6  
 27613 *R.* Scudo of year VII. *R.* FIAT PAX IN VIRTUTE TVA. M. » 6 »  
 27614 *R.* Scudo of year I. Obv. CLEMENS XI PONT MAX AN I. Bust in robes to r. *R.* PORTAM SANCTAM CLAUSIT A IVBILET M D CC ROMA. The Holy Gate. *R.* 4323. F. D. C. 1 » »  
 27615 *Pius VI*. Scudo of 1780. Papal arms and Madonna. V. F. » 5 »  
 27616 *Gregory XVI*. Scudo of 1031. Bust to r. *R.* The Circumcision. F. » 4 »  
 27617 *Pius IX*. Scudo of 1853. Obv. PIVS IX PONT MAX AN VIII. Bust to l. *R.* SCVDO 1853 within wreath. Proof. Without artist's signature. *R.* F. D. C. 1 » »

## RAGUSA

- 27618 *Republic*. Tallero of 1771. Obv. RECTOR REI RHAGVSIN. Bust to l. *R.* DVCAT ET SEM REIP RAC 1771. Crowned shield. V. F. » 5 6

## SAVOY

- 27619 *Victor Emmanuel I*. 5 lire piece of 1816. Obv. Head to r. *R.* DVX SAB IANVAE ET MONTIS PRINC PED & L'S. Crowned shield. V. F. » 4 6  
 27620 *Charles Felix*. 5 lire piece of 1827. Obv. Head to r. *R.* Similar. F. D. C. » 10 »  
 27621 *Charles Albert*. 5 lire piece of 1836. Obv. Head to r. *R.* Similar. F. D. C. » 6 »

## SICILY

- 27622 *Ferdinand IV and M. Carolina*. Piastre of 1791. Obv. Jugate busts to r. *R.* SOLI REDVCI. 1791. Zodiacal signs, sun and globe. *R.* 3102. F. » 4 »  
 27623 *Ferdinand IV*. Piastre of 1798. Head to r. *R.* Crowned shield. F. » 3 6  
 27624 *Ferdinand II*. Piastre of 1857. Head to r. *R.* Crowned shield. F. » 3 6  
 27625 *Francis II*. Piastre of 1859. Head to r. *R.* Crowned shield. F. » 5 »

## TUSCANY

- 27626 *Ferdinand I Medici*. Scudo of 1601. Obv. FERDINANDVS MED MAG ETR. DVX III. 1601. Crowned bust to r. *R.* PISA IN VETVSTAE MAIESTATIS MEMORIAM. Shield. *R.* 1345. *R.* F. » 7 6  
 27627 *Cosmus II*. Scudo of 1620. Obv. COSMVS II MAGN DVX ETRV IIII 1620. Crowned bust to r. *R.* Similar. F. » 6 »  
 27628 *Peter Leopold*. Francescone of 1778. Obv. P. LEOPOLDVS D G P R H ET B A M D ETRVR. Bust to r. *R.* DIRIGE DOMINE GRESSVS MEOS. 1778. Crowned shield. V. F. » 5 »  
 27629 *Charles IV and Marie Louise*. 1 ½ Francescone of 1807. Obv. Jugate busts to r. *R.* DOMINE SPES MEA A IVVENTVTE MEA FLOR 1807. Crowned shield. F. D. C. » 7 6  
 27630 *R.* Francescone of 1807. Busts facing each other. V. F. » 6 »  
 27631 *Ferdinand III*. Francescone of 1824. Obv. Head to r. *R.* LEX TVA VERITAS PISIS 1824. Crowned shield. F. D. C. » 5 »  
 27632 *Leopold II*. Francescone of 1841. Head to r. *R.* SVSCEPTOR NOSTER DEVS PISIS 1841. Crowned shield. F. D. C. » 5 »

## VENICE

- 27633 *Leonardo Donato* (1606-1612). Scudo della croce. Cross and shield. F. » 5 »  
 27634 *Antonio Priuli* (1618-1623). Scudo della croce V. F. » 5 »  
 27635 *Francesco Erizzo* (1631-1646). Scudo della croce. V. F. » 5 6  
 27636 *Silvestro Valier* (1694-1700). Ducat. *R.* DVCATVS VENETVS. The lion of S. Marc. F. » 5 »  
 27637 *Aluise II Mocenigo* (1770-1709). Ducat. Similar. F. » 5 6  
 27638 *Pietro Grimani* (1741-1752). Scudo della croce. V. F. » 5 6  
 27639 *Paolo Renier* (1779-1789). Scudo della croce. V. F. » 5 »  
 27640 *Aluise Pisani* (1734-1741). Ducat. F. » 4 6  
 27641 *Ludovico Manin* (1789-1797). Ducat. V. F. » 5 »  
 27642 — Scudo of 1794. Bust of Maria Theresa. V. F. » 6 »  
 27643 *Independence*. 1848. 5 Lire piece. 22. March 1848. V. F. » 5 »  
 27644 — — 5 Lire piece. 11. August 1848. V. F. » 5 »

(To be continued.)

## MISCELLANEOUS LIST OF CHEAP GOLD COINS &amp; MEDALS

## BRAZIL

- 27645 *João V* (1706-1750). *A.* Dobra. Struck at Minas-Geraes. Obv. IOANNES V D G PORT ET ALG REX. Crowned shield; in field, to l. 20 000. *R.* IN HOC SIGNO VINCES x 1724. Cross cantoned with four m. F. D. C. 7 10 »  
 27646 *A.* Dobra of 1726. Similar. V. F. 7 » »  
 27647 *A.* Moeda of 1726. Struck at Rio de Janeiro. Similar type, with four r in angles of cross. V. F. 2 5 »  
 27648 *A.* Dobra of 4-Escudos of 1737. Struck at Rio de Janeiro. Obv. Bust to r.; beneath r. *R.* Crowned shield. F. 2 » »  
 27649 *João VI* Prince Regent (1805-1818). Dubra of 4-Escudos. Obv. JOANNES D G PORT ET ALG P REGENS 1806 R. Laur. bust to r. *R.* Crowned shield. Struck at Rio de Janeiro. F. D. C. 2 5 »  
 27650 — as King (1818-1822). Dobra of 4 Escudos. Obv. JOANNES VI D G PORT BRASILET ALG REX 1822. Laur. bust to r. *R.* Crowned shield. Struck at Rio de Janeiro. F. D. C. 2 5 »  
 27651 *A.* Dobra of 2 Escudos. Similar. F. D. C. 1 5 »  
 27652 *Pedro I* Moeda of 1824 of 4000 reis. Obv. PETRUS I D G CONST

- IMP ET PERP BRAS DEF. 1824 R. Bust to l. *R.* IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. 4000. Crowned square shield. F. D. C. 2 » »

## DENMARK (colonial)

- 27653 *Christian VI*. *A.* Christiansborg Ducat. 1740. Obv. Crowned Royal monogram, and legend D G REX DAN NORV VAN G. *R.* CHRISTIANSBORG I (u) GUINEA; in ex. 17 x 40. View of Citadel. F. D. C. 1 10 »

## ENGLAND

- 27654 *William and Mary*. Coronation Medal. Obv. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA REX ET REGINA. Laureated busts jugate to r. *R.* NE TOTVS ABSVMATVR. Jove thundering against Phaeton; the earth in flames; in ex. : INAVGV RAT II AP. 1689. F. D. C. 4 » »  
 27655 Another, similar. V. F. 3 10 »  
 27656 *Anne*. Coronation Medal. Obv. ANNA D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REGINA. Bust of Queen to l. *R.* VICEM GERIT ILLA TONANTIS. Anne, as Pallas, hurling fulmen against four-headed sea-monster, personifying France; in ex. INAVGV RAT XXIII AP. MDCII. F. D. C. 4 10 »  
 27657 *George I*. Coronation Medal. Obv. GEORGIVS D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX. Laur. bust to r. *R.* Britannia crowning King seated to r.; in ex. : INAVGV RAT XX OCT MDC CXCIII. F. D. C. 4 » »  
 27658 *Frederick, Duke of York*. Memorial Medalet. Obv. FREDERICVS DVX EBORAC. Head to r. *R.* MVLTIS ILLE BONIS PLEBILIS OCCIDIT NON IANVAR. 1827. (A beautiful and extremely small medalet.) F. D. C. » 5 »  
 27659 *George IV*. Coronation Medal. By Pistrucci. Obv. GEORGIVS IIII D G BRITANNIARVM REX F. D. Laur. head to l. *R.* PROPRIO JAM JURE ANIMO PATERNO. The crowning of the King. In ex. : INAVGV RATVS DIE JULII. XIX. ANNO. MDC CXCXI. V. F. 4 7 6

## FRANCE

- 27660 *Louis XIV*. Double Louis of 1695. Obv. LVD XIII D G FR ET NAV REX. Laur. head to r.; above, sun. *R.* CHRS REGN VINCE IMP. 4 L and 4 crowned fleur de lis disposed in form of cross; in centre BB. H. 32. F. D. C. 2 10 »  
 27661 *Louis XVIII*. Coronation Medalet. Gbv. Head to r. *R.* 12 AVRIL & 3 MAI 1814 19 MARS & 8 JUILLET 1814. (A beautiful little medal.) F. D. C. » 8 6

## GERMANY

- 27662 *Maximilian I*. Juden-Medaille (6 Ducats) of 1486. Obv. Outer legend : MAXIM. I. FRID. III. FIL. ELECT. ROM. IMP. ANN. M. CCCC. LXXXVI. Inner legend : IMPER. CONDITOR. IVDICI. CAMER. Crowned bust of emperor, holding sceptre and palm, to r. *R.* MARIA CAR BVRG DVC FILIA VNIC IMPERATOR Vxor. Crowned bust of Mary of Burgundy to l. Köhler M. B. 1, 91. 92. V. F. 9 15 »  
 27663 *Leopold I*. 5-Ducat piece of 1672. Obv. LEOPOLDVS. D. G. R. I. S. A. G. II. T. B. REX. 1672. Laur. bust to r. *R.* ARCHI. AVS. DVX. BVR. STYRIE EC. Crowned shield. V. F. 2 5 »  
 27664 *George II*. of Brunswick-Luneburg. Double gold-gulden of 1749. Obv. GEORG. II. D. G. M. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX. F. D. Crowned square shield. *R.* BRUNS. ET. LUN. DUX. S. R. I. A. T. ET. EL. 1749. In the field : II GOLD GULDEN 4 THALER N. D. R. FUS. 8. F. D. C. 1 5 »  
 27665 *George III*. Proof 5-Thaler piece of 1813. *R.* v. THALER. 1813. F. D. C. 1 15 »  
 27666 — 2 ½ Thaler piece of 1814. Obv. Running horse to l. *R.* 2 ½ THALER. 1814. V. F. » 15 »

## HUNGARY

- 27667 *Francis I*. Ducat of 1834. Obv. FRANC I D G AVST IMP HVNG B LV G LT REX A A. Emperor standing. *R.* S. MARIA MATER DEI PATRONA HVNG. 1834. Madonna and Child Jesus. F. D. C. » 12 6

## INDIA

- 27668 *Bombay Presidency*. Mohur. Obv. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY. Shield. *R.* Persian inscription. V. F. 1 17 6  
 27669 *A.* Quarter Mohur. Similar. V. F. » 15 »  
 27670 *Bengal Presidency*. Mohur. Struck at Moorshedabad. Persian legend on both sides. *As Atkins*, p. 150. V. F. 1 15 »  
 27671 *Madras Presidency*. Star Pagoda. Obv. The god Swami. *R.* A five-pointed star within a triple row of dots. Large star. Red gold. F. D. C. » 12 6  
 27672 *A.* Another, similar, but with smaller star. Yellow gold. Double Pagoda. Obv TWO PAGODAS. A Pagoda, with nine stars on each side. *R.* The god Swami, within a triple row of dots. F. D. C. 1 » »  
 27673 One-third Mohur. Obv ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY. The company's crest. *R.* Persian legend. F. D. C. » 17 6  
 27674 *A.* Another, similar. — V. F. » 15 »  
 27675 Arcot. Mohur. Persian legends on both sides. (Like a proof.) F. D. C. 1 15 »  
 27676 New Arcot Mohur. Persian legends on both sides, with mint-mark lotus flower. V. F. 1 15 »  
 27677 *Southern India*. Modern Chola coins. Obv. Lakshmi seated. *R.* Nagari legend. *Elliot, Coins of Southern India*, Pl. IV, no 176. F. » 7 6  
 27678 *A.* Obv. Vishnu standing. *R.* Granulated. No 178. F. D. C. 1 2 6  
 27679 *A.* Obv. Vishnu and his two wives standing. *R.* Granulated, with the Arabic letter ain. No 181. V. F. » 7 6

27680	<i>A.</i> Obv. Durga seated. <i>R.</i> Nagari legend. No 186.	V. F.	»	7	6
27681	<i>A.</i> Similar, but larger coin. No 187.	V. F.	»	7	6
ITALY					
27682	<i>Napoleon I.</i> 40 lire-piece. 1812. Struck at Milan.	F.	1	12	6
27683	<i>Milano. Maria Theresa.</i> Ducat of 1780. Obv. M. THERESIA. D. G. R. IMP. HU. BO. REG. A. A. Veiled head to r. <i>R.</i> MEDIO-LANI DVX. 1780. Crowned shield.	F. D. C.	1	5	»
27684	<i>Papal. Innocent XI.</i> Medal by Hameranus. Obv. INNOC. XI. PONT. MAX. A. V. Bust to r. <i>R.</i> IN * COELO SEMPER * ASSISTITVR. The Archangel Michael killing the Dragon. 32 grammes.	F. D. C.	5	»	»
27685	<i>Pius IX.</i> 10-lire of 1866. Struck at Rome.	V. F.	»	6	6
27686	<i>Parma. Marie Louise.</i> 40-lire piece of 1815. Obv. MARIA LUIGIA PRINC. IMP. ARCID. D'AUSTRIA. 1815. Diad. head to l. <i>R.</i> PER LA GR. DI DIO DUCH. DI PARMA PIAC. E GUAST. 40 LIRE. Crowned draped shield.	V. F.	1	15	»
27687	<i>Savoy. Charles Emmanuel II and Christina.</i> Piece of 8 Scudi. Obv. CHR. FRAN. CAR. EMAN. DVCS. AB. 1639. Jugate busts to r. <i>R.</i> P. P. PEDEMON. REGES CYPRI. Crowned shield.	V. F.	5	»	»
27688	<i>Sicily. Joachim Napoleon.</i> 40-lire piece of 1813.	V. F.	2	5	»
27689	<i>Ferdinand II.</i> 20-lire piece of 1831. <i>R.</i> REGNI VTR. SIC. ET. HIER. Genius holding shield, standing near altar; in ex. : ACINI 170 TITOLO MILLESIMI 996. DUCATI 6.	V. F.	1	2	6
27690	<i>Venice. Alois Mocenigo III.</i> Sequin.	F.	»	9	6
27691	<i>Louis Manin.</i> Sequin.	V. F.	»	9	6
JAPAN					
27692	$\frac{1}{2}$ Kobang. Pale gold. 60 x 30 mm. Japanese inscriptions.	F.	1	2	6
27693	20 Yen piece. Imperial arms. <i>R.</i> Dragon and legends.	F. D. C.	4	10	»
27694	10 Yen piece. Similar.	F. D. C.	2	5	»
27695	5 Yen piece. Similar.	F. D. C.	1	2	6
27696	2 Yen piece. Similar.	F. D. C.	»	12	6
27697	1 Yen piece. Similar.	F. D. C.	»	6	6
NETHERLANDS					
27698	<i>Zeeland.</i> Imitation Rose Noble. Obv. MON. NOV. AVR. COMITAT ZELAND. King on ship. <i>R.</i> SI. DEVS. NOBISCVM. QVIS. CONTRA. NOS. Rose, &c.	F.	1	»	»
POLAND					
27699	<i>Stanislas Augustus.</i> Coronation medal by Pingo. Obv. STANISLAUS AVGVSTVS D'G' REX POLONIAE M'D'LITH. Head to r. <i>R.</i> HANC IVSSIT FORTVNA MERERI. Crown. In ex. : EL'VN'VOCE VII SEPT. CORON. XXV. NOV. MDCCLXIV. Pierced.	V. F.	3	10	»
SIAM					
27700	<i>A.</i> Half Tical. Bullet-shaped. With suspender. RR.	V. F.	3	10	»
27701	<i>A.</i> Tical. Three Pagodas. <i>R.</i> Elephant. R.	V. F.	2	»	»
27702	<i>A.</i> Half Tical. Similar. R.	V. F.	1	5	»
27703	<i>A.</i> Quarter Tical. Similar. R.	V. F.	»	15	»
SPAIN					
27704	<i>Charles III.</i> Piece of 2 Escudos of 1778. Madrid.	F. D. C.	»	17	6
27705	Medio Escudo of 1786. Madrid.	V. F.	»	5	»
27706	Another of 1787.	F.	»	5	»
27707	Media Onza of 1788. Madrid.	F.	1	15	»
27708	Escudillo of 1788. Madrid.	F. D. C.	»	5	6
27709	<i>Charles IV.</i> 2 Escudos of 1789. Madrid.	F.	»	17	6
27710	Onza of 1803. Mexico.	V. F.	3	7	6
27711	Onza of 1807. Santiago de Chile.	F. D. C.	3	10	»
27712	Escudo of 1807. Peru.	V. F.	»	9	6
27713	<i>Ferdinand VII.</i> Onza of 1809. Mexico.	V. F.	3	12	6
TRANSVAAL					
27714	Burger Sovereign. 1874. Obv. THOMAS FRANÇOIS BURGERS 1874. Head to l. <i>R.</i> ZUID-AFRIKAANSCH REPUBLIEK. Arms. RRR.	V. F.	5	»	»
27715	Kruger Sovereign. 1892. Type recalled.	F. D. C.	1	2	6
27716	— Half Sovereign. 1892. Similar.	F. D. C.	»	12	6
TURKEY					
27717	Sovereign. Mint Constantinople. A.H. 1200. Abdul-Hamid.	F. D. C.	1	2	6
UNITED STATES					
27718	Washington Cent in gold. Obv. WASHINGTON & INDEPENDENCE 1783. Laur. bust to l. <i>R.</i> UNITED STATES. Female seated to l. on rock, holding olive-branch and staff surmounted by cap of liberty. Plain edge. RRR.	V. F.	7	10	»
27719	Eagle of 1799. Obv. LIBERTY 13 stars 1799. Head of Liberty. <i>R.</i> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Arms.	V. F.	2	10	»
27720	Eagle of 1801. Similar.	V. F.	2	10	»
27721	California Half eagle of 1849. Mint : San Francisco. RR.	V. F.	2	10	»
27722	Mormon Half eagle of 1849. Obv. G. S. L. C. P. G. Hands clasped. Below : 1849. FIVE DOLLARS. <i>R.</i> HOLINESS TO THE LORD. Eye. RR.	F.	2	5	»
27723	Dollar. 1852. Usual type. Also 1854.	each V. F.	»	6	»

## NOTICES

Owing to increase of business and for the greater convenience of our Customers, we have transferred our entire Stock of Coins

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We shall therefore esteem it a favour if our friends and patrons will be kind enough to address all communications to the West-end.

The Numismatic Circular is now edited at 17 & 18 Piccadilly, where the Numismatic Department is under the immediate supervision of our Messrs. S. M. and C. F. SPINK, assisted by an experienced Staff.

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Queries and Answers inserted gratis.

Original Articles or Notes of interest to our Numismatic readers, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted if possible as space permits.

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## CHATS ON ROMAN COINS WITH YOUNG COLLECTORS

(Continued from p. 1372.)

## TENTH ARTICLE

## Early Roman Copper.

For about 300 years the Roman people had only a copper coinage, and that of such a heavy rude nature, that it must have been extremely inconvenient, especially for commercial purposes. At first the copper was roughly cast in lumps which were valued by weight and were unmarked by any authoritative stamp. Such rough cast lumps of copper are sometimes found in treasures offered to divinities of fountains mixed with other later coins. This rough metal was called *Aes rude*. Varro speaks of it as *Aes raudus dictum* and Val. Max. says *Olim aera raudera dicebantur*; Festus says *Rodus vel raudus significat rem raudam et imperfectam, nam saxum quoque raudus appellant poetae*.

The smaller of the old rough coins were called sometimes *Raudusculum*, *Rodusculum* or *Rudusculum*.

There is a tradition that Servius Tullius was the first to mark copper coins with an authoritative stamp, and that he stamped upon the copper the figure of an ox or some other animal, but no coins of his period have been preserved.

However many quadrilateral pieces of copper remain of a much later date; they are not uncommon and usually are called *Aes signatum*. They are of uncertain sizes and weights, so must have been circulated by weight, as were the *Aes rude*. Probably these are the coins mentioned by Livy in his account of how Camillus was fined 15,000 of *Aes grave*. They seem to have been used even after the *Aes libralis* had appeared.

The next stage was the introduction of circular pieces commonly called *Aes grave*. *Aes grave* seems to be an expression which meant copper measured by weight and which was used to signify the old heavy coins at a time when the coinage was much reduced in weight to distinguish it for the latter. But the phrase seems properly to have referred to the standard by which a sum of money was measured not to the size of the coins, and thus Niebuhr explains it (R. H. 1. p. 458); a sum of *Aes grave* would signify not so many of the old coins reckoned by tale, but so much of any kind of copper-coins reckoned by weight.

The earliest round piece was called the *As libralis*, because it weighed a pound. It is sometimes stated that no specimen of the *As libralis* exists, and that of its parts, though many trientes for example have been found, only one has proved to be of its exact proper weight of four ounces. But when we allow for wear and rust and waste in coining, some good specimens of the *As libralis* fairly represent the old coins of the earliest days.

Joseph Scaliger Grinovius and some others thought that the Romans were indebted to the Greek colony of Sicily for their first coinage, but as the Romans had money when they were confined to a small territory surrounded by Etruscan and Latin tribes, and as the nearest Greek colony was that at Cumae, in the bay of Naples, 150 miles distant, and as the Sicilian money was not like the early Roman, we may conclude that it is more likely they derived their earliest coinage from the Etruscans, their near neighbours. The Sicilian pound or *λετρα* was of silver, not copper, and the Sicilians did not strike any copper-coins larger than the *οὐγκια*, a piece of an ounce weight. In large collections there are ancient Etruscan coins very much like the earliest Roman pieces. Passeri thinks all the pieces heavier than the *As libralis* are older than Servius Tullius.

The Italian nations with whom the Romans came in contact adopted the *As* and its divisions, and as there are many of their brass-coins existing, it is important to know how to distinguish the Roman from the Italian. The Roman *As* bears on its obverse the head of Janus, the Semis or half *As*, the head of Jupiter, the Triens that of Pallas, the Quadrans that of Hercules, the Sextans that of Mercury, and the Uncia that of Pallas; the reverse of all these Roman coins is the prow of a ship. A passage in Macrobius attributes the first use of money to Janus, adding that, out of respect for Saturn, he caused to be engraved on his coins the ship which brought Saturn to Italy. The Temple of Saturn was the Aerarium or Public Treasury; it was therefore perhaps thought fitting to place some sign of Saturn on the coinage, as of old, on the earliest

coins of Ægina we see the tortoise as the symbol of Venus, and the religious emblem was meant to ensure confidence and respect. The ship shows a tradition that civilization came to Italy from abroad in a fleet.

Although very few can hope to add to their collection many of these ancient heavy pieces, yet it will be interesting to know what may be seen in large public collections or museums. The multiples of the *As* do not appear to have been issued at Rome, but only by the neighbouring cities, which adopted this inconvenient copper coinage.

These large pieces are all cast, not struck; they are in high relief and without any legend or inscription excepting the marks of value, i. e. dots or knobs as many as the piece contained ounces.

Of the multiples of the *As*, the first is the *Bissus* or *Dupondius*, weighing 2lbs. It had on the obverse the head of Pallas, on the reverse the prow of a ship and  $\equiv$  as the mark of value, and is rare in the third degree.

Then comes the *Tripondius* weighing 3lbs and bearing the same emblems, but with  $\equiv$  as the mark of value. It is rare in the fourth degree.

The *Quadrussis* comes next weighing 4lbs, and in size was about 6 inches long by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; it had a figure of a Bull on both sides and is rare in the sixth degree.

The *Quincussis* weighed 5lbs. Spanheim says it was oblong; on the one side was a trident and on the other a caduceus. It is extremely rare.

The *Decussis* weighed 10lbs, and is also extremely rare. On the obv. was a head of Pallas, behind X, and on the R. a prow of a vessel, above X.

Let us turn now from these rare curiosities to the more common coins used in daily life by the Romans of the Republic.

In regard to weight, they varied according to changes made at various periods, but, from the earliest to the latest days of the Republic, the names and generally the types of the coins of Rome were the same. As they are undated, in judging of the dates we can only say the heavier they are and the nearer the weight first established, the older they are. No museum has a collection of the coins of each period weighing exactly what Pliny and other ancient authors would lead one to expect.

## The As.

The origin of the Libral system is assigned by Mommsen to the decemvirs and more particularly to the influence of the Lex Julia Papiria. B.C. 430, which ordered that fines should not be paid in cattle but in money. But from their style and fabric we see that the libral coinage now existing cannot be of so early a date.

Mr H. A. Grueber considers that the earliest Asses we possess bear no traces of archaism and that they rather belong to the same time as the fine period of Greek coinage.

The *As libralis* may have been an eventual, but not an immediate effect of the Lex Julia Papiria.

No genuine specimen of the *As libralis* weighing twelve ounces is known to exist. The earliest specimens generally weigh from eleven to nine ounces.

On the obverse of every Roman *As* is found the double-faced head of Janus bifrons, and on some there is an oblong symbol like a figure 1 over the head and over the prow on the R.

We should naturally expect to be able to classify all the old heavy Asses as belonging to either of the four periods spoken of by Pliny in his well known passage concerning the money of ancient Rome. N. H. Bk 33 § 13.

The first period, according to Pliny, extended from the days of Servius to circ. 264 B.C. and the change took place during the first Punic war which was then being waged. During this first period the *As* weighed 12 oz. The old writers say the *As* then fell suddenly to two ounces and was called the *As sextantal* or *Sextantarius*.

But the evidence of the coins and the teaching of modern authorities are against this theory of a sudden fall. About 269 B.C. the *As* from weighing 10 oz. (nominally 12) fell to 8 oz. and was gradually reduced to 4 oz., that is to the weight of the old *Triens*, and thus may be called the *As triental*. These changes were probably due to the introduction of silver.

The *Semuncia* or *Semis* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz) and the *Quadruncia* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  oz) were

now coined by striking, not casting; so also were the *Sextans* and *Uncia*; they bore on them the name ROMA, but all the larger coins were cast as before.

This *As trientalis* only lasted from 269 to 250 B.C. by which time the *As* had gradually fallen again to two ounces, and these coins are known now as the *As sextantal*. Casting was then given up and all coins were struck and bore the name of the city. The multiples of the *As* were now discontinued as well as the *Semuncia* and *Quadrancia*.

In 217 the standard of the silver was reduced and the *As* became uncial. The *As* now obtained a new value. Instead of being one tenth of a denarius it was one sixteenth.

As the soldiers were paid after the old standard of ten Asses to the denarius, that coin retained the mark of value X.

By this reduction the copper-coinage became still more a money of account, so that, when in B.C. 89 a new change took place and the *As* was reduced to half an ounce, and is called the *As semuncialis*, no such evil effects followed as we should imagine probable.

This coinage only lasted 9 years until B.C. 80, when copper-coinage ceased, and except in the provinces was not revived during the Republic.

Pliny.	The Coins.
1 <sup>st</sup> Period, Servius to 269 B.C. As = 1 lb of 12 oz.	1 <sup>st</sup> Period, Servius to 269 B.C. Punic War. As = 10 to 9 oz.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Period, 264-217. As = 2 oz.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Period, 269-250. As = 8 oz. and gradually reduced to 4 oz.
3 <sup>rd</sup> Period, 217 B.C. — Papiria Law. As = 1 oz.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Period, 250-217. As = 2 oz.
4 <sup>th</sup> Period, from Papiria Law to Augustus. As = $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 <sup>th</sup> Period, 217-89. As = 1 oz.
	5 <sup>th</sup> Period, 89-80 B.C. As = $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

In the various museums of Europe we find Asses of weights which do not correspond with any of the statements of Pliny, for instance, Asses are found of 11, 10 and 8 ounces and the various parts of the *As* weigh in proportion different weights. Hence it is evident that there was a gradual reduction of the weight at periods other than those mentioned by Pliny.

If the reduction had taken place described, by Pliny, the rich would have been reduced to poverty and the poor to utter destitution. Again it is difficult to believe that silver which was worth so much in 264 B.C. could have been reduced to such cheapness as is represented by Pliny.

In fact Pliny's account is improbable and not in accordance with the evidence given by the coins themselves.

Before going on to speak of the smaller copper-coins of these early periods, we may stop to enquire what ideas were connected with the curious symbolic double-faced head of Janus.

Some may remember that Ovid asked the same question. Fast. I. 229.

"Multa quidem didici, sed cur navalis in aere

"Altera signata est, altera forma biceps?"

"I have learned many things indeed, but why is the figure of a ship on one side of our brass-money and a double head on the other."

The answer is given;

"Causa ratis superest: Tuscum rate venit in amnem

"Ante pererrato falcifer orbe Deus...."

"At bona posteritas puppim servavit in aere

"Hospitis adventum testificata dei."

"The reason for the appearance of the ship remains to be explained. The Scythe bearing God (Saturn) entered with his vessel a river of Etruria after traversing the earth. Now worthy posterity has preserved the ship on money in commemoration of the arrival of their divine visitant."

Draco of Corcyra says (apud Athenaeum XV) concerning Janus "he first invented crowns, ships and boats, and first coined brass-money."

Janus, the fabled son of Uranus, is believed to have been the most ancient king of Italy who received Saturn, the father of Jupiter, when banished by his son.

The Romans regarded Janus as presiding over treaties; on the

1<sup>st</sup> of January they offered to him a mixture of flour and salt with incense and wine.

In the seventh book of Virgil's *Aeneid* is a fine description of the opening of his temple during war and its being shut in time of peace.

The double face may refer to the idea of the god who ratified treaties looking at both the parties engaged, perhaps first in regard to the Treaty of the Romans with the Sabines, so Servius in his commentary on Virgil *Aen.* XII, 198. Cedrenus thought Janus had two faces because he had knowledge of the past and of the future, but the allegory is more likely to refer to treaties than to the knowledge of past and future.

The following coins, especially those of the Latin period of the Republic are within the reach of most collectors.

The *Semis*, as its name implies, was worth half an *As* and varied in weight with the *As*. The Roman *Semis* bore upon the Obv. the head of Jupiter, the protector of the Capitol, and on the Rv. the prow of Saturn's vessel. On each side of this coin the letter S was stamped, or six globules. Some are found with the head of Apollo, Hercules, Mars, Pallas and Rome, but Jupiter was the ordinary Roman type.

The *Triens* was worth one third of the *As*. On the obv. we always find the head of Pallas, the protectress of *Aeneas*, or Minerva, the inventress of numbers; the Rv. has the usual prow. Four globules denoting the four ounces which it was at first worth, are, on all the reverses.

The *Quadrans* was one fourth of an *As*, and hence was marked with three globules. On the obv. was a head of Hercules, the tutelary Genius of the farm-yard and so the god of property; on the Rv. the usual prow with three globules.

The *Sextans* was thus named as being the sixth part of an *As* and was marked with two globules representing the two ounces. On the obv. it bore the head of Mercury, the god of commerce, and on Rv. the prow of a ship.

The smallest of these ancient coins was the *Uncia*. Those of Rome generally bore the head of Roma, the tutelary goddess of the City, and the prow on the reverse, with one globule representing the one ounce. The cities of Central Italy had many devices for the *uncia*, the principal are a knuckle-bone, acorn, grain of barley, vase, club, frog, spear-head, ear of corn, crescent, head of Apollo or Diana, the Dioscuri, Hercules, lion, boar's head, owl, axe with two edges, a shell, an anchor, thunderbolt, amphora, knife and hatchet. More seems to be known of the dates of the *uncia* than of the *as*, and lists of *uncia* arranged in periods are given in the "Dictionary of Roman coins" by Stevenson.

The silver denarii, at first limited to the head of Roma, began to admit a variety of type about the time of Marius and Sulla, or at most a century before Caesar, and the parts of the *As* then began also to be distinguished by a variety of symbols. In the latter part of the Commonwealth, when the denarius began to be rated at 16 asses, that is when the *As* fell to half an ounce, Dupondii or Double Asses were coined as well as Sestertii *aerei* of aurichalcum and the silver Sestertii were gradually discontinued. The *semis*, *triens*, *quadrans*, *sextans* and *uncia* were still coined sometimes under the Emperors up to the days of Domitian, but the brass-coinage of the Republic ceased in the year B.C. 80.

We find a large number of brass-coins of the Republic bearing the names and symbols of the moneyers' families; they are generally classed with the family-coins, but we shall be obliged to turn to them when we study the brass-coinage of the period between 217 B.C. and the Empire. They will illustrate for us the gradual reduction of the brass-coinage to a mere money of account. The following is a list in alphabetical order of the families which issued brass coinage.

The dates of the various issues are given approximately, some of the dates being naturally difficult to fix within a few years.

Acilia, B.C. 54; Aelia, 90 B.C. and 15 B.C.; Aemilia, 234 B.C.; Afrania, 200 B.C., Antestia, 174 B.C. and 124 B.C.; Antonia, 39 B.C. and 41 B.C.; Appuleia, various uncertain dates; Assinia, Augustan age; Atia, 62 B.C.; Atilia, 194 B.C. and 174 B.C.; Aufidia, 136 B.C.; Aurelia, 244, 234 and 154 B.C.; Autronia, 234 B.C.; Axia, 69 B.C.; Baebia, 217 B.C.; Betiliena, Augustan age; Caecilia, 217 B.C., 189, 134, 129, 122, and 99 B.C.;

Calpurnia, 106 and 89 B.C. and of Augustan age; Canidia, circ. 43 B.C.; Carisia, Augustan age; Cassia, 109 and 83 B.C. and of Augustan age; Cipia, 164 B.C.; Claudia  $\text{\AE}^3$  of Augustan age; Clovia, 89 and 46 B.C.; Cornelia, 200, 159, 99, 89, 82, 80 and 74 B.C. and  $\text{\AE}^3$  of the Augustan age; Curiatia, 138 B.C.; Domitia, 179 B.C.; Eppia, 44 B.C.; Fabia, 144, 123 and 89 B.C.; Fabricia, 84 B.C.; Fannia, 149 B.C.; Fonteia, 112 and 88 B.C.; Furia, 217 B.C.; Furius Philo, and 217 B.C. Furius Purpureo, 209 B.C. L. Furius; Gallia, of Augustan age; Gargillia or Garcillia, OCVL or OGVL, some read *Carvillius* 81 B.C.; Gellia, 149 B.C.; Herennia, circ. 100 B.C.; Hirtia, 58 B.C.; Julia, of Augustan age; Junia, 204, 114 and 89 B.C.; Juventia, 209 B.C.; Licinia, 159, 110, 82 B.C. and of the Augustan age; Livineia  $\text{\AE}^3$ , of Augustan age; Luria, of Augustan age; Lutatia 104 B.C.; Maecilia, of Augustan age; Maenia, 217 and 110 B.C.; Maiania, 191 and 12 B.C.; Mamilia, 217 B.C.; Marcia, 174, 119 B.C. and 84 B.C. (with Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius) and of the Augustan age; Maria, 159 B.C.; Matiena, 234 B.C.; Memmia, 82 B.C.; Minucia, 149 B.C. (Quadrans), 129, 114 and 106 B.C.; Naevia, 218 B.C. and of Augustan age; Nonia, 12 B.C.; Numitoria, 114 B.C.; Ogulnia, 81 B.C.; Opimia, 224, 209 and 134 B.C.; Oppia, 46 B.C. (a beautiful As, type, a Victory walking to left with palm-branch over shoulder); Papiria, 214 and 139 B.C.; Pinaria, 200 B.C.; Plaetoria, 135 B.C. (Semis); Plautia, 218 B.C. and Augustan age; Pompeia, 129, 46 and 44 B.C.; Pomponia, 209 B.C.; Quinctia, 134 B.C. and of Augustan age; Renia, 154 B.C.; Rubellia  $\text{\AE}^3$  of Augustan age; Rubria, circ. 50 B.C.; Salvia, 12 B.C.; Sanquinia, of the Augustan age; Saufeia, 200 B.C. distinguished by a crescent, the meaning of which is said to be doubtful, but why should it not be considered an emblem of Diana? Scribonia, 204 B.C.; Sempronia, 217 B.C. and of Augustan age; Sentia (Quadrans), 89 B.C.; Sepullia, 44 B.C.; Servilia, 124 and 123 B.C.; Silia  $\text{\AE}^3$  of the Augustan age; Sulpicia, 94 B.C.; Terentia, 217 and 49 B.C.; Titia, 90 B.C., the Semis is curious as a copy of a denarius of C. Vibius Pansa, the colleague of Q. Titius; Titiana, 209 and 136 B.C.; Trebania, 139 B.C.; Turillius, 87 B.C.; Valeria, 227 and 209 B.C. and of the Augustan age; Vargunteia, 129 B.C.; Vibia, 90 B.C.; Vipsania of the Augustan age.

(To be continued).

#### UEBERSETZUNGEN AUS ECKHELS PROLEGOMENA GENERALIA ZUR DOCTRINA NUMORVM VETERVM.

[Die Verbesserung der Druckfehler in KAP. VI. siehe unten Sp. 1421.]

##### KAPITEL VII.

Gold, Silber, Kupfer und ihre verschiedene Legierung bei den alten Münzen<sup>11</sup>.

Antike Gold-, Silber- und Kupfermünzen finden sich nicht nur aus reinem Metall, soweit sich nämlich das Metall durch menschliche Geschicklichkeit rein herstellen lässt, sondern auch aus unreinem, das entweder eine natürliche Mischung sein kann oder durch das Belieben der Menschen aus reinem zu unreinem geworden ist. Aus den Mischungen der einen wie der andern Art ergibt sich, dass wegen des Gehaltes die Güte der alten Münzen verschieden ist, und dass es sich lohnt die Arten, Ursachen und Benennungen der verschiedenen Mischungen genauer zu untersuchen. Diese Untersuchung ist allerdings derart, dass sie fast ganz auf die Hülfe der Chemie und die Metallanalysen angewiesen ist, also auf ein Gebiet, dem sich die meisten Fachgenossen, zu denen auch ich mich von allen gerechnet wissen möchte, nicht leicht zuwenden. Aber doch hat es ein glücklicher Zufall gefügt, dass ein kenntnisreicher Mann sich auch dieser Aufgabe unterzog und durch wissenschaftliche

11. Vgl. Lenormant a. a. O. I S. 187-206: *alliances des métaux monétaires*. Hofmann, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der antiken Legierungen*: *Num. Zeitschr.* 16 (1884) S. 1-57; 17 (1885) S. 1-50. v. Rauch, *über den innern Gehalt und den Metallwerth griechischer und römischer Silbermünzen nach preussischem Gelde*: *Zeitschr. f. Num.* 1 (1874) 32-42. Imhoof-Blumer, *monn. grecques* S. 472-474: *analyse de [63] monnaies grecques*. v. Rauch, *über die römischen Silbermünzen und den innern Werth derselben in den Mittheilungen der numism. Ges. in Berlin*, Heft 3 (1857) S. 282-308. Für einzelne Münzsorten sind die Werke von Mommsen, Brandis und Hultsch zu vergleichen.

Analysen die verschiedenartige Beschaffenheit des Münzmetalls untersuchte. Aus ihm haben die meisten andern das Material entlehnt, wenn es ihr Gegenstand etwa forderte. Es ist der Franzose *Louis Savot*, dessen einschlägiges Werk betitelt ist: *Discours sur les medalles antiques*. Paris 1627; eine lateinische Uebersetzung davon hat Graevius in den 11. Band der *Antiquitates Romanae* aufgenommen.

Was sich nun auf die verschiedene Beschaffenheit der drei Metalle bezieht, habe ich aus den entsprechenden Schriften zusammengestellt und lasse es hier folgen.

##### GOLD.

Das Gold war bei den alten Münzen der Perser, Griechen und Römer immer von so grosser Feinheit wie sie sich durch menschliche Kunst erzielen lässt. Aus einer Analyse ersah Barthélemy, dass das persische Goldstück, der sogenannte Dareikos, nur 1/24 an fremdem Metall enthält<sup>o</sup>. Diese werden aber an Feinheit noch von griechischen und römischen Goldstücken übertroffen. Nach Patin<sup>p</sup> erreicht die Feinheit des Goldes bei den Münzen von Philipp II. und seinem Sohne Alexander dem Gr. 23 Karat 16 Gran. Als Pariser Goldschmide ein Goldstück Vespasians untersuchten, fanden sie nur 1/788 an fremdem Metall beigemischt<sup>q</sup>. Von derselben Feinheit ist das Gold bei den meisten antiken Münzen der Städte und Könige<sup>12</sup>.

Gold, das im Feuer geschickt geläutert war, nannten die Alten *obryzum*<sup>13</sup>. Plinius: *Auch dient beim Golde als Probe das Feuer, worin es selbst in ähnlicher Farbe erglüht und schimmert; dies Verfahren nennt man obrussa*. Sueton nennt es *aurum ad obrussam*<sup>r</sup>. Die Griechen nannten es *ἀπεφθον*, *abgekocht*, nämlich im Feuer. Der Scholiast erklärt die Worte des Thukydides: *χρυσίου ἀπεφθον* so: *oft gekochtes, damit es rein (ἁδρῶδες) werde*. Das sagt mit denselben Worten Suidas<sup>s</sup>. Anderer Ansicht ist Spanheim<sup>t</sup>, der unter dem *ἀπεφθον* genannten Golde solches versteht, das bereits in den Gängen rein gefunden und durch keine Beimischung von geringerem Metall verschlechtert war und darum des Feuers nicht bedurfte. Daher sei es von andern *ἄπυρον* oder *ἀντρυμνον* genannt worden. Aber in dem *obryzum* der Lateiner erkannte er solches, das durch Feuersglut seine Reinheit erhalten habe; auch tadelt er den Petavius, der die Worte des Themistios *στέφανον χρυσοῦ ἀπεφθον* übersetzt hatte: *coronam auri obryzi* (einen Kranz aus geläutertem Golde). Was den grossen Gelehrten veranlasst hat von der Erklärung des Scholiasten abzuweichen, den er zwar nicht nennt, entweder weil er die Stelle nicht kannte, was bei dem Gelehrten sonst sehr selten ist, oder weil er sie unberücksichtigt liess, kann ich mir nicht erklären. Jedenfalls hat er keinen Grund beigebracht, der seine Ansicht wahrscheinlich macht; wenn er nicht etwa geglaubt hat das Wort *ἀπεφθον* bedeute *nicht gekocht*. Dass das falsch ist, wird die unten stehende Anmerkung zeigen, die mir auf meine Bitte Freiherr von Locella, ein grosser Freund der griechischen Litteratur, freundlichst mitgeteilt hat<sup>u</sup>.

o) B. L. T. XXI. hist. p. 24. [= Histoire de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles-lettres 21 (1754) S. 24]. p) Hist. num. Kap. 7 [S. 70 der Originalausg. Paris 1665]. q) Savot. P. II cap. 6 [= S. 67]. r) B. 33 § 19 [= § 59]. s) Nero. Kap. 44. t) B. 2 Kap. 13. u) u. *Ἀπεφθον*. x) Césars de Jul. preuves S. 16.

\* Ohne Zweifel war *χρυσός ἀπεφθός*, bei den späteren Griechen *ἁδρῶδες* (vgl. das Glossar von Du Cange), kein von Natur reines, sondern eben abgekochtes, durch Schmelzen gereinigtes Gold; ebenso wie *ἁδρῶς ἀπεφθον* bei Athenaios (*Deipn.* 3 S. 122 \*) kein ungekochtes, sondern abgekochtes Wasser ist. Denn das Adjektiv *ἀπεφθός* besteht aus *ἀπό* und *ἐφθός*; und bezeichnet darum dasselbe wie das Verbum *ἀπέψω* selbst. Weil aber ein griechisches Ohr den harten Klang des Wortes *ἀπεφθός* nicht ertragen hätte, so wurde es durch die gewöhnliche Aenderung zu

12. Ich gebe nachstehend die Feinheit einiger Goldmünzen nach neueren Analysen an. Der eingeklammerte Name bezieht sich auf die Verfasser der eben genannten Zusammenstellungen. Die lydischen Goldmünzen bestehen aus reinem Golde (Brandis S. 386). — Der Dareikos ist 0.970 fein (Brandis S. 244). — Die Stateren von Philipp und Alexander weisen einen Feingehalt von 0.997 auf (Lenormant S. 187). — Für die Goldmünzen des Agathokles hat Hofmann (*Num. Zeitschr.* 17 S. 18) einen Feingehalt von 96.94 % und 99.49 % berechnet. — Die karthagischen Goldmünzen schwanken zwischen 0.916 und 0.979 (Müller 2 S. 131). — Römische Goldmünzen: von Augustus bis Vespasian 0.998-0.991 fein. Eine Goldmünze von Nero ergab 0.993, von Titus 0.996, von Verus 0.990 (Hultsch S. 316 Anm. 3).

13. Die i. J. 1887 in Siebenbürgen gefundenen römischen Goldbarren aus der 2. Hälfte des 4. Jahrhunderts sind als OBR(yzum) bezeichnet und 0.980 fein (Kenner, *Num. Zeitschr.* 20 (1888) S. 21). Das unreine Gold heisst *balluca* (Mommsen *Zeitschr. f. Num.* 16 (1888) 357).

Savot behauptet, das Verfahren Gold durch Scheidewasser vom Silber zu sondern sei den Alten ganz unbekannt gewesen, und sie hätten keinen andern Prozess gekannt, wodurch sie das Gold rein darstellten, als den das beigemischte Silber zu zerstören. Da nun aber die noch reichlich vorhandenen antiken Goldsachen selbst den sichern Beweis liefern, dass die Bewohner der alten Welt das feinste Gold in Fülle gehabt haben, so schreibt er diesen reichlichen Vorrat dem von Natur feinen oder Bruchgolde zu, das die Gruben oder der Flusssand in Menge lieferten. Soweit Savot<sup>14</sup>. Aber schwerlich werden diese Behauptungen des trefflichen Gelehrten in allen Stücken bei den heutigen Hüttenkundigen Beifall finden; doch ist es nicht meine Aufgabe, noch bin ich imstande diese Behauptungen zu bestätigen oder sie zu widerlegen<sup>14</sup>. Mir liegt nur ob auseinanderzusetzen, dass ein Teil der alten Goldmünzen und zwar der weitaus grösste aus dem feinsten Golde besteht, was bis jetzt geschehen ist, und ein Teil aus legiertem Golde. Hierüber wollen wir jetzt sprechen.

Das Gold ist unrein entweder von Natur oder durch unser Zuthun, wenn wir es nach Belieben mit Metall anderer Art vermischen. Auf beide Weisen ist das *Elektron* entstanden, über das ausführlicher zu handeln ist, weil es wirklich antike Elektronmünzen gibt. Wo Plinius über Gold spricht, dem von Natur Silber in wechselndem Verhältnis beigemischt ist, bemerkt er gleich<sup>2</sup>: *Ueberall wo ihm ein Fünftel Silber beigemischt ist, heisst es Elektron... Auch künstlich stellt man Elektron durch Beimischung von Silber her.* An einer andern Stelle sagt er<sup>3</sup>: *Man verfällt darauf Silber mit Gold zu verschmelzen, damit Elektron entstehe.* Deutlicher spricht sich Isidorus über die Beschaffenheit des Elektrons aus<sup>5</sup>: *Von Electrum gibt es drei Arten, die eine fliesst aus den Fichtenbäumen und wird *sucinum* genannt (eine bekannte Harzart, die aber nicht hierher gehört), die zweite ist Metall, das in der Natur vorkommt und sehr geschätzt wird, die dritte wird hergestellt aus drei Teilen Gold und einem Teile Silber; diese Teile findet man auch, wenn man das natürliche auflöst. Darum ist zwischen natürlichem und künstlichem kein Unterschied, denn beides hat dieselben Bestandteile.* Sodann hebt er die Eigenschaft des natürlichen Elektrons, das in einem Becher vorhandene Gift zu verraten hervor, was auch schon Plinius gethan hatte<sup>6</sup> und andere, die Hardouin zu der Stelle

anführt. Bei ihm sowie bei Rinck<sup>4</sup> und Spanheim<sup>6</sup> findet man noch mehrere Angaben der Alten über die Beschaffenheit und den Preis dieses Metalls<sup>15</sup>.

Dass aus diesem Elektron einst Münzen geprägt sind, bezeugt Lampridius, der über Alexander Severus in dessen Biographie folgendes berichtet: *Mit der Gestalt (habitu) Alexanders liess er sehr viele Münzen herstellen und zwar einige aus Elektron, die meisten aber aus Gold.* Da er sagt: *sehr viele*, und doch von diesen sehr vielen nicht einmal eine auf uns gekommen ist<sup>16</sup>, so halte ich mich für berechtigt diese Nachricht des Lampridius in Zweifel zu ziehen. Ueberdies lässt sich kein Beispiel dafür anführen, dass auf Befehl irgend eines Kaisers Münzen mit dem Bilde eines auswärtigen Königs geprägt worden sind. Indem wir nun die Gewährschaft des Lampridius auf sich beruhen lassen, wollen wir die uns erhaltenen Münzen selbst betrachten. Aus Elektron bestehen die meisten Münzen der Könige des kimmerischen Bosphoros sowie die, welche gewöhnlich Panormos zugeteilt werden, mit dem Bilde des stehenden Pferdes oder des Palmbaumes. Unter den syrakusanischen sind jene kleinen Stücke von Elektron, die auf der einen Seite den Kopf Apollons, auf der andern eine Leier oder einen Dreifuss haben; dann ein Medaillon von Side in Pamphylien, das man vergleiche<sup>17</sup>; nicht wenige von den letzten oströmischen Kaisern, besonders aus dem Hause der Komnenen. In gleicher Weise Münzen von dritter Grösse, die für gallische gehalten und viele barbarische derart, die in Siebenbürgen gefunden werden. Jobert fügt noch die Münzen der Gotenkönige von Italien hinzu<sup>18</sup>. Es gibt also eine ansehnliche Zahl von Münzen aus diesem Metall<sup>18</sup>. Ich kann wieder nicht auf die weitere Frage eingehen, ob Elektronmünzen darum geprägt werden mussten, weil, wie oben gesagt, die Alten das Gold nicht vom Silber zu scheiden verstanden, oder ob man absichtlich dem Golde einen Teil Silber zusetzte. Wahrscheinlich wurde von einigen Völkern, besonders von solchen, die in der Hüttenkunde weniger erfahren waren, zur Prägung das Gold benutzt wie es aus den Gruben kam, mochte es rein oder lieblich stark vermischt sein. Dass von einigen aber auch absichtlich etwas beigemischt wurde, schliesse ich aus den Münzen von Syrakus, das, obwohl es sowohl die autonomen wie die Münzen seiner Könige und Beherrscher aus dem feinsten Golde schlug, doch für einige Münzen, zum Beispiel für die mit apollinischen Typen, nur Elektron verwandt hat.

Ob dem alten Goldgelde ausser Silber auch ein Teil von anderem minderwertigen Metall beigemischt wurde, ist für mich ohne Belang, da es für unsere Zwecke genügt zu wissen, dass die Goldmünzen im allgemeinen aus dem besten Golde geprägt worden sind. Von Alexios Komnenos berichtet Zonaras<sup>19</sup>, er habe für die Ausgaben Geld angewiesen, das zu gleichen Teilen mit Gold und Kupfer gemischt war<sup>20</sup>.

## SILBER.

Wir wollen zuerst über das Silber der Griechen, dann über das der Römer handeln.

Dass das Geld der Griechen seit seinem Entstehen nur aus Silber

d) de vet. num. pot. c. XI § 7 [S. 79-81]. e) Césars de Julien S. 18. 19. f) Bd. I S. 96.

15. Vgl. jetzt die Stellensammlung bei M. Scheins. *De electro veterum metallico*. Berl. Diss. 1871.

16. A. de Longpérier hat in der *Rev. num.* 1868 S. 309-336 drei römische Goldmedaillons mit Darstellungen Alexanders d. Gr. publiziert. Ihrem Stil nach können sie wohl in die Zeit des genannten Kaisers gehören. — Die Monographie von D. H. Hering. *Von den elektrischen Münzen des röm. Kaisers Severus Alexanders*. Breslau 1805 ist wertlos. Trebellius Pollio erwähnt (*tyr. trig.* 14) eine Schale aus Elektron, die in der Mitte das Bild Alexanders d. Gr. und am innern Rande Szenen aus seinem Leben aufwies.

17. *Doctr.* 3, 15. *Num. vet. anecd.* Taf. 13, 6. Ob echt?

18. Die griechischen Prägstätten zählt Head *H. N.* S. 792 auf. Ueber die Regenbogenschüsselchen und andere barbarische s. Hofmann *Num. Zeitschr.* 17 S. 24 ff. — Analysen:

'Zwölftel' von Milet:	53.6	Gold	43.8	Silber	2.6	Kupfer	Brandis S. 216.
'Sechstel' von Lesbos (?)	41.33		51.0		7.67		Brandis S. 259.
'Sechstel' von Lesbos (?)	39.50		48.90		11.60		
Unbest. 'Sechstel'	41.167		53.94		4.893		

Berechnungen des Gehaltes anderer Elektronmünzen auf Grund ihres spezifischen Gewichtes s. *Zeitschr. f. Num.* 11 (1884) S. 161-166. *Num. Zeitschr.* 16 (1884) S. 32 ff. Vgl. auch Head, *Brit. Mus. Cat. Ionia* S. xxv ff.

19. *Epit. hist.* 18, 22 (Bd. 4 S. 240 Dind.).

20. Eckhel hat hierzu noch folgendes nachgetragen (*addenda* S. 1): Ueber Kupferzusatz bei der Goldmünze siehe die Belege aus Pachymeres bei Gibbon Kap. 62 Band 12 S. 430.

y) Part. II c. IX [S. 80]. z) B. 33 § 23 [= § 80]. a) B. 9 § 65 [= § 139]. b) B. 16 Kap. 23 [= 16, 24, 2 Arev.]. c) a. a. O. [= 33, 81].

ἀπερθός. Ebenso wenn heute jemand das Participium des Aorist 1. passiv. vom Verbum ἀπέφω gebrauchen wollte, so müsste er nicht ἀπερθεῖς, sondern ἀπερθεῖς schreiben. Es ist eine bekannte griechische Sprachregel, dass zwei Aspiraten in einem einfachen Worte in zwei Silben, die nur durch einen einfachen Vokal getrennt sind, nicht zusammenstehen, sondern dass die eine in ihre *Tenuis* zu verwandeln ist. Doch scheinen diese Regel nicht beachtet zu haben ausser Spanheim auch Salmasius (*zu Solin.* S. 757. 762. 791 [der Utrechter Ausg. 1689]), Dale-champs (*in der lateinischen Uebersetzung des Athenaios* S. 232<sup>a</sup> und in den *Anmerk.* dazu S. 741 [Lugd. 1612]), Acciajoli (*in der Uebersetzung von Theodoret's Therapeut.* I. gegen Ende [In dem Abdruck dieser Uebersetzung in der Ausgabe von Sirmondi und Schulze Bd. 4 (Halle 1772) S. 720 steht richtig *excoctum*]) und nicht einmal der grosse Lexikograph (*im Thes. ling. Gr.* Bd. 3 S. 624<sup>a</sup> [u. *πυρρόρος*]), der aber an einer andern Stelle (Bd. 1 Sp. 1378<sup>a</sup> [u. *ἐρρόρος*]) das Richtige gesehen und gelehrt hat [in der neuen Bearbeitung findet sich nur u. *ἀπερθός* (Bd. 1 T. 2 Sp. 1299) eine Erklärung des Wortes, die aber richtig ist]; auch neuerdings noch Niclas (*zu Aristot. Admir.* S. 88 der Götting. Ausg. 1786). Sie meinten also, ἀπερθός sei gebildet aus ἀπερθεῖν und περθός und glaubten darum ἀπερθός genanntes Gold sei dasselbe wie ἀπύρον, ungeläutertes, naturreines, das sonst auch αὐτόματον und αὐτοφύει genannt wird. Dieses erwähnen Herodot (3, 97), Aristoteles (*Admirand.* Kap. 45) und aus Agatharchides Diodor von Sicilien (2, 50 u. 3, 45). Wenn aber, wie gesagt, ὕδωρ ἀπερθόν ganz sicher bei Athenaios abgekochtes Wasser ist, und auch das Verbum ἀπέφω bei Hippokrates, Dioskorides, Aristophanes und andern in der Bedeutung 'destillieren' vorkommt, wer wird da zu leugnen wagen, dass das verwandte ἀπερθός in demselben Sinne zu verstehen sei? Für das Verbum ἀπέφω [lies ἀπέφω] in seiner Anwendung auf die Läuterung des Goldes ist eine Stelle bei Strabon wichtig (4 S. 319 [= S. 208]), wo er nach Polybios erzählt, bei Aquileia finde sich ein von Natur so vorzügliches Gold, dass es teils sofort rein werde, wenn nur der achte Teil verkocht sei (τοῦ ὀγδόου μέρους μόνον ἀπερθεῖντος), teils bedürfe es einer stärkeren, aber doch noch ergiebigen Läuterung (τὸν δὲ δεῖσθαι μὲν χλωρίαις πλείονος σφόδρα δὲ λυσιστελοῦς). Uebrigens hat diese Erklärung des Wortes ἀπερθός nicht bloss in den Wörterbüchern Aufnahme gefunden, sondern sie wird auch durch das Urteil mehrerer guter Kenner des Griechischen bestätigt, unter denen auch Jungermann zum Pollux 3, 87. Ungekocht oder roh heisst griechisch ἀνέψητος, ἀνερθός, das obwohl den Wörterbüchern [früher] unbekannt, doch sich findet in den Geoponika 10, 67 und bei Xenokrat. *de aliment.* in Fabricius Bibl. gr. Bd. 9 S. 465, wo durch einen Irrtum des Abschreibers oder Setzers ἀνερθός für ἀνερθός steht. [In der Ausgabe des Schriftchens bei Ideler *Physici et medici Gr. minores* Bd. 1 S. 121-133 finde ich den Ausdruck nicht.]

14. Dass Eckhel mit Recht an der Behauptung Savots zweifelt, zeigen die Ausführungen von Blümner *Technologie* Bd. 4 S. 130 ff.



bestanden hat, während Goldmünzen noch sehr selten waren, haben wir im 1. Kapitel angedeutet; ausführlicher werden wir darauf unten im 8. Kapitel zurückkommen. Je älter die griechischen Silbermünzen sind, desto feineres und glänzenderes Silber haben sie aufzuweisen, wie die Erfahrung selbst lehrt<sup>21</sup>. Auch habe ich bis jetzt durch die Münzen selbst, die uns die älteste Zeit nicht vor-enthalten hat, die Behauptung Solons, die dieser Gesetzgeber nach Demosthenes aufgestellt hat, nicht bestätigt gesehen, dass es nämlich nicht wenige Städte gäbe, die offenkundig das Silbergeld mit Kupfer oder Blei versetzten und es so fälschten<sup>22</sup>. Doch hat er vielleicht darunter plattierte Münzen verstanden, über die anderswo. Diese Feinheit der griechischen Silbermünzen, sowohl der königlichen wie der städtischen, ist von langer Dauer gewesen. Nur die Könige von Syrien haben sie früher verschlechtert; denn die Silbermünzen der letzten Könige mit denen der Vorgänger verglichen erweisen sich ohne weiteres als geringhaltiger<sup>23</sup>. In der Kaiserzeit stellten die griechischen Städte entweder die Silberprägung ein oder verschlechterten sie durch Beimischung von minderwertigem Metall. Das geschah indes nicht auf einmal. Es finden sich nämlich bis auf Hadrian Münzen von Antiochien in Syrien aus feinstem Silber, und von derselben Gediegenheit sind die Münzen mit der Aufschrift ΕΤΟΥΣ. ΝΕΟΥ. ΙΕΡΟΥ, die besonders unter den flavischen Kaisern geprägt wurden; dann viele Tetradrachmen, Didrachmen und Drachmen, die in verschiedenen griechischen Städten Kleasiens, aber ohne Stadtnamen, besonders mit dem Kopfe Traians geprägt sind. Amisos im Pontos hat fast nur unter der Regierung Hadrians zahlreiche Drachmen aus feinem Silber ausgegeben. Dagegen aus weniger reinem Silber sind die Kaisermünzen von Kaisareia in Kappadokien, von Tarsos u. s. w., dann auch die Tetradrachmen der parthischen Könige und die meisten antiochenischen Tetradrachmen von Severus an, die selten aus wirklichem Silber sind, da bei den meisten das Silber so gemischt ist, dass schliesslich kaum eine Spur von diesem Edelmetall zu Tage tritt. Aber am grössten ist die Verwirrung bei den in Aegypten geprägten Kaisermünzen, die wir Alexandriner nennen. Obwohl ihre Zahl sehr gross ist, so haben wir doch nur sehr wenige, die sich durch die Feinheit ihres Silbers empfehlen; denn schon seit Claudius wird ein Teil Kupfer beigemischt und allmählich geht das Silber in Kupfer über, wie wir auch bei den antiochenischen Münzen gesehen haben. Was mich aber am meisten Wunder genommen hat, ist der Umstand, dass man in dieser Münzreihe von Antiochien neben den gewöhnlichen aus schlechtem Silber geprägten auch Münzen mit dem Kopfe einunddesselben Kaisers findet, die aus gutem Silber sind. Als Beispiele mögen aus der antiochenischen Prägung die Münzen der Philippe dienen. Sollte das Volk von Antiochien in dem Masse blind gewesen sein (dasselbe lässt sich auch vom alexandrinischen sagen), dass es ihm einerlei war, ob ihm der Schatzmeister reines oder unreines Silber lieferte? Oder konnte diese Mischung nach Belieben geschehen? Oder konnte vielleicht das Volk zur Annahme derartig verschlechterter Münzen von den Verwaltungsbeamten gedrängt werden, ohne dass der gegenseitige Handelsverkehr in arge Verwirrung geriet und die Gemeinde unzweifelhaft geschädigt wurde?

Da nun zu der Zeit, wo Griechenland in Blüte stand oder wenigstens noch nicht stark zerrüttet war, die grösste Masse des Geldes aus Silber bestand, so brachte es die Gewohnheit mit sich alle Summen und selbst das Gold nach dem Silber abzuschätzen. So sagt Diodor von Sicilien, wo er über den von Alexander dem Gr. in Persepolis vorgefundenen Goldschatz berichtet, das Gold hätte sich auf 120 000 Talente belaufen, wenn man den Wert des Goldes nach dem Silber abschätze<sup>24</sup>. Bei demselben Schriftsteller findet sich noch ein ähnliches Beispiel<sup>25</sup>.

Im römischen Münzwesen hat das Silber manchen Wechsel erfahren. Seitdem es auf Senatsbeschluss Münzmetall zu sein anfang, nämlich vom Jahre 475 d. St.<sup>26</sup> an, war es rein, obwohl niemals wie bei den Griechen ganz fein, wie sich nach Jobert<sup>27</sup> bei einer

g) adv. Timocrat. p. 805 [= § 212]. h) B. 17 Kap. 71. i) B. 20 Kap. 79. k) Bd. I S. 40.

21. Zahlreiche Analysen bei Rauch und Imhoof-Blumer.

22. Tetradrachmon von Antiochos I. (281-261) 0.990 fein; Tetradrachmon von Philippos (92-83) 0.678 fein (Lenormant S. 191).

23. So steht irrig bei Eckhel statt 485 = 269 v. Chr.

Untersuchung von Consularmünzen ergeben hat<sup>28</sup>. Livius Drusus habe als Volkstribun dem Silber 1/8 Kupfer beigemischt, berichtet Plinius<sup>29</sup>, der an einer andern Stelle sagt<sup>30</sup>, der Triumvir Antonius habe dem Silber Eisen beigemischt. Beide Stellen sind noch nicht durch das Ergebnis der Münzen bestätigt und gehen vielleicht auf Verleumdungen zurück, denen man gern Glauben schenkte, weil sie sich gegen allgemein gehasste Männer richteten<sup>31</sup>. Von Augustus bis zur Regierung des Severus hielt sich die Güte des Silbers einigermassen, aber unter diesem verlor sie stark<sup>32</sup>. Caracalla führte eine neue Silbermünzsorte ein, die zwar eine grössere Form, aber schlechteres Silber hatte. Diese werde ich bei den Münzen dieses Kaisers genauer beschreiben<sup>33</sup>. Gleichwohl vernachlässigte er die Prägung der vorher üblichen Münze nicht, ähnlich wie seine nächsten Nachfolger mit Ausnahme von Alexander Severus, der diese neue Münzsorte zwar aufgab, aber die Silbermünzen von der früheren Grösse so verschlechterte, dass sie, wenn sie auch im Gewichte von den alten nicht abweichen, doch nur 1/3 Silber enthalten, wie Savot gefunden hat<sup>34</sup>. Unter Gordianus folgt der grösste Teil der Silbermünze der Neuerung Caracallas und auch später noch. Unter der Regierung des Gallienus bietet sie den kläglichsten Anblick. Von fünf Teilen waren vier Kupferbeimischung, wie Bimard bekundet<sup>35</sup>. Eine solche Legierungsart nennen die Franzosen *billon*, die Römer *aerosi*<sup>36</sup> und vielleicht auch *incoctiles*<sup>37</sup> mit Plinius<sup>38</sup>. Bimard bemerkt weiter, was auch ich beobachtet habe, dass nämlich von Claudius Gothicus bis auf Diocletianus das Silber so sehr fehlt, dass sich Silbermünzen nur höchst selten finden und dann auch unrein sind; solche rühren von den Kaisern her, die in den Zeit zwischen den beiden genannten regiert haben. Während man der Münze das Silber entzog, fand man wenigstens an der Farbe dieses Edelmetalls Gefallen. Einen grossen Teil von Kupfermünzen überzog man nämlich mit Zinnplättchen, die so dünn sind wie nur Spinnweben sein kann. So erscheinen die Stücke entweder der Farbe nach als silbern, oder sie haben, wenn das Zinn an mehreren Stellen abgesprungen ist und das Kupfer durchscheint, das Aussehen als wenn sie mit Silberstaub bedeckt wären. Münzen, die durch dieses nur den Römern und nur in dieser Zeit bekannte Verfahren hergestellt sind, haben wir aus der Zeit des Claudius Gothicus und seiner nächsten Nachfolger; sie haben aufgehört unter Diocletian und seinen ersten Mitregenten, nämlich damals als Diocletian nach Abschaffung dieser Trugprägung Geld aus reinem Silber zu schlagen begann. Darum finden sich solche Münzen kaum noch unter dem Gelde von Constantius Chlorus, Maximinus, Maxentius u. s. w. Diese überkleideten Münzen nennen die Franzosen *médailles saucées*, das heisst *getunkte Münzen*. Die Bezeichnung ist unpassend, denn die Münzen haben ihre Farbe nicht durch Überziehen mit flüssigem Zinn erhalten, sondern sie sind in der oben angegebenen Weise mit dem Hammer geprägt<sup>39</sup>. Reines Silber nun prägte Diocletian wieder aus, und es wurde seitdem stets beibehalten, so jedoch, dass unter den Kaisern des Ostens eine grössere Anzahl Gold- als Silbermünzen geschlagen wurde.

Wir haben noch des Ausdruckes *Potin* zu gedenken, der den französischen Forschern im alten Münzwesen sehr geläufig ist. Nach Savot besteht dieses Metall aus Kupfer, Messing (*laiton*), Blei und ein wenig Zinn, und es heisst *potin* oder Topfputz, weil Töpfe (*pots*) aus dieser Mischung hergestellt zu werden pflegen<sup>40</sup>. Nach Savots Urteil ist also diesem Metall kein Silber beigemischt. Dennoch

1) B. 33 § 13 [= § 46]. m) B. 33 § 46 [= § 132]. n) P. II. c. 12 [S. 95] o) zu Job. Bd. I S. 60. p) Leg. 102. D. de solution. [= Dig. 46, 3, 102]. q) B. 34 § 43 [= § 162]. r) P. II c. 17 [S. 122].

24. Vgl. v. Rauch *Zeitschr. f. Num.* Bd. I S. 34: Von 55 Familien sind 95 Stücke geschmolzen worden; hiervon waren 87 Denare, die einen Durchschnittsgehalt von 0.966 pro Stück ergaben.

25. Dass die beiden Stellen des Plinius sich auf plattierte Münzen beziehen, werden wir unten Kap. 19 sehen.

26. Vgl. die wertvolle Sammlung von Analysen bei Rauch *Mitth. d. num. Ges.* 3, 282 ff.

27. *Doctr.* 7 S. 220. Mommsen S. 782.

28. Ueber *billon* s. Cohen 5, 298 Anm. 2. *Aerosum* heisst *erzreich* oder *erzhaltig* im allgemeinen. Plin. 33, 93 stellt *aurum argentosum* dem *aerosum* entgegen. Von einer bestimmten Legierung ist nirgends die Rede. Ebenso wenig passt die Bezeichnung *incoctiles* für die Billonmünzen. Plinius a. a. O. nennt verzinnte Kupfertöpfe *incoctilia* (*vasa*). Darnach könnte man eher die *médailles saucées* *incoctiles* nennen.

29. Das ist ein Irrtum, denn diese Münzen sind in flüssigem Zinn gesotten.

behauptet Jobert die Masse, aus der unreine Silbermünzen bestehen, heisse gewöhnlich *potin* (*on l'appelle communément potin*<sup>s)</sup>). Diese Erklärung hat nun, und vielleicht nicht mit Unrecht Rinck<sup>t</sup> und andern misfallen, weil nach Savot das sogenannte *potin* kein Silber enthält. Bimard weist zu der angeführten Stelle Joberts den Ausdruck *potin* nicht zurück, sondern bemerkt, die Alten hätten bei der Münzprägung dem sogenannten *potin* etwa 1/5 Silber beigegeben. Ist dies der Fall, so ist jene Mischung nach dem französischen Sprachgebrauch kein *potin* mehr, und ich sehe nicht ein, warum die Franzosen zur Bezeichnung von Münzen aus unreinem Silber nicht weiter den alten Ausdruck *billon* gebraucht haben, wodurch eine schwache Silberlegierung des Kupfers gekennzeichnet wird. Doch ich will den Streit über den Namen nicht fortsetzen, da ich sehe, dass noch jüngst derartige Münzen auch von Pellerin *potin* genannt werden<sup>u)</sup>.

Hier könnte man mit Recht die Frage aufwerfen, was der Grund gewesen ist, warum in Rom die Silbermünze sich allmählich verschlechterte oder auch in einem Zeitraume von vielen Jahren ganz aufhörte, während doch daneben die Goldmünze nicht nur immer unverringert war, sondern auch ihre Prägung nie eingestellt wurde. Bimard hat vermutet<sup>v)</sup> dies sei vielleicht darum geschehen, weil ein grosser Teil des Geldes, das der kaiserlichen Kasse geschuldet wurde, in Gold bezahlt zu werden pflegte. In der That hätten viele Abgaben, sowohl die anbefohlenen wie die sogenannten freiwilligen, vom Golde allein ihren Namen bekommen, wie das *aurum vicesimarium*, *aurum coronarium*, *aurum lustrale* u. s. w. Es lag also im Interesse des Kaisers, dass die Güte des Goldes nicht verschlechtert wurde. Wenn der Kaiser dagegen für seine Ausgaben Silber- oder Kupfergeld gebrauchte, so hätte der Fiscus, je mehr dem Silber oder Kupfer an Güte oder Gewicht abging, einen umso grösseren Vorteil gehabt, weil die sich so ergebende Verschlechterung des Metalls den Wert nicht änderte und weil man für einen ziemlich geringen Teil Gold eine Menge Kupfer kaufen konnte, woraus man Kupfermünzen schlug, die, wie wir oben gesagt haben, mit einem Zinnplättchen überzogen den Wert von Silbergeld hatten. Dieses Hilfsmittel sei, wenn es auch schliesslich für die Regierung den Ruin gebracht hätte, doch von der Not geboten worden, als die Kaiser keine Mittel hatten, um den Sold zu zahlen. Ob diese Vermutung Bimards in allen Punkten oder wenigstens teilweise zutrifft, weiss ich nicht, und es steht, wie ich einsehe, nicht in meiner Macht sei zu billigen oder zu verwerfen<sup>30)</sup>. Ich hielt es aber für nötig sie anzuführen, um dem wissbegierigen Leser für eine Lücke meines Wissens Ersatz zu bieten. Eine Verfügung von Arcadius und Honorius spricht nicht sehr für Bimards Vermutung. Jene lautet<sup>w)</sup>: *Wir verfügen, dass jemand die Erlaubnis erhalte für eine Summe Silbers, die er an die Kassen zahlen will, Gold auszusahlen, in der Weise, dass er für jedes Pfund Silber fünf Goldstücke (solidi) zahlt*. Dazu kommt auch der Bericht des Zonaras, wonach Alexios Komnenos nur Goldgeld, das aus den Steuern zusammengebracht war, dem Fiscus überwies und für die Ausgaben Kupfergeld oder solches, das aus einer gleichen Mischung von Gold und Silber bestand, angewiesen hat. Hätten die früheren Kaiser bereits dasselbe Verfahren beobachtet, so wäre es nicht nötig gewesen es von Alexios allein zu erwähnen.

#### KUPFER.

Münzen aus kyprischem Erz, sowohl griechische als römische, mögen sie aus reinem oder verschiedenen legierten Kupfer bestehen, pflegen in unserer Wissenschaft *aenei* oder *aerei* genannt zu werden, bei den Franzosen *bronze* bei den Italienern *rame*, ohne Rücksicht darauf, wieviele Teile fremden Metalls dem Kupfer beigegeben sind. So kommt es, dass die Münzen dieser Klasse in der Farbe sehr verschieden sind, da die einen rötlich, die andern gelb sind, andere eine Farbe haben, die aus den beiden genannten gemischt ist. Wir, die die alten Münzen mit den meisten andern fast nur nach dem Nutzen schätzen, den sie für die Altertumswissenschaft abwerfen, überlassen die verschiedenen Legierungen dieses Metalls den Chemikern und nennen alle Münzen ohne Unterschied, mögen sie rein oder vermischt sein, *Kupfermünzen* (*aenei*). Wer genaueres über diesen Gegenstand zu wissen wünscht, den verweise ich auf das treffliche

Werk von Louis Savot, der nach Vornahme von vielen chemischen Untersuchungen die Beschaffenheit der antiken Kupfermünzen genau erkannt und besprochen hat<sup>31)</sup>. Nur über die Münzen, von denen viele behauptet haben, sie seien aus korinthischem Erze hergestellt, muss ich an dieser Stelle wohl einige Bemerkungen machen.

Wenn wir Plinius Gehör schenken, so ist das *korinthische Erz* durch Zufall entstanden. Jenes Erz, sagt er<sup>a)</sup>, *hat der Zufall gemischt, als Korinth bei der Eroberung in Brand gesteckt wurde*. Näheres berichtet Florus bei der Erzählung des Unterganges von Korinth<sup>b)</sup>: *Welche Schätze er (Mummus) entführt hat und im Feuer aufgehen liess, mag man daraus entnehmen, dass alles korinthische Erz, was auf der ganzen Erde geschätzt wird, aus dem Brande übriggeblieben sein soll*. Denn auch die Qualität des Erzes stieg im Preise durch den Untergang der reichen Stadt selbst, weil bei dem Brande sehr viele Bildsäulen und Götterbilder durcheinandergerieten und die Ströme von Erz, Gold und Silber zusammenflossen. Ähnlich sind die Angaben bei Orosius<sup>c)</sup>, Petronius<sup>d)</sup> und Isidorus<sup>e)</sup>. Plutarch dagegen rechnet diese Entstehung des korinthischen Erzes unter die Märchen<sup>f)</sup>, und Plinius sagt ausdrücklich<sup>g)</sup> schon vor der Zerstörung Korinths seien von tüchtigen Giessern Statuen aus diesem schönen Metall hergestellt, das korinthische Erz genannt wird. Mithin steht es ausser Zweifel, dass diese ausgezeichnete und von den Alten so viel gepriesene Metallmischung, die die charakteristische Eigenschaft des korinthischen Erzes war, künstlich hergestellt wurde<sup>31)</sup>.

Wie dem auch sei, für unsere Zwecke handelt es sich nur darum zu wissen, ob jemals aus diesem sogenannten korinthischen Erze Münzen geprägt sind. Dies hat vielleicht zuerst Enea Vico behauptet<sup>h)</sup>,

z) Num. ant. P. II. c. 17 [= S. 120-127]. a) B. 34 § 3 [= § 6]. b) B. 2 K. 16. c) B. 5 K. 3. d) Satyr. K. 50. e) B. 16 K. 19 [16, 20, 4 Arev.] f) de Pyth. orac. zu Anf. [S. 395 b, c]. g) a. a. O. [§ 87]. h) Discorso sopra le med. B. 1 K. 7 [= S. 36-41 d. Ausg.v. 1558].

\* Zu dieser Stelle gibt Eckhel (*addenda ad Doctr. S. 3*) folgenden Nachtrag: Während die meisten bisher der Ansicht waren, diese verschiedene Art der Bronze sei bei den Alten auf Willkür zurückzuführen und die verschiedene Beschaffenheit derselben hätte ihren Preis weder erhöht noch vermindert, hat neulich Pinkerton den Kupfermünzen einen je nach ihrer Beschaffenheit und ihrem innern Werte verschiedenen Geldwert zugeschrieben. Er sagt, nach genauer Untersuchung habe er gefunden, dass von Augustus an alle Grossbronzen aus Gelbkupfer oder Messing bestanden und keine einzige von ihnen aus Kupfer oder kyprischem Erze. Auch die grösseren von den sogenannten Mittelbronzen seien aus Gelbkupfer. Die auf diese folgenden, die Asse sind oder eine halbe Unze wiegen, seien aus Kupfer. Nun aber, fährt er fort, sei das Gelbkupfer (*brass*, französisch *laiton*, deutsch *Messing*) von den Alten viel höher geschätzt als das Kupfer und zwar einmal so hoch. Daraus ergäbe sich mit Notwendigkeit, dass für dasselbe Quantum Silber weniger Münzmessing als Kupfer erhältlich gewesen sei. Wundern müsse er sich auch, dass die numismatischen Schriftsteller diese beiden Arten allgemein übersehen hätten. Den Grund sieht er darin, dass man entweder wegen des Oxydes beide Sorten durcheinanderwarf oder dass heutzutage das Messing dem Kupfer durch Preis und Wert nicht viel überlegen ist. Soweit der Gelehrte (*Essay on medals* Bd. 1 S. 108 f.). — Es ist der Mühe Wert die Richtigkeit dieser Ansicht zu untersuchen. Der Unterschied, den er unter den Messing- und Kupfermünzen nach ihrer verschiedenen Grösse gefunden zu haben behauptet, wird sich schwerlich als richtig erweisen. Der Wardein unserer Wiener Münze, der auf meine Bitte die Münzen der kaiserlichen Sammlung untersucht hat, teilte mir mit, dass keine von den vielen Münzen, die ich ihm vorgelegt hatte, aus reinem Kupfer bestehen, auch nicht die Mittelbronzen, von denen es Pinkerton behauptet, noch zeige sich bei beiden Sorten ein bestimmter Unterschied im Metall, da die Legierung anscheinend bei allen willkürlich sei. Ja auch bei den Stücken, die durch Gewicht, Umfang und Bilder durchaus einander ähnlich sind, habe ich nur darin einen Unterschied beobachtet, dass die einen mehr, die andern weniger Kupfer enthalten. Vielleicht gibt es kaum eine antike Münze aus reinem Kupfer, da alle wenigstens mit einer geringen Beimischung von fremdem Material versetzt sind. Man durchmustere die Münzen der Städte von Moesien und Thracien, von Phrygien, Syrien, Aegypten u. s. w. Daraus lässt sich mit Recht schlüssen, dass ein Wertunterschied bei den Münzen nicht vorhanden sein konnte, bei denen die Verteilung der sie darstellenden Metalle so unstät und schwankend war. Ob das Gelbkupfer bei den alten teurer war als das Kupfer und zwar, wie er kühn behauptet, doppelt so teuer, weiss ich nicht, noch kenne ich seinen Gewährsmann. Wenn es wirklich Bergerz (*orichalcum*) war, so konnte er, da die Berichte der Alten über dieses Metall ebenso ungerecht sind wie die über ihren Carbunculus und die Kräfte der geschnittenen Steine, seinen Wert noch viel höher anschlagen; er citiert ja auch selbst den Procopius (S. 108), wonach jenes im Werte beinahe dem Silber gleichgesetzt wird. War es aber gewöhnliches mit einer verschiedenen Mischung versetztes Kupfer, so konnte es weder so wertvoll noch so selten sein; schon darum nicht, weil sogar die ärmsten Städte in allen Ländern es zu ihrem Münzmaterial gemacht haben. [Die von Pinkerton am kaiserlichen Kupfer beobachteten Metallunterschiede lassen sich nicht leugnen und sind heute allgemein anerkannt. Vgl. Mommsen S. 763. Hofmann *Num. Zeitschr.* 16 (1884) S. 8-13. Auf den Wert dieser Kupfermünzen werden wir unten zum 9. Kap. näher eingehen.]

s) Bd. 1 S. 42. t) Kap. 7. S. 53. u) Mél. I. S. 225. x) zu Jobert [Bd. 1] S. 61. y) Cod. Just. B. 10 Tit. 76 [78].

30. Vgl. Mommsen S. 827.

31. Näheres bei Blümner *Technologie* 4 S. 183-185.

dessen Ansicht andere dann bereitwillig annahmen. Nach Savot sind die angeblich aus korinthischem Erze hergestellten Münzen aus vergoldeter Bronze<sup>i</sup>. Aber jetzt schliesst sich ein guter Kenner kaum noch dieser Ansicht an. Denn die Alten, die das korinthische Erz erwähnen, berichten zwar es sei zu Statuen, Gefässen, Dreifüssen, Kandelabern, Schüsseln u. s. w. verwendet worden; dass auch zu Münzen, davon spricht keiner. Ausserdem hat eine Untersuchung derartiger Münzen ergeben, dass ihnen auch nicht ein Teilchen Gold beigemischt ist. Siehe näheres darüber bei Savot<sup>k</sup>, Jobert<sup>l</sup> und dessen Kritiker Bimard<sup>m</sup>.

Uebrigens wie unedel die Kupfermünzen dem Metall nach sein mögen und werden sie auch von Martial<sup>n</sup> *schwarze schmutzige Münzen* genannt, so müssen wir, die auf die Wissenschaft, nicht auf die Vorzüglichkeit des Metalls sehen, doch bekennen, dass wir ihnen ausserordentlich viel verdanken, weil der grösste Teil der alten Münzen ganz aus Kupfer besteht und sich seit der Kaiserzeit in Griechenland und überhaupt ausserhalb Roms Kupfer fast allein findet. H. W.

i) a. a. O. P. I. c. 2 gegen Ende [S. 14] und P. IV. c. 8 [S. 323]. k) a. a. O. P. II. c. 17 [S. 121]. l) Bd. I. S. 43. m) Ebenda S. 62. n) B. I. Ep. 100 [lies 1, 99, 13].

### THE NEW BRITISH COLONIAL DOLLAR

Reference has been made in several former Reports to a proposal emanating from the trading communities of the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, that a special dollar for use in the East should be struck in this country, and on each occasion my predecessor (The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Charles Freemantle, Deputy Master of the Mint) found himself unable to recommend the adoption of that proposal, primarily on the ground that, under the most favourable conditions, it would be impossible to lay down such dollars in the above-mentioned Colonies at a price which would enable them to compete with the Mexican dollar. Their Lordships were pleased to determine, therefore, that it was not desirable to comply with the applications received from Hong Kong in 1874 and 1877, or with that from the Straits Settlements in 1887. Early in the year 1894 the Hong Kong



Chamber of Commerce again brought the subject forward, being led to do so by the scarcity of Mexican dollars, consequent on the fall which had taken place in the value of silver, and the threatened currency famine in the Colony. Their proposal was strongly supported by bankers and others having commercial relations with the Straits Settlements as well as with Hong Kong, and by the several Chambers of Commerce concerned, including that of London. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, therefore, after consultation with the Colonial Currency Committee, which he had requested to advise him on questions connected with the currency of Eastern Colonies, recommended the suggestion to their Lordship's favourable consideration, and, towards the close of last year, the necessary steps were taken for preparing designs for the new coin for submission to Her Majesty for approval. In view of the special character of the proposed dollar, which will, it is hoped, command an extended circulation in countries not under the British crown, and of the well-known objection of many Eastern nations to alterations being introduced into the designs of coins which pass among them as currency, it was determined that the obverse should bear a representation of Britannia, to mark the British Character of the coin, with the words "One dollar" and the date, the reverse bearing the denomination in Chinese and Malay characters. In the illustration above, the obverse and reverse designs adopted for the new coin are shown in actual size, the Chinese characters for "one dollar" occupying the upper and lower quarters of the scroll, while

the Corresponding Malay characters are to the right and left. I am glad to take this opportunity to refer to the assistance most kindly given by the Chinese Minister in this country, who made several drawings of the Chinese characters to be placed on the dollar, and who also examined the work of the Engraver after the characters had been transferred to metal.

The original dies which have been designed and prepared under the supervision of this Department by the Engraver to the Mint, at the joint expense of the Colonies principally concerned, the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, have been transmitted to the Bombay Mint, and, as soon as working dies have been prepared, coining operations will doubtless commence. An arrangement has been concluded under which all expenses beyond the engraver's charges shall be borne by the banks and merchants who may require a supply of dollars. It is provisionally agreed by the Master of the Bombay Mint, with the approval of the Government of India, to coin bullion for importers at a uniform charge of one per cent, two of the largest Eastern banks guaranteeing a minimum coinage of five million dollars annually.

The Order in Council which authorises the coinage of the new dollar was passed on the 2nd of February last. The standard weight, 416 grains, and fineness, 900, are identical with those of the Japanese Yen and the Hong Kong Dollar (second issue), and the Order directs that the dollar shall cease to be a legal tender after having been reduced by wear below 411 grains, or by 1·2 per cent. of its initial weight.

(Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint, 1894, p. 24.)

### THE BARON SCHRÖDER MEDAL

Mr Frank Bowcher, the promising English medallist, whose fine work we have already had the pleasure of bringing to the notice of the readers of the "Numismatic Circular" (p. 962) is the engraver of the very artistic medal illustrated below, and struck



by private subscription as a presentation souvenir to Baron Schröder on his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday, 13<sup>th</sup> February 1895.

The obverse presents a most faithful likeness of the well-known City financier, portrait in profile, half-length to left. Around is the legend: ∞ JOHN HENRY W : BARON SCHRÖDER, and in the field, to r. MDCCCXCV LONDON.

The reverse bears a spray formed of three roses and orchids and the inscription: PRESENTED ON HIS 70<sup>th</sup> BIRTHDAY BY SOME OF HIS FRIENDS 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 1895.

Baron Schröder, who is also an English baronet, belongs to the Hamburg Schröder family, a branch of which has three roses as its arms. He is a great collector of orchids, and some varieties shown on the medal were named after him and his wife.

We may mention, as an interesting fact, that a scarce medal exists of Baron Schröder's father, struck in commemoration of his diamond wedding celebration, and also another of his grand-father, who attained a very great age.

### VARIATIONS IN THE PRICE OF GOLD BULLION

Table shewing the chief variations in the Market Price of Gold Bullion from 1790 to 1819, and the true value of the Bank of England £1 Note during the Restriction.



	Market Price of Gold Bullion	Real Value of the Bank-Note.		
		£	s.	d.
1790 January to	3 17 6			
1797 August 25 to September 1	3 17 10½	1	0	0
1798 October 19 to October 26	3 17 9	1	0	0
1799 September 13 to September 20	No quotation			
1804 April 6 to April 13	4 0 0	0	19	6
1805 October 15 to October 22	No quotation			
1810 October 2 to October 9	4 5 0	0	18	4.2
1811 February 12 to March 26	4 12 0	0	16	11.4
1812 October 2 to January 22	4 16 0	0	16	3
1813 January 22 to August 6	4 18 0	0	15	11
1814 February to April 12	5 7 0	0	14	5
1815 April 12 to May 31	5 4 0	0	15	0
1816 May 31 to June 7	5 10 0	0	14	2
1817 June 7 to June 28	5 8 0	0	14	4.2
1818 June 28 to September 20	5 5 0	0	14	9
1819 September 20 to October 15	5 3 0	0	15	1.7
1820 October 15 to April	5 0 0	0	15	7.2
1821 April to June 9	4 10 0	0	17	4
1822 June 9 to June 30	4 6 0	0	18	1.6
1823 June 30 to July 7	4 8 0	0	17	8.7
1824 July 7 to August 4	5 7 0	0	14	5
1825 August 4 to September 15	5 5 0	0	14	10
1826 September 15 to October 13	5 0 0	0	15	7.2
1827 October 13 to January 2	4 14 0	0	16	7.2
1828 January 2 to April 9	4 10 0	0	17	4
1829 April 9 to April 23	4 9 0	0	17	6.3
1830 April 23 to July 9	4 3 0	0	18	9.5
1831 July 9 to October 8	4 2 0	0	19	0.3
1832 October 8 to April 4	3 19 0	0	19	8.7
1833 April 4 to April 18	3 18 6	0	19	10.2
1834 April 18 to July 18	3 19 0	0	19	8.7
1835 July 18 to January 23	4 0 0	0	19	6
1836 January 23 to February 13	4 1 0	0	19	3.1
1837 February 13 to October 6	4 2 6	0	18	11
1838 October 6 to January 22	4 2 0	0	19	0.3
1839 January 22 to	4 3 0	0	18	9.5

From "Die Münzen der Colonie Brasilien" 1645 bis 1822, by Julius Meili.

## REVIEWS

**Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Troas, Æolis, and Lesbos.** By Warwick Wroth. With one Map and forty-three Autotype Plates. London, 1894.

Under the above title, the Trustees of the British Museum have brought out the latest addition to the invaluable series of Catalogues of Coins in the National Collection. Mr W. Wroth has been entrusted with the compiling and writing of the work, which like its predecessors, has enriched Numismatic literature and science with a minute and accurate description of thousands of Greek coins, many of which were hitherto unpublished.

The introductory sketch of the numismatic history of Troas, Æolis, and Lesbos, is of much value, inasmuch as it gives an interesting outline of the coinage of each city, discusses the types that are represented and suggests fresh ideas on a subject in which so much is still left for further research.

We will only mention a few points which we have noted.

The principal types of the coins of Alexandria-Troas are the statue of Apollo Smintheus and the Horse feeding. The dates range from 137 to 236; the era from which they are reckoned is B.C. 300, the year in which the name of the City was changed by Lysimachus from Antigoneia to Alexandria.

Mr W. Wroth does not quite agree with the attribution to Cebron of the coins with ram's head, which he would feel inclined to give to Clazomenae. After being under Athenian domination Cebron fell under Persian rule, which is shown on bronze coins, bearing a youthful head in Persian head-dress with laurel-wreath.

The silver coinage of Scepsis begins in the fifth century B.C.; the principal types are the forepart of a winged horse and a fir-tree. Dr Imhoof-Blumer's hypothesis as to the meaning of the letters NE and N which appear on some silver coins and supposed to indicate *νεα* Scepsis, has to be abandoned. These letters may suggest an alliance between Scepsis and Neandria.

Ilium was conquered by Alexander the Great in B.C. 334 and in B.C. 85 by the Romans. The types of the autonomous coins of this city refer to Athena Ilias, Hektor and other heroes of the Trojan war.

Gergis struck money from circ. B.C. 400 to B.C. 241. The usual type is the head of the Sibyl Herophile, whose tomb was stated to be in the temple of the Apollo of this city.

The coins with ΣΚΑ belong to Scamandria, whilst those with ΣΚΗ are attributed to Skepsis, which distinction is due to Dr Imhoof-Blumer.

To the same authority and Mr Six is owed the identification of the coins of Lamponia, with bearded head of Dionysios, which cannot possibly be attributed to Lampsacus.

Abydos is the mint place of rare gold staters, issued circ. B.C. 410. From circ. B.C. 320 to 280 appear the long series of silver coins with the Apollo and eagle types, on which more than twenty names of magistrates occur.

An interesting type of the coinage of Dardanus is that of the horseman and cock, allusive to the cock-fights in that city. Mr Wroth does not quite agree with the explanation of De Luynes, who supposed the monogram, which appears on these, to indicate the name of Zenis, satrap, under Pharnabazus.

At Tenedos, from beginning to end, the types consist of a janiform head on obv., and a double-axe on R. Mr Wroth conjectures the heads are those of Zeus and Hera, and thinks that the Tenedian double-axe is connected with the worship of Dionysos.

Eight cities of Æolis are known to have issued coins: — Cyme, Larissa, Neonteichos, Temnus, Pitane, Ægæ, Myrina and Grynium. They belong principally to the fourth century B.C.

The Lesbian coinage is wonderfully rich in types; the B. M. series of hectæ is an exceptionally large one. They show portraits of Pittacus, the famous αἰσωνύτης; of Mytilene (this piece is in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris), Alcæus, the poet and leader of the oligarchical party, Sappho, the poetess, who is represented seated playing the lyre, or only her head with ΥΑΠΦΩ on obv. and a lyre on R., Theophrastus, the intimate friend of Pompey and historian of his campaigns, Archdamis, supposed to have been the wife of Samon the Cretan, Lesbos a rhetorician and philosophical writer of the time of Augustus, Julia Procula and Flavia Nicomachis, Sextus, Dada, perhaps the wife of Samon the Cretan, Nausikaa, a Mytilenean lady, and Leukippos, whose history remains to be traced.

Methymna and Athens were in close political connexion. The head of Athena forms the principal type from first to last. The archaic simulacrum of Dionysos Κεραλλης, which was said to be in olive-wood, appears on the coins; also the famous musician Arion is figured riding on a dolphin.

A small bronze coin, with helmeted head of Athena and on R. the inscription ΑΙΓΙ and a female head to l., is attributed to Ægirus, a colony of Lesbos, by Dr Imhoof-Blumer. Some doubt is expressed by M. Wroth as to the head, which occurs on coins of Antissa, being that of Orpheus, on account of its Persian appearance. The head of Hermes and an ear of corn appear on the autonomous series of Eresus. Nape issued coins with head of Apollo and owl, leg. ΝΑΠΑΙΩΝ. Coins are also given of the islands of Nesos and Perdosiene, with inscriptions ΝΑΣΙ and ΠΟΡΔΟΣΙΑ.

Space does not allow us to go into more details, but we would strongly recommend the above volume, which no collector interested in these series can possibly dispense with. In fact the British Museum Catalogues are in such constant use and have proved so useful that any further eulogy would be superfluous on our part; our task is rather to remind numismatists that this new volume is now at their disposal. The plates, as usual, leave nothing to be desired.

**British Copper Tokens of the Straits Settlements and Malayan Archipelago.** By Lieut.-Col. H. Leslie Ellis. Reprinted from the Numismatic Chronicle. London, 1895.

This paper is of much interest and will be very useful to collectors of colonial coins as much fresh information is given, along with the description of 41 pieces, 15 of which are illustrated. These tokens are divided in five series: 1. those bearing an imitation of the arms, &c., of the last India Company; 2. those bearing the Bantam Cock; 3. those bearing the names of States of the Malay Peninsula; 4. those bearing the word Percha (Sumatra) or the names of Sumatran states; and 5. Miscellaneous tokens.

**Le Trésor du Pas-de-L'Échelle.** Contribution à l'Histoire monétaire de l'Évêché de Genève, par le Dr Auguste Laddé. Genève, 1895.

The treasure-trove of the Pas-de-l'Échelle is of the greatest importance to the numismatic history of Geneva, and has enabled Dr Laddé to write the first work of note on the Episcopal coinage of this city. The number and variety of the coins found, the novelty of certain types, have modified the notions admitted hitherto, whilst an entirely new series has come to light, filling a gap in the sequence of the issues of the Geneva mint.

The discovery was made on the 11th August 1892, in a small grotto, at the foot of the Mont Salève. The coins numbered 1000 to 1200 pieces, representing 69 varieties, which are very accurately and carefully described; 22 Plates at the end of the volume give illustrations of 248 of these deniers. As to the approximate date of their burial, the author reckons it must have been in the latter part of the first half of the 11th century.

The coins are divided in three classes: 1° Deniers with the name of bishop Frederick; 2° Deniers without bishop's name, or anonymous, with name and head of St Mauritius; 3° Deniers without bishop's name, or anonymous, with name and head of St Peter.

The deniers of Frederick have on the obv. the carolingian temple with four or five columns, on two steps, and the legend more or less complete or regular + GENEVA CIVITAS; and on the R. a cross pattée, and legend + FRÉDERICS EPS or + FRIDERICS EPS. Of these there exist a number of varieties, some of neglected style, incorrect or retrograde legends, and others quite barbarous. The latter may have been the work of false moneyers or issued at times of public troubles, or even struck outside the diocese by sovereigns who imitated the coinage of their neighbours. Frederick retained the Episcopal see of Geneva during the reigns of Conrad, Henry III. and Henry IV.

The anonymous deniers with name and head of St Mauritius are the scarcest in the find. This series was unknown before, and it is conjectured that the type



of St Mauritius was introduced in the coinage of Geneva from the deniers of Vienna (France), which were much in request in the whole neighbouring country. They are absolutely alike, except that the Viennese coins read VRBS VIENNA and the Genevese GENEVA CIVITAS. They must have been issued during the third quarter of the 11th cent. Their weight is also altered from that of the previous deniers of Frederick and predecessors, and conformed to that of the coinage of Vienna.

The third class consists of the Deniers with name and head of St Peter, SCS PETRVS, R. GENEVA CIVITAS, Cross pattée cantoned with four square besants. Amongst these we find again a number of varieties. The weight is altered back to that of the earlier pieces, and afterwards undergoes several changes.

The following table shows at a glance the variations pointed out, from the early deniers to those struck under the Counts and Dukes of Savoy and the Republic of Geneva up to the time when this species ceased to be struck, and it may be interesting to some of our readers to reproduce it here, in extenso.

DATE or EPOCH	TALLIAGE	STANDARD		WEIGHT per piece	STANDARD reckoning silver at 1000 pure
		Old	Modern		
Frederick	288 to the lib. antiqua	8d. 12 gr.	679	1,184	0,804
Saint Mauritius	240 to the lib. romana	do	do	1,364	0,926
St Peter, 2nd Cl.	do	do	do	do	do
do 3rd Cl.	192 to the mark	do	do	1,295	0,879
1191	?	?	?	?	0,496
1300	220 to the mark	4d. 12 gr.	359	1,130	0,406
1390	294 "	2d. 12 gr.	200	0,846	0,169
1518	279 "	od. 18 gr.	60	0,891	0,053
1542	366 "	od. 18 gr.	62	0,669	0,042
1583	504 "	od. 14 gr.	49	0,486	0,024

Dr Ladé has thoroughly studied his subject and not shrunk from any obstacle to make his work as complete and as correct as possible, and indeed the greatest reward for all his research is the satisfaction of having produced a most valuable record of this find whilst throwing fresh light on the coinage of Geneva during the dark centuries of the Middle Ages.

#### NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES, CATALOGUES, etc.

##### Revue numismatique, 3<sup>e</sup> livraison, 1895.

E. Babelon, *Etudes sur les monnaies primitives d'Asie Mineure; l'étalon milésien.* — E. Drouin, *Onomastique arsaécide; essai d'explication des noms des rois parthes.* — P. Casanova, *Numismatique des Danicmendites (suite).* — Natalis Rondot, *Le diamètre des médailles coulées.* — H. de La Tour, *Jean de Candida.* — *Chronique.* — *Prix de la vente du comte d'Asbournham.* — *Bulletin bibliographique.* — *Périodiques.*

##### Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien, August 1895.

Dr Karl Schalk, *Zur Geschichte der Münzstätte Wien unter Maximilian I.* — Dr Hans Tauber, *I. N. und I. A. N.* — K. R. von Ernst, *Theodor van Berckel in Oesterreich.* — *Münzenfunde.* — *Vermehrung der Münzensammlung.* — *Besprechungen.* — *Numismatische Literatur.* — *Verschiedenes:* *Zur Geschichte der Spottl'schen Sammlung.* — *Helmboltzklippe.* — *Andrassy-Medaille.*

**Catalogue des monnaies et médailles** formant les collections délaissées par feu Monsieur Joly, ancien avocat à Renaix, etc. Vente le mardi 8 octobre et jours suivants. Experts: Maison Dupriez, Bruxelles.

**Verzeichniss verkäuflicher Münzen und Medaillen,** October 1895. 6700 Nos. Zschiesche & Köder, Leipzig.

**The Montagu collection of coins.** Catalogue of the British and Anglo-Saxon series. First Portion. Sale: 18-23. November, 857 lots.

##### Revue belge de Numismatique, 4<sup>e</sup> livraison, 1895.

F. Gnecchi, *Un médaillon inédit de Philippe père, trouvé à Rome.* — Maxe-Werly, *Histoire numismatique du Barrois (septième article).* — Vte B. De Jonghe, *Deux monnaies frappées à Luxembourg par les archiducs Albert et Isabelle.* — Marie de Man, *Médaille uniface de Levinus Bloccenus à Burgh.* — J. Rouyer, *L'œuvre du médailleur Nicolas Briot en ce qui concerne les jetons (suite et fin).* — Bon Béthune, *Méreaux de familles bourgeoises.* — Jean De Vleschouwer, *chevalier, et Barbe De Witte.* — A. De Witte, *Médaille religieuse et méreau de Notre-Dame de Miséricorde.* — *Nécrologie.* — Vte B. De Jonghe, *Le comte Maurin de Nabuys.* — *Mélanges.* — *Chronique,* C<sup>e</sup> de Marsy. — *Die Münzen der Colonie Brasilien, par Julius Meili, A. De Witte.* — *Triens barbare trouvée dans un cimetière franc, G. Cumont.* — *Estudios numismaticos. Aclamaciones de los monarcas católicos en el nuevo mundo, par Alejandro Rosa, A. De Witte.* — *Le jeton « un infame », V. De Munter.* — *Mengelingen over heraldischen Kunst, par M. De Raadt, G. Cumont.* — *Médaille commémorative de l'ouverture du chemin de fer « Delagoabaai », J.-E. Ter Gouw.* — *Die Münzen und Medaillen Graubündens beschrieben und abgebildet, par le Dr Trachsel, G. Cumont.* — *Catalogue of the coins of the Indian Museum, par C.-J. Rodgers, A. De Witte.* — *Documents relatifs à Jean-Guillaume, comte Palatin du Rhin, etc., par De Raadt, G. Cumont.* — *Sommaire des publications périodiques.* Société royale de Numismatique.

**Catalogo di monete antiche** in vendita a prezzi segnati. October 1895. Morchio & Mayer. 1709 Nos.

##### La Circulaire numismatique universelle, Septembre 1895.

*Les Thalers de Zug du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle.* — *Catalogue de Monnaies: Monnaies Américaines.* — Paul Strochlin & Cie, Geneva.

#### Mittheilungen des Clubs der Münz- und Medaillenfreunde in Wien, September 1895.

H. Cubasch jnr, *Die Münzen unter der Regierung des Kaisers Franz Joseph I.* — J. Nentwich, *Oesterreichische seltene Schulprämien aus der guten alten Zeit.* — *Neue Prägungen.* — *Miscellen.* — *Clubnachrichten.*

#### SALES

##### THE SMITH SALE

Amongst the most note-worthy Coins and Medals which were dispersed under the hammer at Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on the 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> July last, we may mention the following:

Lot 12. Penny of Ecgbearht, *obv.* EGGBERHTREX. Profile to r., *rev.* TIDEM MONETA., *Hks.* 157. — £ 16.16.-

Lot 84. Groat of Edward V, *m.m. obv.* Boar's head, *rev.* Rose and sun united, *from the Sainthill collection.* — £ 4.12.-

Lot 192. George IV, Mining Thaler, 1830, GEORG. IV. KÖNIG. V. GROSSBRITAN. V. HANNOVE. FEINES SILBER., Bust to l., *rev.* DIE. GRUBE. BERGWERKS. WOHLFAHRT. BEI. CLAVSTHAL. KAM. IN. AUSBEUTE, 1830. — £ 3.10.-

Lot 357. Juliers, John III, Thaler, 1513, the Duke riding to r., below date, IOHS. SENIOR. FILIV. D. CLIV. DVX. IVL. Z. MO. C. M., *rev.* Arms in tressure of four arches and on a cross-fleury, which extends to the edge of coin, PRVDENTIA. RERV. M. EXITVS. M. TITVR, *Mad.* 1297. — £ 10.10.-

Lot 359. Lorraine, Charles II, Thaler, 1603, bust to left, date under arm, a small cross of Lorraine at end of legend, *rev.* Arms on crowned and crested mantle, supported by two griffins, MO. NOVA. NANC. CVS. *Mad.* 1329. — £ 2.14.-

Lot 376. Württemberg, Ulrich, Thaler, 1537, bust to left, wearing hat with wide brim, D:G:VL:DVX. WIRT:ET:TECK. CO. MO:BELL! Z., *rev.* Arms dividing date, DA. GLORIAM. DEO. OMNIPOTENTI, above the arms, at beginning of legend, and in a circular countermark, the Imperial eagle crowned. *Mad.* 4122. — £ 2.4.-

Lot 399. Wallenstein, Albert, Thaler, 1632, bust nearly full face, ALBERT. D. G. DVX. MEGA. — FRID. ET. SAG. PR. VAN. arabesk, *m.m.* a half lion, *rev.* Arms crowned, with collar of Golden Fleece, COM. SVE. DO. ROS. — ET. STAGAR., 1632. *Cat. Schulthess* 5790. — £ 8.8.-

Lot 407. Hanover, Thaler, 1630, Town Gate, with the arms, helmet and crest, M. R., *rev.* Imperial Eagle, with value, 24, in orb on breast, titles of Emp. Ferdinand II. *Knyphausen Coll.* 5134. £ 9.2.6.

Lot 416. Stralsund, Half Thaler, 1638, Arms in oval, ornamented shield, at side C. S. MONETA. NOVA. CIVITATIS. STRALSUNDEN. and a rosette, *rev.* Crowned Imperial Eagle, with value, 16, in orb on breast, FERDINANDVS. III. D. G. ROM. IMP. SE. AV., 1638, and a rosette. — £ 10.2.6.

Lot 437. Bavaria, Ludwig II, Double Vereinsthaler. 1869. — £ 4.12.-

##### THE WEBB SALE

The second and final portion of the Webb Collection came for sale at Messrs Sotheby's on the 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> July last. The coins brought very fair prices.

Lot 17. Aethelstan (*Rud.* 17, 6, *var.*) + AEDELSTAN. REX., radiated bust to right, *rev.* + ELLAF. MO. LONDONI. LI (London), small cross in centre, — realized £ 5.

Lot 125. A. Henry VII, Shilling (*Rud.* VI, 18), *m.m.* lis hARRI-IVS. DI. GRA. &c., profile Bust, *rev.* same *m.m.* POSVI. &c., with small lis in each fork of cross, *from the Howard, and Halliburton-Young Cabinets.* — £ 17.10.

Lot 206. Beeston Castle, Two Shilling Piece (oval), castle with tower at each wing and gateway in centre, below II, type of castle as *Rud.* XXIX, 6. The interest attached to this curious piece of money of necessity of the Great Civil War is enhanced, says the cataloguer, by the fact that the impression is stamped in the bowl of a spoon of the period, as shewn by the hall mark. — £ 30.

Lot 213. Charles II, Pattern Halfpenny, SOLI. DEO. GLORIA., the Archangel Michael, and Dragon, *rev.* CAR. II. &c. ship in full sail, plain edge. — £ 6.5.-

Lot 214. Charles II, Pattern Farthing, 1660, *m.m.* rose, TRUTH. AND. PEACE., and in centre, crowned rose between C. R. crowned, with date below, *rev.* THUS. UNITED. INVINCIBLE., three pillars united, surmounted respectively with St George's Cross, Harp and Thistle. — £ 7.5.-

Lot 221. Charles II, Pattern or Medalet, by Philip Roettiers, CAROLO SECUNDO., large head to right, *rev.* ANTE OMNES., rose, another, same *obv.* but *rev.* QUIESCIT., recumbent lion, with BRITAN. below. — £ 7.5.-

Lot 271. George III, Proof Farthing, 1806, Britannia, plain edge. — £ 13.5.-

Lot 272. George III, Proof Irish Farthing, 1806. plain edge. — £ 12.10.-

Lot 273. George III, Pattern Bank Dollar, 1798, combination type of the Bank of England Dollar, 1804, *obv.* with *rev.* of the Armorial Dollar of 1798, with the abbreviated titles, plain edge. — £ 25.

Lot 293. Edward the Black Prince, Hardit, *Ainslie 11-16*, three-quarter length figure of the Prince, full-faced and bare-headed, with sword, *rev.* AUXILLIUM &c. with R. (Rochelle) at end of legend, cross fleury, with lions and lis in angles. — £ 7.5.-

Lot 278. Richard II, Hardit, three-quarter length figure of the King, full-faced and crowned, with sword, *rev.* AVXILIVM. &c., cross fleury, lis and lion in alternate angles. — £ 13.5.-

Lot 297. Edward the Black Prince, Guionnois, full-length figure of the Prince, in armour with sword and shield, under a canopy, *rev.*, GLIA. IN. EXELCIS. &c., cross fleury with lion and lis in each angle. — £ 9.

Lot 299\*. Henry V, Mouton (*Ainslie 1-10*) AGN. DEI. QUI. &c. lamb holding cross and banner, below, HRN.-REX., *rev.*, cross fleury with lis at each angle, the whole within a compartment of curves and angles. — £ 10.15.-

Lot 361. William and Mary Pattern Halfpenny, without date, *rev.* shield bearing crosses of St George and St Andrew. — £ 13.5.-

Lot 384. Victoria, pattern Decimal Penny, 1859. Queen's head to left, with coronet, *rev.* DECIMAL. PENNY. — ONE. TENTH. OF. A. SHILLING., Britannia helmeted to right. — £ 4.10.-

# UEBERSETZUNGEN AUS ECKHEL'S PROLEGOMENA GENERALIA ZUR DOCTRINA NUMMORVM VETERVM.

Zu Kapitel VI (Sp. 1363-1365).

Durch ein unliebsames Versehen ist mir der Korrekturbogen von diesem Kapitel nicht zugestellt. Infolgedessen sind eine Reihe von Druckfehlern nicht berichtigt worden. Ich hole diese Berichtigung im folgenden nach und bitte sie im Texte anzumerken.

Sp. 1363 Z.	für den	lies der
26	— Eissig	— Essig
29	— wirklich	— wirklich
40	— Munzen	— Münzen
56	— Lycuhr	— Lycurg.
57	— 2] 20, 3].	— 2 [20, 3].
61	— syrakusanischen	— syrakusanisches
73	— Doctr.	— Doctr.
Sp. 1364 Z.	für ersche	lies ersehe
13	— Byzentiern	— Byzantiern
29	— dürrern	— dünnern
42	— Εὐδαίμων.	— Σιδάρεοι.
24 v. u.	— altpeloponnesi-	— altpeloponnesischen
	— schen	— peloponnesischen
4 v. u.	— Jahrhunderts.	— Jahrhunderts,
3 v. u.	— peloponnesischen	— peloponnesischen
Sp. 1365 Z.	für gewesen	lies gewesen,
5	— versehener	— versehenes
13	— Anderes	— anderes
18	— wohnten	— wohnten,
23	— können.	— können,
35	— es	— sie
39	— ähnliebe	— ähnliche
7 v. u.	— B. V	— B. V.
	— Orat	— Orat.
6 v. u.	— B. V S.	— B. V. S.

H. W.

## CATALOGUE

OF

## COINS and MEDALS for SALE

ALL ORDERS FOR COINS NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE SHOULD BE  
SENT TO OUR WEST-END HOUSE, 17 & 18 Piccadilly, LONDON, W.

### ABBREVIATIONS

A. = Gold. — R. = Silver. — E. = Bronze & Potin. — Mm. = Millimeter. — Gr. = Grain troy. — Obv. = Obverse. — R. = Reverse. — F. D. C. = Fleur de coin. — Mint state. — V. F. = Very fine. — F. = Fine. — M. = Mediocre. — P. = Poor. — S. = Scarce. — R. = Rare. — RR. = Very rare. — RRR. = Extremely rare. — H. = Head, *Historia Numorum*. — B. = Babelon, *Monnaies consulaires*. — C. = Cohen, *Monnaies impériales*, 2<sup>e</sup> édition. — M. = Mionnet, *Monnaies grecques et romaines*. — Ev. = Evans, *Ancient British coins*. — K. = Kenyon, *Gold coins of England*. — Hks. = Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*. — Rud. = Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*. Ed. 1840. — A. = Atkins, *British Colonial coins*. — T. = Tancred, *Historical Record of War Medals*. — M.I. = *Medallic Illustrations of English History*, Franks and Grueber. — Mad. = Madai, *Münzcabinet*. — S.R. = Schultess-Rechberg, *Thaler-cabinet*. — Rm. = Reimmann, *Sale Catalogue*. — B. M. Cat. = British Museum Catalogue.

### GREEK COINS

(Continued from p. 1385.)

#### GALLIA

- 27724 *Massilia*. Before circ. B.C.350. R. Obol. Obv. Head of Artemis, of archaic style. R. M Crab. (*Saussaye*, pl. 1, 6). F. » 12 6  
27725 After circ. B.C.350. R. Drachm. Obv. Head of Artemis, her hair adorned with sprigs of olive. R. MAΣΣΑ. Lion standing to l. H. 8. V. F. » 4 6  
27726 R. Drachm. Similar, but lion standing to r.; in field, a vase. F. » 4 »  
27727 R. Drachm. (After circ. B.C.200.) Obv. Head of Artemis to r., with quiver at her shoulder. R. MAΣΣΑΙΗΤΩΝ. Lion to r. H. 8. F. » 3 6  
27728 R. Drachm. Similar, but head to l.; in field A. F. » 2 6  
27729 R. Obol. Obv. Laureated head of Apollo to l. R. MA. Wheel. V. F. » 7 6  
27730 R. — Another. F. » 3 »  
27731 R. — Another, with head to r. Pierced. V. F. » 3 »

#### ITALY

##### SAMNIUM

- 27732 Samnite Denarius, struck during the Marsic War, B.C.90-89. C. Papius Mutilus. Obv. Female head to l., laureated; behind VITELIV. R. Armed figure holding lance and sword; to r., forepart of recumbent bull; in the exergue B. V. F. » 10 »  
27733 R. — Another similar, with letter I in exergue. V. F. » 12 6  
27734 R. — Another, similar, with letter E in exergue. V. F. » 8 6

##### CAMPANIA

- 27735 *Capua*. R. Quadrigatus. (B.C. circ. 268-211.) Obv. Head of Janus beardless. R. Zeus in Quadriga driven by Nike. The legend ROMA in incuse letters. H. fig. 13. V. F. » 12 6  
27736 R. — Another, but the inscription ROMA in raised letters. F. » 5 »  
27737 *Neapolis*. R. Didrachm. (Circ. B.C.400-340.) Obv. Diademed female head to r., wearing earrings and necklace; behind, an eagle standing to r. R. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ. Campanian human-headed bull, to r., crowned by Nike. H. fig. 18. F. » 5 »  
27738 R. — Another, similar, with E behind head. M. » 3 »  
27739 R. — Another, similar, with more artistic head. In the field of R. ΟΛΥΜΠΙ. F. » 6 »  
27740 R. — Another, very fine work. Bull to l. V. F. 1 » »  
27741 R. Didrachm. (Circ. B.C.340-268.) Obv. Diademed female head to l.; behind, trident. R. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Campanian bull to r. crowned by Nike; in field, E. H. fig. 19. F. » 5 »  
27742 R. — Another, better work. Behind head, prow of galley. R. Similar. V. F. » 7 6  
27743 R. — Another, rough style. TAP behind head. M. » 4 »  
27744 *Suessa Aurunca*. R. Didrachm. (Circ. B.C.313-268.) Obv. Laureated head of Apollo to r. R. SVESANO. One of the dioscuroi on horseback leading a second horse. H. fig. 22. R. F. 2 » »

##### CALABRIA

- 27745 *Tarentum*. A. Hemi-Stater, (Circ. B.C.400-330.) Obv. APAT. Head of Aphrodite to l., wearing earring and necklace; under chin, dolphin; behind neck SA: within border of dots. R. Taras seated on dolphin, to l., carrying wreath-bearing Nike and trident; below T and waves. Weight: 66 grs. B. M. Cat. Italy, p. 163, n° 19. V. F. 25 » »  
27746 A. Sicilian Litra, (Circ. B.C.330-272.) Obv. Head of Herakles in lion's skin, to r. R. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras on dolphin. H. p. 47. V. F. 4 10 »  
27747 A. — — — — — F. 2 15 »

- 27748 *AR.* Didrachm. (Circ. B.C. 500.) Obv. Taras on dolphin to r. *AR.* **TARAS.** Winged sea-horse to r.; beneath, shell. Pl. 1, 4. *A. Evans, The "Horsemen" of Tarentum. RR.* M. » 15 »
- 27749 *AR.* — (B.C. 400-272.) Obv. Naked youth crowning horse to r. *AR.* **TAPA.** Taras on dolphin, holding cornucopiae and amphora. F. » 5 »
- 27750 *AR.* — Another, similar. Taras holding only amphora. Beneath horse, an amphora-shaped object. F. » 5 »
- 27751 *AR.* — Another, of same type. M. » 2 »
- 27752 *AR.* — Naked horseman to r. *AR.* Indifferent. M. » 2 »
- 27753 *AR.* — Naked horseman to r., crowning his horse; beneath, two amphorae, and inscription **ΑΓΟΛΛΑ**. *AR.* **TAPAZ.** Taras on dolphin to l., holding long trident. In the field, to r. **ΘΙ.** V. F. » 7 6
- 27754 *AR.* — Naked horseman thrusting downwards with spear; beneath horse **ΣΑ**. *AR.* **TAPAZ.** Taras on dolphin to l., holding trident and amphora; beneath, dolphin. F. » 4 »
- 27755 *AR.* — Another, similar; beneath horse **ΔΑΙ**. *AR.* Taras holding shield; beneath, a shell; in field **ΦΙ**. *A very good coin, except that the head of Taras is imperfect.* F. » 7 6
- 27756 *AR.* — Another, similar. In field of obv. **ΔΙ**. *AR.* Head of Artemis, as symbol in field. M. » 2 6
- 27757 *AR.* — Helmeted horseman thrusting downwards with spear; behind **ΑΙ**. *AR.* Taras on dolphin to l., holding trident, and crowned by Nike; beneath waves. R. F. » 8 6
- 27758 *AR.* — Armed horseman, to r., with large shield behind him. *AR.* Taras holding cornucopiae and amphora; in field, **ΕΠ** thymiaterion. F. » 3 6
- 27759 *AR.* — Another, similar, with same symbols, and inscription beneath horse **ΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ**. V. F. » 5 6
- 27760 *AR.* — Another, similar; beneath horse **ΔΑΙ**. *AR.* Taras holding large shield; in field, to l. **ΦΙ**. M. » 2 »
- 27761 *AR.* — Two Dioscuri on horseback to l. *AR.* Taras holding shield, crowned by Nike; in field, to l. **ΠΥ**; beneath, waves. R. F. » 8 6
- 27762 *AR.* — Naked horseman to l. crowning his horse; in field, to l. **ΔΕ**; above **ΣΥ**; beneath **ΛΥΚΝΟΣ**. *AR.* **TAPA.** Taras holding chlamys; in field, to r.; an owl. *A beautiful little coin.* V. F. » 12 6
- 27763 *AR.* — Naked horseman, another naked youth welcoming the horse; above **ΠΥ**; beneath horse **ΑΡΙΣΤΙΝ**. *AR.* Taras on dolphin to r.; beneath **ΔΙ** and elephant. R. F. » 5 »
- 27764 *AR.* — Another, similar. *A very fine piece.* R. V. F. » 12 6
- 27765 *AR.* — Armed horseman received by Nike. *AR.* Taras on dolphin to l., holding shield; beneath waves; in field to l. **ΙΟΡ** and legend **TAPAZ**. R. F. » 6 »
- 27766 *AR.* — Naked horseman riding sideways with one leg bent under him and with small shield in l. hand. *AR.* Taras, holding wreath, on dolphin, to l.; below **ΠΥ**. M. » 3 6
- 27767 *AR.* — Another, similar. Taras holds a helmet. F. » 6 »
- 27768 *AR.* — Another, rough style. F. » 2 6
- 27769 *AR.* — Helmeted horseman, to l., holding shield on l. arm; below **Δ**. *AR.* **TAPAZ.** Taras with trident on dolphin to l.; below **Κ** and waves. *A very desirable piece.* V. F. » 1 » »
- 27770 Campano-Tarentine Didrachm. (B.C. 340-330.) Obv. Diademed female head to l. *AR.* Naked youth on horseback to r., crowning his horse; above, a star; below, dolphin. V. F. » 12 6
- 27771 *AR.* — Another, similar; under horse **ΙΔ**. F. » 5 6
- 27772 *AR.* — Another, similar; **ΤΑ** under horse. M. » 3 »
- 27773 *AR.* Drachm. (B.C. 212-209.) Obv. Naked rider to l.; beneath, (**ΣΩ**)**ΓΕΝ(ΗΣ)**; above **ΙΩ**. *AR.* **TAPAZ.** Taras on dolphin, to l. holding Nike and cornucopiae. *A little damaged, otherwise very fine.* R. F. » 12 6
- 27774 *AR.* Drachm. (B.C. 330-272.) Obv. Helmeted head of Pallas, to l. *AR.* Owl three-quarter face to r.; in field, to r. **ΣΩ**. V. F. » 10 »
- 27775 *AR.* — Another, similar; in field of *AR.* club and **ΙΟΡ**. F. » 5 »
- 27776 *AR.* — Another, similar. M. » 2 »
- 27777 *AR.* — Diobol. Same date. Obv. Helmeted head of Pallas, to r. *AR.* Herakles strangling the lion to r. V. F. » 3 »
- 27778 *AR.* — Another, similar. F. » 2 »
- 27779 *AR.* — Another, similar. M. » 1 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN CONSULAR

(Continued from p. 1385.)

## ABURIA

- 27780 *AR.* Obv. GEM. Head of Rome, with winged helmet, to r.; in front **Χ**. *AR.* C. ABVRI. ROMA. Mars helmeted, standing in quadriga, to r., holding trophy, lance and shield. B. 1. V. F. » 3 6
- 27781 *AR.* Obv. Similar. *AR.* The Sun, in quadriga, to r., holding a whip. B. 6. V. F. » 3 6
- 27782 *AR.* — — — F. » 2 »

## ACCOLEIA

- 27783 *AR.* Obv. P. ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS. Bust of Acca Larentia in profile, to r., hair bound around head. *AR.* The three

- Statues of the *Nymphae quercetulanæ*, standing, holding horizontal bar over shoulders. B. 1. Almost F. D. C. V. F. » 6 6
- 27784 *AR.* Another, similar. M. » 1 6

## ACILIA

- 27785 *AR.* Obv. SALVTIS. Laur. head of Salus to r. *AR.* NV. ACILIVS III VIR. VALETIV. Salus standing to l., leaning against column, and feeding a serpent with r. hand. B. 8. V. F. » 2 6
- 27786 *AR.* — — — F. » 1 6
- 27787 *AR.* — — — M. » 9 »
- 27788 *AR.* — — — A variety. F. D. C. » 3 »

## ÆLIA

- 27789 *AR.* Obv. Head of Rome, to r.; behind X. *AR.* P. PAETVS. ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback to r. B. 3. V. F. » 2 6
- 27790 *AR.* Obv. LAMIA. SILIVS. ANNIVS. Two hands clasped, holding caduceus. *AR.* III VIR. A. A. A. F. F. around S. C. B. 6. F. » 1 6

## AEMILIA

- 27791 *AR.* Obv. ROMA. Bust of Rome, laureated and diademed, to r.; behind **Χ**. *AR.* NV. AEMILIO LEP. Triumphal arch supporting an equestrian statue of Lepidus. B. 7. F. » 2 »
- 27792 *AR.* — — — M. » 1 »
- 27793 *AR.* Obv. M. SCAVR. AED. CVR.; in the field EX. S. C.; in exergue REX ARETAS. King Aretas, kneeling, holding an olive sprig, crying for mercy. *AR.* P. HVPSAE. AED. CVR.; in ex. C. HVPSAE. COS. PREIVE; in field, CAPTV. Jupiter in quadriga to l., hurling fulmen; under the horses' feet, a scorpion. R. B. 8. F. » 3 »
- 27794 *AR.* — Another, similar. M. » 1 6
- 27795 *AR.* Obv. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled head of Concordia, to r. *AR.* PAVLLVS TER. Lucius Aemilius Paullus, clad in Roman general's uniform, extends his right hand above trophy, to the left of which is seen Perseus, with hands tied behind his back, and his two sons in front of him. B. 10. V. F. » 5 »
- 27796 *AR.* — — — F. » 2 »
- 27797 *AR.* — — — M. » 1 »
- 27798 *AR.* Obv. Head of Rome to r., laur. and diademed. *AR.* M. LEPIDVS AN. XV. PR. H. O. C. S. Equestrian statue of Marcus Lepidus, adorned with bulla and holding trophy. B. 22 (15 fr.). V. F. » 10 »
- 27799 *AR.* Quinarius. Obv. M. LEP. IMP. Simpulum, sprinkler, axe and apex. *AR.* M. ANT. IMP. Praefriculum, lituus and raven. B. 29. F. » 2 »

## AFRANIA

- 27800 *AR.* Head of Rome to r.; behind X. *AR.* S. AFRA. ROMA. Victory in biga galloping to r. B. 1. V. F. » 2 6

## ANTESTIA

- 27801 *AR.* Obv. C. ANTESTI. Head of Rome to r.; in front X. *AR.* ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback, galloping to r.; below, a dog. B. 1. F. » 1 6
- 27802 *AR.* Obv. Head of Rome with winged helmet; behind, a dog running up. *AR.* C. ANTESTI. ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback galloping to r. B. 2. F. » 1 6
- 27803 *AR.* Obv. GRAG. Head of Rome to r. with winged helmet; in front **Χ**. *AR.* L. ANTES. ROMA. Jupiter standing, in quadriga galloping to r.; holding sceptre and hurling fulmen. B. 9. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 27804 *AR.* — — — V. F. » 2 6
- 27805 *AR.* — — — F. » 1 »

(To be continued.)

## ROMAN IMPERIAL

(Continued from p. 1387.)

## POMPEY THE GREAT

- 27806 *AR.* Obv. M. POBLICI. LEG. PRO. PR. Helmeted head of Pallas to r. *AR.* CN. MAGNVS IMP. Pompey standing to l., on prow of Galley, presenting palm-branch to a female figure holding shield and spears. C. 1. V. F. » 1 »
- 27807 *AR.* Another, similar. M. » 3 »
- 27808 *AR.* Obv. MAGN. PIVS IMP. F. Laur. head of Janus. *AR.* EPIVVS LEG. Prow of Galley. C. 2. M. » 2 6
- 27809 *AR.* Obv. VARRO PROQ. Diademed bust, bearded, of Jupiter, to r. *AR.* MAGN. PRO. COS. Sceptre between dolphin and eagle. C. 3. R. V. F. » 1 »
- 27810 *AR.* Obv. MAG. PIVS. IMP. ITER. Bare head of Pompey to r. *AR.* PRÆF. CLAS. ET ORAE. MARIT. EX. S. C. Anapus and Amphinomus, carrying their parents; between them Neptune, one foot on prow of galley, and holding acrostolium. C. 17. V. F. » 15 »
- 27811 *AR.* Obv. NEPTVNI. Bare head of Pompey to r.; in front, trident; below, a star. C. 20. RR. M. » 10 »
- JULIUS CAESAR
- 27812 *AR.* Obv. C. CAESAR COS. TER. Veiled head of Pietas, to r. *AR.* A. HIRTIVS PR. Augural baton, sacrificial vase and axe. C. 3. F. » 2 10 »

- 27813 **R.** Obv. COS.TERT.DICT.ITER. Head of Ceres, to r., crowned with ears of corn. **R.** AVGVR PONT. MAX. Simulium, sprinkler, sacrificial vase and lituus. C. 4. V. F. » 3 6
- 27814 **R.** Obv. Diademed head of Venus to r. **R.** CAESAR. Aeneas carrying Anchises and palladium. C. 12. V. F. » 5 »
- 27815 **R.** Obv. CAESAR IMPER. Laur. head to r. **R.** P.SEPVLIVS.MACER. Venus standing to l., holding Victory and sceptre ending in a star. C. 42. R. M. » 7 6
- 27816 **R.** Obv. CAESAR DICT. PERPETVO. Laur. head to r. **R.** Similar. C. 40. R. V. F. 1 » »

## JULIUS CAESAR and OCTAVIUS

- 27817 **R.** Obv. M.SANQVINIVS III VIR. Laur. head of J. Caesar, above, a comet. **R.** AVGVS DIVI F. Bare head of Augustus to r. (A.R. 738; B.C. 16.) C. 1. RR. F. D. C. 1 15 »
- 27818 **Æ.** DIVOS IVLIVS. Laur. head of J. Caesar to r. **R.** CAESAR DIVI F. Bare head of Octavius to r. C. 3. F. » 12 6
- 27819 *Colonial of Vienna.* **Æ.** Obv. DIVI IVLI CAESAR DIVI F. IMP. Bare heads of Jul. Caesar and Augustus, back to back. **R.** C.I.V. Prow of galley adorned with buildings. C. 7. F. » 7 6

## BRUTUS

- 27820 **R.** Obv. CASCA LONGUS. Laur. head of Neptune, to r.; below, a trident. **R.** BRVTVS IMP. Victory to r., walking on broken sceptre and tearing a diadem. C. 3. RR. V. F. 2 2 »

## SEXTUS POMPEIUS

- 27821 **R.** Obv. MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER. Head of Neptune to r.; behind, a trident. **R.** PRÆF. CLAS. ET ORAE MARIT. EX.J.C. Naval trophy. C. 1. V. F. 1 » »

## MARC ANTONY

- 27822 **R.** Obv. M.ANTO.COS.III.IMP.III. Head of Jupiter Ammon to r. **R.** ANTONIO AVG. SCARPVS IMP. Victory to r. holding palm-branch and wreath. C. 1. R. M. » 5 »
- 27823 **R.** Obv. ANTON. AVG. IMP. COS. DES. III. III. V. R. P. C. Bare head to r. **R.** ANTONIVS AVG.IMP.III. C. 2. V. F. » 15 »
- 27824 **R.** Obv. M. ANTONI IMP. Bearded head to r. **R.** III. VIR. R. P. C. Radiated head of the Sun, facing, within temple. C. 12. V. F. » 12 6

- 27825 **R.** Obv. M. ANTONIVS M. F. M. N. AVGVR IMP. TER. M. Antony standing, clad as a priest, and holding lituus. **R.** III. VIR. R. P. C. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TER. Radiated head of the Sun, to r. C. 13. V. F. » 17 6

- 27826 **R.** Quinarius. Obv. III. VIR. R. P. C. Veiled and diademed head of Concord to r. **R.** M. ANTON. C. CAESAR. Two clasped hands holding caduceus. C. 67. V. F. » 5 »

- 27827 **R.** Q. — — — — — F. » 3 6
- 27828 **R.** Obv. Bare head of M. Antony, bearded, to r.; behind, lituus. **R.** M. ANTONIVS III. VIR. R. P. C. Radiated head of the Sun to r. C. 68. F. » 7 6

- 27829 **R.** Obv. ANTON. AVG. IMP. III. COS. DES. III. III. V. R. P. C. Bare head of M. Antony to r. **R.** M. SILANVS AVG. Q. PRO. COS. in two lines on the field. C. 71. V. F. » 10 »

- 27830 **R.** — — — — — M. » 3 »
- 27831 **R.** Quinarius. Obv. M. ANT. IMP. Lituus praefericulum and raven. **R.** Victory crowning trophy. C. 82. F. » 2 »

## MARC ANTONY and OCTAVIUS

- 27832 **R.** Obv. M. ANTON. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C. AVG. Bare head of M. Antony to r. **R.** CAESAR IMP. PONT. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Octavius to r. C. 2. V. F. » 12 6

- 27833 **R.** — — — — — F. » 7 6
- 27834 **R.** — — — — — M. » 4 6

## OCTAVIA and MARC ANTONY

- 27835 **R.** Medallion. Obv. M. ANTONIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TERT. Head of M. Antony, surrounded with ivy; below, lituus: within ivy and vine wreath. **R.** III. VIR. R. P. C. Head of Octavia to r. on cista mystica, around which are two serpents coiled. C. 2. V. F. » 3 6

- 27836 **R.** — — — — — M. » 3 6

- 27837 **R.** — — — — — Obv. M. ANTONIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER ET TERT. Jugate heads of M. Antony to r., crowned with ivy, and Octavia. **R.** III. VIR. R. P. C. Bacchus standing, holding thyrsus and vase, on cista mystica, around which two coiled serpents. C. 3. F. » 3 6

- 27838 **Æ.** Obv. M. ANT. IMP. TER. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TER. III. VIR. R. P. C. Heads face to face of M. Antony and Octavia. **R.** M. OPPIVS CAPITO PRO. PR. PRAEF. CLAS. F. C. Male and female figures standing in quadriga of hippocamps. C. 13. (Both legends effaced.) P. » 3 6

## LUCIUS ANTONIUS and M. ANTONY

- 27839 **R.** Obv. L. ANTONIVS COS. Bare head to r. **R.** M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. M. NERVA PROQ. P. Bare head of M. Antony to r. C. 2. RR. V. F. 4 » »

## AGRIPPA and AUGUSTUS

- 27840 *Colonial of Nimes.* **Æ.** IMP. DIVI F. Heads of Augustus and Agrippa, dos a dos. **R.** COL. NEM. Crocodile to r., chained to a palm-tree; below, two palm-branches. C. 7. V. F. » 4 »

- 27841 **Æ.** Similar; variety IMP. DIVI F. P. P. C. 8. Patinated. V. F. » 7 6

- 27842 **Æ.** Another, similar, with wreath above. V. F. » 3 6
- 27843 **Æ.** — — — — — V. F. » 6 6

(To be continued.)

## ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1389.)

## GEORGE IV (1820-1830)

## SIXPENCES

- 27844 1821. Rose shamrock and thistle type. Obv. by Pistrucci. **R.** by Merlin. Brilliant. F. D. C. » 6 »
- 27845 — — — — — F. D. C. » 5 »
- 27846 — — — — — E. F. » 4 »
- 27847 — — — — — V. F. » 3 »
- 27848 — — — — — V. F. » 2 »
- 27849 — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 27850 1824. Square shield and Garter type. Brillt. F. D. C. » 6 6
- 27851 — — — — — F. D. C. » 5 6
- 27852 — — — — — E. F. » 4 6
- 27853 — — — — — V. F. » 4 »
- 27854 — — — — — V. F. » 3 »
- 27855 — — — — — F. » 1 6
- 27856 1825. — — — — — Brillt. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 27857 — — — — — F. D. C. » 4 »
- 27858 — — — — — E. F. » 3 »
- 27859 — — — — — V. F. » 2 »
- 27860 — — — — — F. » 1 »
- 27861 1826. — — — — — Date very scarce. F. » 7 6
- 27862 1826. "Lion" type. R. E. F. » 7 6
- 27863 — — — — — R. V. F. » 5 »
- 27864 — — — — — R. F. » 2 6
- 27865 1827. — — — — — Scarce date. R. E. F. » 11 6
- 27866 1828. — — — — — Scarce date. R. F. D. C. » 1 » »
- 27867 — — — — — R. E. F. » 12 6
- 27868 1829. — — — — — Scarce date. R. F. D. C. » 12 6
- 27869 — — — — — R. E. F. » 10 »
- 27870 — — — — — R. E. F. » 8 6

## MAUNDY COINS (SETS)

- 27871 1822. Set of 1, 2, 3, 4. (With the small head threepence, rare.) R. All brilliant. » 9 6
- 27872 1823 (Full set). All brilliant proofs. RR. » 1 » »
- 27873 1824 (Full set). All brillt. » 7 6
- 27874 1825 (Full set). All brillt. » 7 6
- 27875 1826 (Full set). All brillt. » 6 6
- 27876 1827 (Full set). All brillt. » 5 »
- 27877 1828 (Full set). Equal to proofs. All brillt. » 7 6
- 27878 1829 (Full set). All brillt. » 7 6
- 27879 1829. — — — — — All V. F. » 5 »
- 27880 1830 (Full set). — — — — — All brilliant. » 5 »
- 27881 1838. — — — — — All V. F. » 4 »

Single Maundy coins from 9 each, of this reign.

## WILLIAM IV (1830-1837)

## HALF-CROWNS

- 27882 1834. Head of King, r. without wreath or crown. By W. Wyon. **R.** Shield of arms, Garter and pendant upon ermine royal mantle, crown above. Brilliant. F. D. C. » 5 »
- 27883 — — — — — E. F. » 4 »
- 27884 1835. — — — — — Scarce date. E. F. » 5 »
- 27885 — — — — — V. F. » 3 6
- 27886 1836. — — — — — Brilliant. » 5 »
- 27887 — — — — — V. F. » 4 »
- 27888 1837. — — — — — Very scarce date. V. F. » 5 »
- 27889 — — — — — F. » 4 »
- 27890 — — — — — M. » 3 6

## SHILLINGS

- 27891 1834. Type as the half-crown. **R.** ONE SHILLING within wreath of oak and laurel. Brilliant F. D. C. » 3 »
- 27892 — — — — — F. D. C. » 2 6
- 27893 — — — — — E. F. » 2 »
- 27894 1835. — — — — — Brilliant. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 27895 — — — — — F. D. C. » 2 6
- 27896 1836. — — — — — Brilliant. F. D. C. » 3 6
- 27897 — — — — — F. D. C. » 3 »
- 27898 — — — — — E. F. » 2 6
- 27899 1837. — — — — — Scarce date. R. V. F. » 10 »
- 27900 — — — — — R. M. » 4 »

## SIXPENCES

- 27901 1831. Same type. Brilliant. F. D. C. » 1 6
- 27902 — — — — — F. D. C. » 1 »
- 27903 — — — — — E. F. » 1 »
- 27904 1834. — — — — — F. D. C. » 2 6
- 27905 — — — — — E. F. » 2 »
- 27906 1835. — — — — — Brilliant. F. D. C. » 3 »
- 27907 — — — — — E. F. » 2 6
- 27908 — — — — — E. F. » 2 »



27910 1837.	—	—	Brilliant. F. D. C.	»	3	6
27911	—	(From the Montagu cabinet).	F. D. C.	»	3	6
MAUNDY COINS (SETS)						
27912 1831.	—	All brilliant proofs. R.		»	5	»
27913	—	—	All brillt.	»	5	»
27914 1832.	—	—	All brilliant.	»	4	»
27915 1833.	—	—	All brilliant.	»	5	»
27916 1834.	—	—	All brilliant.	»	4	6
27917 1835.	—	—	All brilliant.	»	4	6
27918 1836.	—	—	All brilliant.	»	4	6
27919 1837.	—	—	All brilliant.	»	5	6
27920	—	—	Fair.	»	2	6

Single Maundy coins, of this reign, from 6 each.

(To be continued.)

### MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH SILVER COINS

(Continued from p. 1390.)

RECENT ACQUISITIONS; ALL WORTHY OF NOTICE EITHER FOR RARITY, CONDITION OR MINT MARK

#### HALF GROATS

27921	Henry VIII. Mm. <b>vy</b> (obv. and R.) (monogram of Sir W. Sharrington) <b>CIVITAS BRISTOLIA</b> . A cross after <i>Civitas</i> , a trefoil before <i>Bristolie</i> and in each fork of the cross. Probably his fourth coinage as <i>Hks.</i> gives similar characteristics for groats of this issue. Vide <i>Hks.</i> p. 286. R. F. » 3 6
27922	— Same Mm. (obv. and R.) but no other marks on R., nor anything in the forks of cross. R. F. » 3 6
27923	— No Mm. either side. No marks in R. legend. <b>CIVITAS EBORACI</b> . R. F. » 3 6
27924	— No Mm. Roman letters to both legends. <b>CIVITAS EBORACI</b> . R. F. » 3 6
27925	— Mm. (both sides) lis. R. <b>POSVI &amp;c. LONDON</b> . Mint. S. F. » 3 6
27926	Elizabeth. Mm. martlet. S. F. » 4 6
27927	— Mm. quatrefoil. S. F. » 2 6
27928	— Mm. cross crosslet. S. F. » 3 6

#### PENNIES

27929	Eadmund (West Saxons). Bust to r, crowned, low relief. R. <b>✠✠ EARETOBDOH</b> . Small cross pattée in centre. <i>Hks.</i> 192. A fine and rare penny, with apparently an unpublished moneyer's name. R. V. F. 2 17 6
27930	Harthacanute. Crowned bust to l. holding sceptre. <b>HARÐENVT RE</b> . R. Cross voided, within inner circle; on it a square with a pellet at each corner. <i>Hks.</i> 217. R. <b>✠ AEELPIC OM OCKEN</b> = Oxford. In beautiful condition, almost perfect, a rare mint, and very rare as an English penny of this King. RR. F. D. C. 5 10 »
27931	William I. Profile bust, r, holding sceptre. R. Cross pattée <b>(P) (X) (S)</b> in the angles <b>LIFPOLO ON PINE</b> (= Winchester). <i>Hks.</i> 240. A fine penny of very rare type and from the celebrated Murchison collection. RR. V. F. 2 15 »
27932	Henry II (First Coinage). King's bust, with nearly full face, sceptre in his right hand. R. Cross potent, with a small cross in each angle <b>ED : ON EAN</b> (= Canterbury. Difficult to obtain with legible mint. V. F. » 7 6
27933	— <b>I — ON EAN :</b> F. » 4 »
27934	— <b>WILLELM ON EA</b> . Unusually round and well preserved. V. F. » 9 6
27935	— <b>HENRI REX ANGL. R. ...ON : LVN :</b> (= London). V. F. » 7 6
27936	— <b>WVILLEM [ON] S E. EDM.</b> (= St. Edmundsbury). A fine penny of a very scarce mint. R. V. F. » 12 6
27937	— without <b>ANGL. R. ...ON : S : EDMV.</b> Also fine and very scarce. R. F. » 7 6
27938	— <b>[ON] PILTV</b> (= Wilton). A round coin and very scarce mint. RR. F. » 10 »
27939	— <b>HERDE — [ON] [P]INE</b> (= Winchester). The reverse especially good. A rare mint. R. V. F. » 9 6
27940	— <b>[ON] WIN : R.</b> F. » 6 »
27941	Others, mint illegible. V. F. » 3 »
27942	— F. » 2 »
27943	— M. » 1 »
27944	Henry IV (Heavy coinage). <b>hærric rex ANGL Z FR[AN]C.</b> R. <b>CIVITAS EBORACI</b> . An open quatrefoil in centre. Wt. 16 grs. A very rare coin and (for the piece) very fine. V. F. 1 12 6
27945	— Legends not so clear, but a very good portrait. Wt. 16 grs. RR. F. 1 5 6
27946	Henry VIII (Third Coinage). Full-faced, mantled bust of the King. <b>H' D' G' ROSA SINE SPI'</b> . No mint marks. R. <b>CIVITAS LONDON</b> . A round coin with good portrait. R. F. » 4 6
27947	— (Fourth or fifth coinage). Bust as last piece, also legend. <b>CIVITAS EBORACI</b> . No Mm. either side. Fine for the coin. R. V. F. » 5 »

27948	—	—	R.	F.	»	3	6
27949	—	crosses in obv. legend. R.		F.	»	4	6
27950	—	reading <b>EBORAC. R.</b>		F.	»	4	»
27951	—	Bust not quite full-face <b>H·D·G·ROSA·SINE·SPIN. R. EBORACI. R.</b>		V. F.	»	4	6
27952	—	—	R.	F.	»	3	»

#### HALFPENCE

27953	Henry IV. Mm. cross pattée <b>hærric &amp;c.</b> Large head and full curls, bust extends through inner circle. <b>LONDON</b> . Wt. 9 grs. <i>A very fine and rare specimen of the heavy coinage.</i> RR. V. F. 1 15 »
27954	— Mm. cross pattée. Small bust. Wt. 8 grs. <i>A splendid specimen</i> RR. E. F. 1 5 »
27955	— Same Mm. Wt. 8 grs. <i>An even finer portrait than the last coin, though legends not so good. As struck.</i> RR. F. D. C. 1 5 »
27956	— Mm. cross pattée. Wt. 8 grs. RR. V. F. » 15 »
27958	— Wt. 12 grs. <i>Unusually heavy (= 96 grains to the groat).</i> RR. V. F. » 15 »
27959	— Wt. 7.5 grs. RR. F. » 7 6
27960	— Mm. cross pattée. <i>Round and fine.</i> Wt. 8 grs. RR. V. F. » 12 6
27961	— Wt. 8 grs. RR. V. F. » 10 »
27962	— Wt. 9 grs. RR. V. F. » 10 »
27963	— Same Mm. <b>3/4 bust</b> to right <b>h[æ]rric d[omi]n[us] R[ex] [AN]GLIÆ</b> . <i>Excessively rare type, possibly unique, being Mr Neck's specimen, as mentioned by Hawkins, p. 217. Weight 9 grs full.</i> RRR. V. F. 2 2 »
27964	Henry VII. Mm. pheon. Arched crown. <i>A quite unpublished mint mark (Vide Hawkins, pp. 272 and 473). In beautiful condition, almost as struck, the Mm. especially distinct.</i> Wt. 5.5 grs. RRR. E. F. » 15 »
27965	Henry VIII. Full-faced bust. <b>LONDON</b> . Obv. fine. R. Very fine. R. F. » 6 6
MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH, &c.	
27966	Philip II (Spain) Ducaton, with his English titles, 1558 <b>ANG. S.</b> F. » 10 6
27967	— Half-ducat, with English and Neapolitan titles; monogram behind head. <i>A scarce piece, struck for Naples.</i> V. F. » 16 »
27968	— Grosso, English and Neapolitan titles. R. <b>FIDEI DEFENSOR</b> within a wreath. Monogram behind the King's head. Struck for Naples. R. V. F. » 11 6
27969	Charles I. Crown, Exeter. Mm. rose. R. 1645 and <b>EX</b> . Oval shield. <i>A rare and interesting type. Somewhat roughly struck, but quite untouched by circulation, much superior to the specimens usually seen. (A cheap coin.)</i> R. E. F. 4 » »
27970	Charles II. Magnificent proof crown of the first year of his milled coinage, 1662, by John Roettier, the famous Dutch artist. Fine bust of the King, laureate. R. Four shields of Arms, <b>CC</b> in each angle. <i>A very rare and beautiful proof, in the finest possible state of preservation. Edge plain. One of the rarest crowns as a proof in the English series. Brilliant.</i> F. D. C. 9 10 »
27971	Charles I. Half-crown, Exeter, 1645. Mm. (obv.) rose King riding, l., his bust 3/4 facing, horse with peculiarly twisted tail. R. Nearly circular shield; date 1645, in legend. Mm. castle. <i>Hks.</i> type no 12 (p. 329), Rud. XXV, 5, Sn. xiii, 12 *. <i>An extremely fine specimen of this very scarce and valuable type; the obv. almost as struck.</i> E. F. 4 10 »
27972	Charles I. Half-crown, Bristol 1644. No Mm. <b>H13</b> . The Bristol monogram <b>BR</b> beneath the horse. R. Declaration, date 1644 and <b>BR</b> , mono, beneath. <i>Hks.</i> type 7. R. V. F. 1 15 »
27973	Charles I. Half-crown, Chester. Mm. prostrate gerb. Well executed horse and rider l. R. Mm. as obv. Oval shield, lionskin garniture. <i>A beautiful specimen of this extremely rare half-crown, being round and very nearly perfect.</i> RR. V. F. 4 15 »
27974	Charles I. Half-crown, Aberystwith. Mm. Open book; a plume behind the King. R. Oval shield, plume above. <b>CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO</b> . RR. V. F. 4 » »
27975	Charles I. Half-crown, Weymouth. King riding, l., <b>VV</b> and grass beneath the horse. <b>CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX R.</b> Square-topped shield, crowned, <b>CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO</b> . <i>Hks.</i> 501. Var. as this has no Mm. (apparently) either side. <i>A fine specimen for this excessively rare mint.</i> V. F. 4 10 »
27976	Elizabeth. Half-crown, 1601. Mm. 1. Usual type. R. F. D. C. Obv. V. F. RR. V. F. 3 » »
27977	Charles II. Half-crown, Third hammered Coinage. Mm. coronet. <i>A round and very fine piece, considerably finer than usually seen, the rev. almost F. D. C.</i> V. F. 2 5 »
27978	Elizabeth. Shilling. Mm. Key. reads <b>REGINA</b> in full. R. Ornamented shield. <i>Very neat work and appears to have been executed by the mill. Rud. XIV, 6. Sn. VI, 16. Also vide Hks. p. 302. One of the best-executed and handsomest shillings of this reign.</i> RR. E. F. 7 15 »
27979	Another, same Mm. (1595-98) and obv., but reads <b>REGI</b> for <i>Regina</i> . R. Plain square-topped shield, without any garniture. <i>Also a beautifully executed piece, equal to a milled coin.</i> RR. E. F. 4 15 »
27980	Philip and Mary. Shilling, 1554, with Spanish and Neapolitan titles. <i>A fine and desirable specimen, with good por-</i>

- traits. R. POSVIMVS &c. R. V. F. 2 » »
- 27981 **Charles I. Shilling.** Tower mint. Mm. bell. R. Oval shield with plume above. A splendid specimen, quite untouched and very unusual in this beautiful state. R. F. D. C. 1 10 »
- 27982 **Charles I. Shilling. Aberystwith Mint.** Mm. open book. Plume in front of King's face. Inner circle both sides. Hks. 518. A fine example of this rare mint. R. V. F. 1 5 »
- 27983 **Charles II. Hammered shilling,** first issue. Without value expressed or inner circle. A pretty and valuable coin. R. V. F. 2 10 »
- 27984 **Charles II. Milled shilling,** 1663. A magnificent example of Roettier's beautiful coinage, could scarcely be finer. F. D. C. » 8 6
- 27985 **Charles II. Milled shilling,** 1684, with the rare large laureate bust. A beautiful and perfect specimen, and a rare type, especially so (as Hawkins states, p. 385) "when in very fine condition". (From the Brown cabinet.) RR. F. D. C. 1 15 »
- 27986 **Charles II. Sixpence,** 1674. Absolutely perfect except for a slight flaw in the flan (not going through however) upon the obverse. A cabinet specimen. Brilliant. » 12 6
- 27987 **Charles II. Crown,** 1673. Edge VICESIMO QVIN-TO. The finest specimen of this type which we have seen, absolutely as brilliant and sharp as when struck. Extremely rare in this state. RR. F. D. C. 2 10 »
- 27988 **George I. Crown,** 1723. SS C in the angles of reverse. A splendid specimen, almost perfect and could scarcely be bettered. R. F. D. C. 2 15 »
- 27989 **Richard II. Half-groat.** Mm. cross pattée. R. CIVITATIS LONDON (sic). Rud. IV, 2. Hks. 317. (Nice condition.) RR. F. 1 5 »
- 27990 **Mary (Scotland). Portrait Testoon 1561. MARIA DEI GRA SCOTORVM REGINA.** Date upon a cartouche beneath the bust. R. Shield, impaled with the French and Scotch arms. M crowned on either side. SALVM. &c. Shows still some ancient gilding. In very excellent condition. "This famous coinage, with the Queen's portrait, was the work of John Acheson," Vide note by Cochran Patrick (Records) Plate VII. F. 2 » »
- 27991 **Victoria. Proof 20 cents,** Canada 1858. R. Brilliant. » 8 6
- 27992 **Isle of Man. Proof Derby Halfpenny** in silver, 1733. Very rare in this metal. Brilliant. 1 10 »
- 27992a **William IV. Crown,** 1831, in gold. Of the highest rarity and in perfect and brilliant preservation. RRR. 85 » »
- 27993 **George I. Pattern Guinea (A)** 1727 (his last year). Bust with bare, pointed truncation, in very high relief, and with greater profusion of hair than upon the ordinary guineas. The laurel wreath also divides the legend between BR. and FR. A magnificent pattern (supposed to have been executed by a pupil of Croker's) in most brilliant condition, of the greatest rarity, and with the following pedigree of unique interest to a collector of true rarities. From the Duke of Devonshire, Wyon, Brice and Montagu cabinets. RRR. F. D. C. 28 10 »
- 27994 **George I. Pattern Half-crown,** 1715. Type of obv. almost as the ordinary half-crown, but R. plain in the angles. Edge plain. Of the highest rarity, only two or three specimens being known to exist. This is in brilliant condition and was formerly in the Hawkins, Addington and Montagu cabinets. F. D. C. 30 » »
- 27995 **George IV. Pattern crown,** 1829, by W. Wyon. Bust as on the five-pound piece of 1826. R. BRITANNIARVM REX FID: DEF: the Royal Arms, in plain square-topped shield surrounded by the Collar of the Garter, upon a royal ermine mantle; crown above, the St George pendant below. Edge, in letters slightly raised, DECUS ET TUTA-MEM. ANNO REGNI NONO. A beautiful and artistic piece (for illustration, see No 956 in our illustrated Catalogue of Mr H. Montagu's coins, Geo I — Victoria) of the very greatest rarity as only one other specimen is known viz: that in the British Museum; this example being from the Wigan, J. Marshall, Brice and Montagu cabinets, all collections of much celebrity. RRR. F. D. C. 60 » »
- 27996 **Charles II. Theatre Royal Pit Ticket** in brass, 1671. Probably by Roettiers. Excessively rare (Fine portrait of the King). V. F. 1 10 »
- 27997 **Charles II. Theatre Royal. VPPER GALERIE** 1671. Probably by Roettiers. Struck in copper and smaller than the preceding piece. RR. V. F. 1 » »
- 27998 **Charles II. Pewter farthing,** no date, copper plug in centre. Edge NVMMORVM FAMVLVS 168— A most perfect and beautiful specimen of this scarce coinage, so rarely met with unoxidised and spoiled. RR. F. D. C. 2 » »
- 27999 **William and Mary. Theatre ticket.** Obv. Busts, jugate of the King and Queen, monogram JR beneath (for J. Roettiers) THEATRE ROYALL. R. In three lines across the field FOR THE PIT 1684. A beautiful piece, in perfect preservation. RR. 3 3 »
- 28000 **William and Mary. Pattern halfpenny (?)**. An elephant walking l. R. The City Arms GOD: PRESERVE: LONDON: The obv. is similar to that upon the rare coins struck for Carolina and New England. Vide Rud. vol. III Suppl. Pt. II, plates VIII and XIV, nos 1 and 12 respectively. R. E. F. » 10 »
- 28001 **William and Mary. Pewter farthing,** 1690, with copper plug. Edge NVMMORVM FAMVLVS 1690. Unusually well preserved. R. V. F. 1 5 »
- 28002 **Anne. Copper Farthing,** 1714. Usual type. Struck upon a large flan with broad milling. R. V. F. 1 7 6
- 28003 **George I. Rosa Americana halfpenny.** R. Full-blown rose, date in legend 1722. No crown. In perfect condition and extremely scarce in that state. RR. E. F. 2 15 »
- 28004 **Victoria. Copper penny,** 1849. An extremely rare date. Perfect. F. D. C. 2 5 »
- 28005 **Victoria.** Another, 1860. An equally rare date. Brilliant. F. D. C. 2 10 »

## LIST OF A SMALL COLLECTION OF 17th CENTURY

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS (recently acquired).

(Continued from p. 1394.)

HUNTINGDONSHIRE									
28006	Eynesburn.	Andrew Selby 1668.	1/2 d. ( 7 )	F.	»	2	6		
28007	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 7 )	V. F.	»	4	6		
28008	Ramsey.	William Sharpe 1666.	1/2 d. ( 31 )	P.	»	»	9		
28009	St. Neots.	Robert Doman 1664.	1/2 d. ( 55 )	F.	»	2	6		
28010	—	Thomas Hancocke 1667.	1/2 d. ( 57 )	F.	»	3	6		
28011	—	John Newman.	1/2 d. ( 60 )	M.	»	1	»		
28012	—	Thomas Newman 1667.	1/2 d. ( 61 )	P.	»	»	9		
28013	—	Job Perrett 1666.	1/2 d. ( 62 )	F.	»	2	6		
28014	Stilton.	John Metheringham 1668.	1/2 d. ( 71 )	M.	»	2	»		
KENT									
28015	Ashford.	Robert Wage 1668.	1/2 d. ( 15 )	V. F.	»	3	6		
28016	—	Hen. Wise 1664.	1/2 d. ( 17 )	F.	»	2	6		
28017	Canterbury.	Francis Banick.	1/2 d. ( 43 )	M.	»	1	6		
28018	—	Henry Carpenter 1667.	1/2 d. ( 48 )	P.	»	»	6		
28019	—	James Cheever 1663.	1/2 d. ( 50 )	V. F.	»	3	6		
28020	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 50 )	F.	»	2	»		
28021	—	Tho Enfield 1666.	1/2 d. ( 54 )	F.	»	2	6		
28022	—	Thomas Mayne 1664.	1/2 d. ( 67 )	P.	»	1	»		
28023	—	The Sarisons Head 1653.	1/2 d. ( 71 )	M.	»	»	9		
28024	Chatham.	Francis Sanders.	1/2 d. ( 106 )	M.	»	1	»		
28025	Deal.	John Lobdell 1669.	1/2 d. ( 153 )	F.	»	3	6		
28026	Dover.	Town piece 1668.	1/2 d. ( 198 )	M.	»	2	»		
28027	—	Thomas Fidge.	1/2 d. ( 213 )	F.	»	2	»		
28028	—	Will Wellard.	1/2 d. ( 239 )	F.	»	2	»		
28029	Faversham.	John Cleare 1666.	1/2 d. ( 269 )	M.	»	2	6		
28030	—	Francis Waterman.	1/2 d. ( 277 )	M.	»	1	6		
28031	Greenwich.	At The George.	1/2 d. ( 316 )	M.	»	1	6		
28032	Maidstone.	Thomas Bond 1666.	1/2 d. ( 380 )	M.	»	»	9		
28033	—	James Ruse.	1/2 d. ( 385 )	P.	»	»	6		
28034	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 385 )	F.	»	1	»		
28035	—	Jonathan Troughton 1668.	1/2 d. ( 387 )	F.	»	1	»		
28036	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 387 )	V. F.	»	2	»		
28037	—	Richard Walker 1658.	1/2 d. ( 389 )	F.	»	1	6		
28038	—	Ralph Warde 1656.	1/2 d. ( 391 )	M.	»	1	»		
28039	—	Elizabeth Webb.	1/2 d. ( 393 )	M.	»	1	»		
28040	—	Steven Weeks.	1/2 d. ( 395 )	M.	»	»	9		
28041	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 395 )	F.	»	1	»		
28042	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 397 )	V. F.	»	2	»		
28043	—	Richard Wicking.	1/2 d. ( 397 )	M.	»	1	»		
28044	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 398 )	F.	»	2	»		
28045	—	James Wolball 1664.	1/2 d. ( 450 )	V. F.	»	3	6		
28046	Queenborough.	Thomas Norrington.	1/2 d. ( 454 )	V. F.	»	2	6		
28047	Rawsgate.	Hen. Noldred.	1/2 d. ( 472 )	M.	»	1	6		
28048	Rochester.	Robert Michell.	1/2 d. ( 518 )	M.	»	2	»		
28049	Sevenoaks.	John Thornton '65.	1/2 d. ( 524 )	F.	»	2	»		
28050	Sittingbourne.	John Milway.	1/2 d. ( 542 )	F.	»	1	6		
28051	Sturley.	Thomas Johnson 1650.	1/2 d. ( 579 )	M.	»	»	9		
28052	Wrotham.	Charles Allfrey.	1/2 d. ( 579 )	M.	»	»	9		
LEICESTERSHIRE									
28053	Leicester.	Edward Read 1666. R.	1/2 d. ( 49 )	F.	»	5	6		
LINCOLNSHIRE									
28054	Boston.	John Moore.	1/2 d. ( 29 )	M.	»	1	»		
28055	Stamford.	Town-piece.	1/2 d. ( 234 )	F.	»	1	»		
LONDON									
28056	Aldgate Without.	The Sparke.	1/2 d. ( 97 )	F.	»	2	»		
28057	Barbican.	Thomas Cooper 1655.	1/2 d. ( 111 )	M.	»	1	»		
28058	Bashingshall Street.	Tho. Armstronge 1668.	1/2 d. ( 134 )	F.	»	2	6		
28059	Bedfordbury.	Thomas West 1663.	1/2 d. ( 155 )	V. F.	»	4	6		
28060	Bedford Street.	Samuell Hoare.	1/2 d. ( 158 )	M.	»	1	»		
28061	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 158 )	F.	»	1	6		
28062	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 159 )	V. F.	»	2	6		
28063	—	Thomas Lathwell.	1/2 d. ( 160 )	F.	»	4	6		
28064	—	At The Bellconey.	1/2 d. ( 161 )	F.	»	4	6		
28065	—	Christopher Seward 1664.	1/2 d. ( 299 )	V. F.	»	4	6		
28066	Bishopsgate Without.	Samuell Hutton.	1/2 d. ( 389 )	F.	»	2	»		
28067	Bow Street (Westminster).	James Beech 1667.	1/2 d. ( 392 )	V. F.	»	4	6		
28068	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 392 )	F.	»	1	6		
28069	—	The Cross Shuffles 1653.	1/2 d. ( 392 )	V. F.	»	2	6		
28070	—	Another.	1/2 d. ( 428 )	V. F.	»	4	6		
28071	Bridewell.	Hospital of Bridewel. R.	1/2 d. ( 478 )	M.	»	1	6		
28072	Castle Lane.	Thomas Blake.	1/2 d. ( 529 )	M.	»	2	»		
28073	Chancery Lane.	F. W.	1/2 d. ( 566 )	V. F.	»	3	6		
28074	Charterhouse Lane.	At The Flying Horse.	1/2 d. ( 566 )	V. F.	»	3	6		

28075	Cheapside.	At The Mitr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 579) V. F.	» 3 6			
28076	Chiswell Street.	Bartholomew Francis 1666.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 625) M.	» 2 »	28150	—	IN LONG AKER 67 = HIS HALFE PENNY R.M.H. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. V. F. » 10 »
28077	Cornhill.	At The Dolphin.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 719) F.	» 2 6			ROBERT PARSONS IN LONG AKER = 1666. R. MEALEMAN HIS HALF-PENY = R.H.P. (pierced). $\frac{1}{2}$ d. F. » 5 6
28078	—	John Sweeting.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 727) V. F.	» 3 6	28151	St. Katherine's.	AT THE FLVSHING RINCK = Detrited. R. IN ST KATHERINES 1669 = HER HALF PENY = M.D. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. M. » 3 6
28079	Covent Garden.	William Clifton.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 736) M.	» 1 6	28152	St. Martins.	IOSEPH LEE AT Y <sup>e</sup> BLACK = A double-headed spread eagle. R. IN ST MAR-TINS = HIS HALF PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. F. » 5 6
28080	—	At The Fleece Tavern.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 737) V. F.	» 2 6			
28081	—	At The Rose Tavern.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 740) F.	» 2 »	28153	Strand.	WILLIAM HAYTER AT THE = A goat. R. NEARE THE SAVOR GATE STRAND = HIS HALFE PENNY. W. H. (Obverse V.F.) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. F. » 7 6
28082	—	At the Rose and Crown.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 741) M.	» 1 6	28154	Russell Street.	THOMAS EVSTIS IN RVSELL = A female bust facing, crowned. R. STREET IN COVENT GARDEN = HIS HALFE PENNY T.A.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. F. » 7 6
28083	—	Unpublished Token. Obv. JOHN MINCHIN BAKER in three lines : a rose above and a star below. R. IN COVENT GARDEN 1652 = An angel. R. V. F. » 10 »			28155	—	IAMES MAGNES STATIONER : = A horse galloping. R. IN RVSELL STREET COVENT GA = HIS HALFE PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. F. » 6 6
28084	Crown Court.	John Spicer 1667. R.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 807) V. F.	» 4 6	28156	Whitechapel.	RICH IENINGS AT = Two keys crossed. R. IN WHITECHAPPEL = R.G.I. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. V. F. » 7 6
28085	Distaff Lane.	At The Deathes Head 1652.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 832) V. F.	» 3 6			
28086	Drury Lane.	John Barnes. R.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 857) F.	» 4 6	28157	Acton.	MIDDLESEX John Munn 1668. Octagonal. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 4) F. » 5 6
28087	—	Ansell Carter.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 860) M.	» 2 »	28158	Brentford.	John Ering 1669. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 14) F. » 3 6
28088	—	Robert Deluke.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 863) M.	» 1 »	28159	Hackney.	William Perry 1669. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 62) F. » 3 6
28089	—	Another.	V. F.	» 2 6	28160	Paddington.	Thomas Fitter 1668. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 160) F. » 4 6
28090	—	Anthony Hall.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 868) M.	» 1 6	28161	Shadwell.	William Powes. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 192) F. » 3 6
28091	—	Richard Johnson.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 873) F.	» 3 »	28162	Uxbridge.	John Tayler 1666. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 234) F. » 3 »
28092	—	Eliz Norley 1667.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 877) F.	» 3 6			
28093	—	Richard Rich.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 880) V. F.	» 4 6	28163	Lynn Regis.	Town-piece 1668. large $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 63) F. » 1 »
28094	—	At the Sparosnest.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 882) M.	» 1 6	28164	—	Dated 1669. large $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 65) M. » » 9
28095	Fenchurch Street.	At the Hatchut.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 974) F.	» 2 6	28165	—	Richard Wolterton 1656. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 103) P. » » 6
28096	Fetter Lane.	John Smith 1654.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1022) P.	» 1 »	28166	Norwich.	Thomas Rayner 1653. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 187) F. » 3 »
28097	Finch Lane.	At The Horse Shooe.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1033) M.	» 1 »	28167	—	Town-piece 1667. large $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 225) M. » » 9
28098	Fleet Street.	John Hancox.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1079) F.	» 4 6	28168	—	Dated 1668. large $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 227) M. » » 9
28099	Gray's Inn Lane.	At the Swan.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1243) M.	» 1 6	28169	—	Dated 1670. large $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 228) M. » » 9
28100	—	Humphrey Wigan 1663.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1255) P.	» 9 »	28170	Yarmouth.	Town-piece 1667. large $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 285) M. » 1 »
28101	Holiday Yard.	Tho Holmes 1669.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1490) M.	» 2 6	28171	—	Another. F. » 1 6
28102	Houndsditch.	William Acton 1664.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1505) M.	» 1 »			
28103	King Street Westminster.	Allan Adlington 167.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1589) F.	» 3 »	28172	Nottingham.	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE John Hovitt 1667. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 88) M. » 1 6 (To be continued.)
28104	—	The Bell Tavern.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1598) V. F.	» 3 6			
28105	—	Widdow Mathew.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1614) F.	» 2 6			
28106	Long Acre.	James Barbey 1663.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1780) M.	» 2 6			
28107	—	Gabriell Crannidge 1666.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1785) V. F.	» 3 6			
28108	—	William Ralph 1667.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1799) M.	» 2 »			
28109	—	Richard Redhill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1801) F.	» 2 »			
28110	—	John Sares 1664.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1802) M.	» 2 »			
28111	Long Ditch.	John Throwley 1656.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1815) M.	» 2 »			
28112	Ludgate.	Andrew Hunter 1665.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1849) M.	» 2 »			
28113	Mercers' Street.	Thomas Lucke 1666.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1886) V. F.	» 4 6			
28114	Mile-End.	John Amps.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1890) P.	» 1 »			
28115	New Crane, Wapping.	At The Grene Dragon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 1987) F.	» 2 6			
28116	New King Street.	Thomas Foote.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2044) M.	» 2 »			
28117	New Palace Yard.	In the New Pallis Yard.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2046) M.	» 2 6			
28118	New Street, Covent Garden.	Howard Coffee House 1671.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2058) V. F.	» 5 6			
28119	—	John Savory 1656	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2062) M.	» 2 »			
28120	—	A variety of No 2064 (Boyne) reading WILDING instead of WILLINS. Unpublished. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. V. F.	» 7 6				
28121	Old Change.	At The Willow Tree.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2127) F.	» 2 6			
28122	Old Fish Street.	At The Swan.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2141) V. F.	» 3 6			
28123	Old Jewry.	Henry Pelling 1668.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2151) F.	» 4 »			
28124	Piccadilly.	Abbett Nevell 1657.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2240) P.	» 1 »			
28125	Russell Street.	Timothy Child.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2431) F.	» 3 6			
28126	—	John Hatten.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2433) M.	» 1 6			
28127	—	Pet Spitster	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2437) M.	» 2 6			
28128	St. Giles in the Fields.	Walt. Bigg.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2483) F.	» 2 6			
28129	St. James's Market.	Thomas Jennings.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2535) M.	» 1 »			
28130	St. Katherine's.	Richard Bryan 1667.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2596) V. F.	» 3 6			
28131	St. Martin's in the Fields.	James Hopkins 1668.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2637) V. F.	» 4 6			
28132	St. Martin's le Grand.	Matt. Marriott.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2650) F.	» 3 »			
28133	St. Martin's Lane.	The Armitage.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2664) M.	» 1 »			
28134	—	Another.	V. F.	» 2 6			
28135	—	John Beriman 1657.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2666) M.	» 1 »			
28136	—	George Gunthorpe 1667.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2671) F.	» 3 6			
28137	—	John Robottom 1667.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2676) V. F.	» 3 6			
28138	—	John Williams 1667.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2681) M.	» 2 »			
28139	—	Richard Willson 1657.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2682) M.	» 2 »			
28140	Shoreditch.	At The Crown 1656.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2830) P.	» 1 »			
28141	Smithfield Bars.	Francis Clipsham.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 2890) P.	» 1 »			
28142	Tothill Street.	At The 3 Pidgens.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 3160) P.	» 1 »			
28143	Tower Hill, Great.	Henry Coleman 1666.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 3195) F.	» 3 »			
28144	Wapping.	William Procter 1669.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 3332) M.	» 1 6			
28145	Wentworth Street.	John Ham.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ( 3374) M.	» 1 6			
A FEW UNPUBLISHED LONDON TOKENS							
28146	Bedfordbury.	IANE SWAINE 1666 = A broche of three candles enclosed by a crescent moon. R. IN BEDFORDBURY = I.S. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. V. F.	» 7 6				
28147	Cheapside.	FRAN : RINGSTEAD AT = A star. R. TAVERN IN CHEAPSIDE = F.R. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. F.	» 6 6				
28148	Cock Lane.	JOSEPH WARD = A cock. R. IN COCK LANE = I.M.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. M.	» 4 6				
28149	Long Acre.	ROBERT HIDE = A castle. R. CASTLE					

## ENGLISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

18th Century.

(Continued from p. 1392.)

## WARWICKSHIRE

28173	NUNEATON. Lady Godiva. R. Grocers Arms, &c., 1792. (241) M.	» 1 6
28174	WILLEY. Bust of John Wilkinson. R. Sailing barge 1788. Edge. WILLEY SNEDSHILL BERSHAM BRADLEY. (250) M.	» 6
28175	— Another. F.	» 9
28176	— R. Interior of a forge showing a segmental window. 1787. RR. (253) M.	» 7 6
28177	— Buttons on coat larger. R. Similar to last but without the window. Curved 1 and 7 in date. (254) M.	» 6
28178	— Another. V. F.	» 1 »
28179	— Another (bright copper). F. D. C.	» 2 »
28180	— The final letter of legend nearly touches the coat, and there is a period. (256) F.	» 6
28181	— Another. V. F.	» 1 »
28182	— Similar, but without period. (257) F.	» 1 »
28183	— More hair under the bust reaching almost to the bottom button of the coat. R. (259) M.	» 1 6
28184	— Dated 1788. (264) M.	» 6
28185	— Another. V. F.	» 1 6
28186	— Similar to last but no period at end of legend. (265) P.	» 3
28187	— Another. M.	» 6
28188	— Coat ribbed, no waistcoat showing. R. Forge. 1790. (266) M.	» 6
28189	— Another. F.	» 9
28190	— Another. V. F.	» 1 »
28191	— A variety in edge. (266a) P.	» 3
28192	— Another. M.	» 6
28193	— Another. V. F.	» 1 6
28194	— Smooth coat with 4 buttons, waistcoat with 3. S. (268) F.	» 1 »
28195	— Ribbed coat. R. Forge. 1792. (270) F.	» 9

28196	—	A bronzed proof.	V. F.	»	2	»
28196 <sup>a</sup>	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
28197	—	Dated 1793.	(272)	F.	»	6
28198	—	Another.	V. F.	»	9	»
28199	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	1	3
28200	—	A variety.	(273)	M.	»	9
28201	—	Letters of legend larger.	(274)	F.	»	9
28202	—	Date figures larger. The 1 and 3 with flat tops. A bronzed proof.	(276)	V. F.	»	1 6
28203	—	Another.	F. D. C.	»	3	»
28204	—	Pointed top to 1.	(277)	M.	»	6
28205	—	Another.	F.	»	1	»
28206	—	Smooth Coat, 3 buttons, no waistcoat Edge. PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL.	(278c)	F.	»	1 »
28207	—	Another.	V. F.	»	1	6
28208	—	PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN.	(278e)	V. F.	»	1 6
28209	—	Forge 1795.	(282)	M.	»	1 »
28210	—	A variety of the last.	(283)	F.	»	1 »
28211	—	Vulcan 1790.	(284)	M.	»	6 »
28212	—	A variety.	(286)	M.	»	6 »
28213	—	Another variety.	(286a)	F.	»	6 »
28214	—	Another.	V. F.	»	1	3
28215	—	Two buttons to coat. Period at end of legend.	(288)	F.	»	» 9
28216	—	Vulcan 1791.	(289)	F.	»	» 6
28217	—	Another.	(289)	V. F.	»	1 »
28218	—	End of legend further from bust. R. Period immediate- ly above the pennant and touching it.		M.	»	» 3
28219	—	PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL.	(294a)	F.	»	1 »
28220	—	Vulcan 1792.	(297)	F.	»	» 6
28221	—	Flaw over the head of Vulcan.	(298)	M.	»	» 6
28222	—	Legend more spread.	(299)	M.	»	» 6
28223	—	PAYABLE BY J. SIMMONS STAPLEHURST.	(300e)	F.	»	1 »
28224	—	WARLEY CAMP HALFPENNY MDCCXCIV.	(300f)	V. F.	»	1 »
28225	—	MASONIC TOKEN I. SKETCHLEY FECIT 1794. Unpublished.		F.	»	1 »
28226	—	R. Justice seated. R.	(306)	F.	»	1 6
28227	—	Wilkenson. R. Vulcan 1791. Edge WILLEY SNEDSHILL BRADLEY BERSHAM.	(313a)	F.	»	» 9
28228	—	WILLEY BRADLEY SNEDSHILL BERSHAM.	(313b)	M.	»	» 9
28229	—	WILLEY BERSHAM BRADLEY SNEDSHILL.	(313d)	F.	»	» 9
28230	—	BIRMINGHAM, W. HAMPTON OR LITCHFIELD.	(313e)	F.	»	» 9
28231	—	R. Forge 1793. Edge. BIRMINGHAM LIVERPOOL OR LON- DON.	(315a)	F.	»	1 »
28232	—	CURRENT EVERYWHERE.	(315c)	F.	»	1 »
28233	—	Wilkison. R. Barge 1792. PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LON- DON OR LIVERPOOL.	(316)	F.	»	1 »
28234	—	Forge 1787. Edge ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Differs from Atkins No 318a as the edge does not read IN nor are the N's reversed.		F.	»	» 6
28235	—	R. Vulcan 1792.	(321)	F.	»	» 9
28236	—	PAYABLE AT LONDON OR ANGLESEY.	(322a)	V. F.	»	1 »
28237	—	R. Vulcan 1793.	(326)	F.	»	1 »
28238	—	ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. The N's in this edge are reversed.		V. F.	»	1 »

## FARTHING

28239	—	BIRMINGHAM. Female with fasces 1791. R. Stork and cornucopia.	(332a)	P.	»	3	»
28240	—	Another.		F.	»	1	»
28241	—	Bust of Howard I. R. Cypher, &c., 1792.	(336a)	P.	»	3	»
28242	—	Another.		F.	»	6	»
28243	—	Another.		V. F.	»	1	»

NOTE. — In order to maintain uniformity throughout the series of Eighteenth Century Tokens we have adhered to Atkin's arrangement and quoted his numbers for Warwickshire although Mr Davis's new work "The Token Coinage of Warwickshire" is more recent and much more complete.

(To be continued.)

## COLONIAL

(Continued from p. 1395.)

## AUSTRALIA

## VICTORIA

28244	—	Melbourne. ROBISON BROS & CO. 31 FLINDERS ST WEST within a circle. VICTORIA COPPER WORKS: MELBOURNE. R. Emu and sunrise. VICTORIA 1862, &c.	(143)	F.	»	2	»
28245	—	Another.		V. F.	»	3	»
28246	—	Similar but with Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock under the Emu.	(144)	M.	»	2	»
28247	—	Lion crowned and supporting shield, within a circle. G & W. H. ROCKE ENGLISH FURNITURE IMPORTERS 18 LONSDALE STREET EAST MELBOURNE in two concentric circles divided by a beaded circle. R. Justice seated l.					

Ship in the distance. MELBOURNE VICTORIA 1859.

28248	—	Another.	(146)	F.	»	1	»
28249	—	As the last but countermarked on the R. A. WALKER.	(146)	V. F.	»	2	»
28250	—	ANNAND SMITH & CO. FAMILY GROCERS MELBOURNE. R. BRITANNIA seated to l.	(147)	F.	»	9	»
28251	—	Another.		V. F.	»	1	6
28252	—	Another.		F. D. C.	»	3	6
28253	—	Similar, but the olive branch held by Britannia has 11 leaves and H & S behind the shield.	(148)	M.	»	9	»
28254	—	Another.		F.	»	1	»
28255	—	Another.		V. F.	»	2	»
28256	—	THOMAS STOKES MAKER 100 COLLINS ST. EAST MELBOURNE. R. Australian Arms, &c. VICTORIA 1862 above. T. STOKES, &c., below.	(149)	F.	»	1	6
28257	—	Another.		V. F.	»	2	6
28258	—	Similar but with Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock between the scroll and shield. The name, &c., of the maker is smaller.	(150)	M.	»	1	»
28259	—	Another.		F.	»	2	»
28260	—	Another.		V. F.	»	3	6
28261	—	T. STOKES DIE-SINKER SEAL-ENGRAVER LETTER-CUTTER CHECK & TOKEN-MAKER MELBOURNE. R. Emu and sunrise as before. S.	(152)	F.	»	3	»
28262	—	T. STOKES 100 COLLINS ST. EAST MELBOURNE in centre, and LETTER CUTTER SEAL ENGRAVER TOKEN MAKER around. R. Vine branch and grapes, &c. S.	(155)	F.	»	1	6
28263	—	Another.		V. F.	»	2	6
28264	—	Wheat sheaf, ADVANCE AUSTRALIA 1862. R. Vine branch.	(160)	M.	»	1	6
28265	—	Another.		F.	»	2	6
28266	—	Another.		V. F.	»	3	6
28267	—	T. STOKES 100 COLLINS ST. EAST MELBOURNE in the centre, and MILITARY ORNAMENT BUTTON & TOKEN MAKER around. R. Vine branch with 9 large and 4 small leaves, grapes, and tendrils.	(159)	F.	»	1	»
28268	—	Another.		V. F.	»	2	6
28269	—	Similar to No 160 but the vine branch has 11 large and 3 small leaves.	(161)	F.	»	2	»
28270	—	Australian Arms. R. Vine branch with 11 large and 5 small leaves. Grapes beneath the 7th and 9th leaves. S.	(164)	F.	»	2	»
28271	—	Another. S.		V. F.	»	3	6
28272	—	Ten large and 4 small leaves. Grapes beneath 7th and 10th. S.	(165)	F.	»	2	»
28273	—	Another.		V. F.	»	2	6
28274	—	Nine large and 4 small leaves. Grapes under the 5th and 8th.	(166)	F.	»	2	6
28275	—	Nine large and 5 small leaves. Grapes under the 5th and 9th. This variety is not mentioned by Atkins.		V. F.	»	4	6
28276	—	Grapes under the 6th and 9th leaves. Also unpublished by Atkins.		F.	»	2	6
28277	—	T. WARBURTON II LITTLE BOURKE ST. WEST in centre, and IRON & ZINC SPOUTING WORKS MELBOURNE. R. Australian Arms. R.	(167)	F.	»	3	6
28278	—	Justice seated to l. WARNOCK BROS MELBOURNE & MALDON. R. Australian arms. PEACE & PLENTY 1861. R.	(172)	F.	»	4	6
28279	—	Similar, but smaller size. No & on obverse, and date 1863 on reverse. R.	(173)	V. F.	»	5	6
28280	—	Port Albert. GIPPS LAND HARDWARE COMPANY around, and in the centre PORT ALBERT & SALE. R. Australian Arms, &c. S.	(174)	V. F.	»	4	6
28281	—	Richmond. BARROWCLOUGH 100 BRIDGE ROAD in centre, and around BOOKSELLER & STATIONER. RICHMOND. R. Australian Arms, &c. S.	(176)	F.	»	2	6
28282	—	R. B. RIDLER 187 BRIDGE ROAD RICHMOND in centre, and around WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHER. R. Australian Arms, &c. R.	(177)	F.	»	4	6
28283	—	South Yarra. THO'S H. COPE GENERAL DRAPER in centre, and GARDENERS CREEK ROAD SOUTH YARRA, around. R. Australian Arms.	(185)	F.	»	2	6
28284	—	Another.		V. F.	»	4	6
28285	—	Warrnambool. WILLIAM BATEMAN JUNR & Co WAR-NAMBOOL VICTORIA within a circle and IMPORTERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS 1855 around. R. Justice standing upon the sea shore; above AUSTRALIA. R.	(186)	F.	»	3	»

Atkins spells the name of the town with two R's. If this correct the above is a variety with only one. R.

## HALF PENNIES

28286	—	Melbourne. A Kangaroo. MELBOURNE above and in the exergue the name of the maker. R. Britannia seated l. AUSTRALIA above.	(189)	M.	»	3	»
28287	—	Another.		F.	»	9	»
28288	—	Another.		F. D. C.	»	1	6
28289	—	ADAMSON, WATTS, Mc KECHNIE & Co WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSEMEN. R. II COLLINS					



- 28290 **ST EAST-MELBOURNE. MAY 1<sup>st</sup> 1855. R. (190) F. » 4 6**  
 — **JOHN ANDREW & Co IMPORTERS & GENERAL**  
**DRAPERS II LONSDALE STREET WEST-MELBOURNE**  
 in two concentric circles surrounding a crowned lion support-  
 ing a shield. **R.** Justice seated. **MELBOURNE VICTORIA**  
 above, and in the exergue 1860. **S. (191) F. » 2 »**  
 28291 — Another. **S. V. F. » 3 6**  
 28292 — **JOHN ANDREW & Co DRAPERS & Co II LONSDALE**  
**ST WEST-MELBOURNE. R.** Emu and Kangaroo facing.  
**VICTORIA** above, and in the exergue 1862. **R. (192) V. F. » 4 6**  
 28293 — **CROMBIE CLAPPERTON & FINDLAY 41 WEST**  
**LONSDALE STREET. R.** Kangaroo with **MELBOURNE**  
 above, and **W. J. TAYLOR, &c., &c.,** in exergue. **R. (193) F. » 3 6**  
 28294 — **HIDE & DE CARLE, &c., &c.,** in two concentric  
 circles, in the centre of which is a Lion crowned supporting a  
 shield as before. **R.** Justice seated **MELBOURNE, VICTO-**  
**RIA 1857. (194) M. » » 6**  
 28295 — Another. **F. » 1 »**  
 28296 — Another. **V. F. » 2 »**  
 28297 — Similar but dated 1858. **(195) F. » 1 6**  
 28298 — Another. **V. F. » 2 6**

(To be continued.)

### SPECIAL LIST OF A FEW EXTREMELY RARE COLONIAL PIECES RECENTLY ACQUIRED

#### CANADA

- 28299 Halfpenny size. A watch and chain; above **ESTABLISHED**,  
 and below 1849, the whole within a circle, surrounded by  
**MAYSENHOLD & BOHLE GOLDSMITHS. R.** **MONT-**  
**REAL** in a straight line across the centre; above a rose with  
 two leaves, and below, a beaver, all within a circle surround-  
 ing which is **CORNER ST. VINCENT & NOTRE DAME.**  
*Extremely rare. (Breton 566.) V. F. 4 10 »*  
 28300 Halfpenny size. Bust of the Queen laureated to l. (as on the  
 Regal cents) within a beaded circle. **DOMINION OF**  
**CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. R.** **USE DEVINS'**  
**VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES JULY 1<sup>st</sup> 1867** within a  
 beaded circle. **DEVINS & BOLTON DRUGGISTS, MONT-**  
**REAL. Very rare. (Breton 569.) V. F. » 10 »**  
 28301 Smaller than Halfpenny size. Bust of the Queen l. **R. SHARP-**  
**LEY JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER NOTRE DAME ST**  
**MONTREAL** disposed around. **R.** **IMPORTER OF SILVER-**  
**WARE CLOCKS GASLIERS BRONZES CABINET-WARE**  
**GLASS-WARE &c. &c. &c. Rare. (Breton 570.) V. F. » 6 »**  
 28302 Smaller than Halfpenny size. **M. E. LYMBURNER GOLD**  
**SILVER & NICKEL PLATER 485 ST JAMES ST MONT-**  
**REAL, CANADA,** disposed around and across the field.  
**R.** A maple leaf **MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGE &**  
**HARNES TRIMMINGS. BRASS MOULDER & FINISHER**  
 arranged around. *Rare (Breton 580.) F. D. C. » 6 »*

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

- 28303 Halfpenny size (small). **F. Mc DERMOTT IMPORTER OF**  
**ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN FANCY GOODS KING**  
**ST S<sup>mt</sup> JOHN. N.B. R.** Arms, crest and motto **DEPOS-**  
**ITORY OF ARTS.** This piece is encased in cardboard and  
 covered either side with transparent talc. *Very rare. (Breton*  
*914.) F. D. C. 6 10 »*

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

- 28304 Halfpenny size. Wheat sheaf and reaping hook. **PRINCE**  
**EDWARD ISLAND HALFPENNY 1840. R.** A plough.  
**COMMERCE & TRADE. Extremely rare. (Breton 916.) F. 4 » »**

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 28305 Medal, size 1.7. View of a rocky coast with a wreck upon it.  
**WRECK OF S. S. BEAVER. LION GATE, VANCOUVER.**  
**B. C. In the exergue BUILT 1835 COPYRIGHT 1892. R.**  
**THIS METAL IS OUT OF THE S.S. BEAVER. THE PIONEER**  
**STEAMER ON THE PACIFIC AND THE FIRST TO**  
**CROSS THE ATLANTIC, within a circle between which**  
**and the edge of the piece is a wavy line and COPYRIGHT 1892**  
**C. W. Mc CAIN. Rare. Not published by Breton, or Le Roux.**  
**V. F. » 15 »**

#### THE END

#### CONTINENTAL, &c.

(Continued from p. 1399).

#### CYPRUS &c.

##### Hugo III (1267-1284.)

- 28306 **R.** Gros. Obv. **\* HUGUE REI DE.** Hugo seated on  
 throne, supported by two lions; he is crowned, and holds  
 sceptre in l. hand and globe in r. **R.** **\* IERUSAEM**  
**ED' CHIPR.** The cross of Jerusalem, cantoned with four  
 small crosses. **V. F. » 7 6**

- 28307 **R.** — Another, similar, with **B.** in field to l. on obv. **F. » 6 6**  
 28308 **R.** — Another. **M. » 3 6**  
 28309 **R.** — Another, letter in field effaced, also parts of  
 legends. **F. » 3 6**  
 28310 **R.** — Another, similar, but pierced. **F. » 2 6**  
 28311 **R.** — Another, pierced, with **B** in the field. **V. F. » 3 »**  
 28312 **R.** Half gros. Similar type. **R. V. F. » 7 6**

##### Henry II (1285-1324)

- 28313 **R.** Gros. Struck before the Usurpation. Obv. **HENRI REI**  
**DE.** The King seated on throne, richly ornamented. **R.**  
**\* IERUSALEM ED' CHIPR.** The lion of Cyprus;  
 in the field, behind the lion's tail, three pellets, and annulet  
 in front. The crown of the lion is indicated by three dots. **RR. F. 1 10 »**  
 28314 **R.** Gros. Struck after the Usurpation. Obv. **HENRI REI**  
**DE.** The King, clad in royal uniform, seated on throne,  
 supported by two lions, holds sceptre and cross-surmounted  
 globe. **R.** **\* IERUSAL'M ED' CHIPR.** The cross  
 of Jerusalem, cantoned with four smaller crosses. (*Pierced.*) **F. » 2 6**  
 28315 **R.** — Similar, in field of obv., a star. **V. F. » 6 6**  
 28316 **R.** — Similar, work less elaborate. **V. F. » 5 »**  
 28317 **R.** — Another, without star. **F. » 3 6**  
 28318 **R.** — Another, similar. **M. » 2 6**  
 28319 **R.** — Similar; in field of obv. **E. (or B).** **F. » 5 »**  
 28320 **R.** — Similar; in field of obv. a star. (*Pierced.*) **V. F. » 3 6**  
 28321 **R.** — Another, without letter. **E. F. » 7 6**  
 28322 **R.** — Another, with a cross in field. **E. F. » 6 6**  
 28323 **R.** — Another, similar. (*Pierced.*) **F. » 2 6**  
 28324 **R.** Half-Gros. Similar type, with cross in field of obv. **R. V. F. » 6 6**  
 28325 **R.** — Another, without cross. **R. F. » 4 »**

##### Hugo IV (1324-1359)

- 28326 **R.** Gros. Obv. **\* HUGUE REI DE.** King seated on  
 throne, facing, as on previous coins. **R.** **\* IERUSAL'M**  
**ED' CHIPRE.** Cross of Jerusalem, cantoned with four  
 smaller crosses. **R. V. F. » 8 6**  
 28327 **R.** — Another, similar, but reading **CHIPR.** **R. V. F. » 8 6**  
 28328 **R.** — Another, similar. **R. V. F. » 7 6**  
 28329 **R.** Half-Gros. Similar type. **R. V. F. » 10 6**

##### Peter I (1359-1369).

- 28330 **R.** Gros. Obv. **\* PIERE PAR LA GRACE DE**  
**DIE ROI.** The King seated on throne, facing, wearing  
 crown, and holding sword and cross-surmounted globe; to r.  
 the royal shield. **R.** **\* DE IERUSALEM: E DE.**  
**CHIPRE.** The cross of Jerusalem, cantoned with four  
 smaller crosses. *Fine work and well struck.* **V. F. » 10 »**  
 28331 **R.** Gros. Similar. *Work not so fine.* **F. » 5 »**  
 28332 **R.** — Another, with **GRACE DE DIEV ROI.** **V. F. » 5 »**  
 28333 **R.** — Another, similar. **F. » 4 6**  
 28334 **R.** — Another, gilt and pierced. **F. » 3 6**

##### Peter II (1369-1382).

- 28335 **R.** Gros. Obv. **\* PIERE PAR LA GRACE**  
**D'DIEV ROI.** King seated on throne, as above. **R.**  
**\* DE IERUSALEM & DE CHIPRE.** Cross  
 cantoned with four smaller crosses. **V. F. » 5 »**  
 28336 **R.** — Similar, with **B** in field of obv. **E. F. » 8 6**  
 28337 **R.** — Another, without letter in field. **V. F. » 3 6**  
 28338 **R.** — Another, similar; pierced. **F. » 3 »**  
 28339 **R.** Half Gros. Obv. **\* PIERE ROI.** The King seated,  
 holding sceptre and cross-surmounted globe; shield to r.  
**R.** **\* IERUSALM & D' CHIPR.** Cross of Jerusa-  
 lem &c. **R. F. » 5 6**

##### James I (1382-1398).

- 28340 **R.** Gros. Obv. **\* IAQU.** Same type as above. **R.** ....**SA-**  
**LAM & D C.** Cross cantoned with four smaller crosses. **V. F. 1 10 »**  
 28341 **R.** Obv. The Lion of Cyprus. **R.** The cross of Jerusalem. **RR. F. » 7 6**  
 28342 **R.** Another, similar. **RR. M. » 5 »**

#### SPAIN

##### CHARLES III

- 28343 Dollar of 1772. Struck at Mexico. Obv. **CAROLUS III DEI GRATIA**  
 1772. Laur. bust to r. **R.** **\* HISPAN'ET'IND' REX M.F. 8 R. M.**  
 Crowned arms. **V. F. » 4 »**  
 28344 Dollar of 1774. Struck at Lima. Similar, but **Mm. LIME** in  
 monogram. **F. D. C. » 4 6**  
 28345 Half-Dollar (4 Reals) of 1778. Struck at Potosi. **V. F. » 2 »**  
 28346 Dollar of 1788. Struck at Mexico. **F. D. C. » 4 »**

##### CHARLES IV

- 28347 Proclamation Medalet of Barcelona, 1789. Obv. **CAROLVS. IV.**  
**HISP. REX.** Head to r.; below **MDCCCLXXXIX. R.** **NOV. REGNUM**  
**FAVST. FEL. REGI SVO;** in ex. **BARCINO.** Warrior standing to l.,  
 near altar. **V. F. » 2 6**

- 28348 Dollar of 1790. Struck at Lima. Obv. CAROLVS·IV·DEI·GRATIA·  
1790. Laur. bust to r. of Charles III. *R.* HISPAN. ET IND.  
REX. LIMB in monog. 8 R. 1. J. Crowned arms. V. F. » 4 »  
28349 Dollar of 1797. Struck at Mexico. Obv. CAROLUS·III·&c. Laur.  
bust to r. of Charles IV. V. F. » 4 »  
28350 Half-Dollar of 1805. Struck at Lima. Similar. F. » 1 6  
28351 Dollar of 1807. Struck at Mexico. Dated 1870 instead of 1807.  
Very curious piece. V. F. » 7 6  
28352 Half-Dollar of 1807. Struck at Santiago de Chile. F. D. C. » 2 6

## FERDINAND VII

- 28353 Obsidional Duro of Gerona, 1808. Obv. Stamp: FER. VII. *R.*  
GNA 1808 UN DURO. V. F. » 6 »  
28354 Obsidional 30 Sol Piece of Majorca, 1808. Obv. 30. ss. FER. VII.  
1808. *R.* Crowned shield. V. F. » 5 »  
28355 Obsidional 5 Peseta Piece of Barcelona, 1809. Obv. EN. BARCE-  
LONA. 1809. In centre: 5. PESETAS. *R.* Arms of Barcelona  
within wreath. F. D. C. » 7 6  
28356 Dollar of 1809. Struck at Mexico. Obv. FERDIN. VII. DEI. GRA-  
TIA. 1809. Laur. bust to r. *R.* HISPAN. ET IND. REX. M. 8 R.  
T. H. Crowned arms. V. F. » 4 »  
28357 Dollar of same date. Same mint. F. » 3 »  
28358 Dollar of 1810. Struck at Lima. Same type. F. D. C. » 5 »  
28359 Dollar of 1812. Same mint. F. D. C. » 5 »  
28360 Dollar of 1814. Struck at Santiago de Chile. With countermark  
on obv. *R.* F. D. C. V. F. » 4 6  
28361 Dollar of 1818. Struck at Mexico. V. F. » 3 6  
28362 Dollar of 1821. Struck at Zacatecas. V. F. » 4 6  
28363 Obsidional 30 Sous Piece struck for the Balearic Islands. 1821.  
V. F. » 5 6  
28364 — — — — — F. » 4 »  
28365 Dollar of 20 Reales of 1823. Obv. FERNANDO 7º POR LA GRACIA  
DE DIOS Y LA CONSTITUCION. 1823. Bare head to r. *R.* REY  
DE LAS ESPANAS. Crowned arms; below 'B' S. P. 20 RS. *R.*  
V. F. » 12 6

## JOSEPH NAPOLEON

- 28366 Dollar of 1809. Obv. JOSEPH. NAP. DEI. GRATIA. 1809. Bare  
head to l. *R.* HISPANIARUM ET IND. REX. M. A. 1. Crowned  
shield of arms; in the field 20 R. Struck at Madrid. V. F. » 6 »  
28367 Dollar of 1810. Same mint. Similar. V. F. » 5 »  
28368 Dollar of 1811. Same mint. V. F. » 5 »  
28369 Dollar of 1812. Same mint. V. F. » 5 6

## ISABELLA II

- 28370 Proof Dollar of 1850. Struck at Madrid. Obv. ISABEL 2ª POR LA  
GRACIA DE DIOS Y LA CONSTITUCION 1850. Bare head to r. *R.*  
REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS. Crowned shield of arms, within wreath:  
20 RS. On edge: PATRIA·REY·LEY. F. D. C. » 7 6  
28371 Dollar of 1859. Obv. ISABEL 2ª POR LA G. DE DIOS Y LA CONST.  
1859. Laur. head to r. *R.* REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS 20 REALES.  
Crowned arms. V. F. » 4 6  
28372 Dollar of 1860. Similar. F. D. C. » 6 »

## REPUBLIC

- 28373 Five Pesetas. 1870. Obv. ESPAÑA 1870. Spain turreted, holding  
olive-branch, reclining to l. on rocks. *R.* LEY 900 MILESIMAS  
40 PIEZAS EN KILOG. 5 PESETAS. Arms; above, mural crown.  
V. F. » 5 »  
28374 Five Pesetas. 1873. Carthage obsidional piece. Obv. CARTA-  
GENA SITIADA POR LOS CENTRALISTAS. In the field: SETIEMBRE  
1873. *R.* REVOLUCION CINCO PESETAS. In the field: CANTO-  
NAL. V. F. » 4 6

## ALFONSO XII

- 28375 Five Pesetas of 1884. Obv. ALFONSO XII POR LA G. DE DIOS. 1884.  
Bare head to l. *R.* REY CONSTª DE ESPAÑA 5 PESETAS.  
Crowned shield. F. D. C. » 5 »  
28376 Five Pesetas of 1885. Similar. F. D. C. » 5 »  
28377 — — — — — V. F. » 3 6

## DON CARLOS

- 28378 Five Pesetas of 1885. Pattern Piece. Obv. CAROLVS VII D·G·  
HISPAN·REX 1885. Laur. head to r. *R.* DEVS PATRIA REX  
5 PESETAS. Crowned shield; on sides two Royal monograms.  
F. D. C. » 17 6

## ALFONSO XIII

- 28379 Five Pesetas of 1888. Obv. ALFONSO XIII POR LA G. DE DIOS  
1888. Head to l. of Baby-King. *R.* REY CONSTª DE ESPAÑA  
5 PESETAS. Crowned arms. In stars under head, date 1888  
repeated. F. D. C. » 5 »  
28380 — — — — — V. F. » 3 9

## PRIVATE PATTERN FOR 4 PESETA PIECE OF ISABELLA II

- 28381 Four Pesetas. 1894. Obv. ISABEL 2ª POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS  
1894. Crowned bust to l. *R.* REINA DE ESPAÑA Y DE LAS  
INDIAS 4 PESETAS. Cross fleurdelysée cantoned with two  
crowned lions and two castles. F. D. C. » 1 10 »

## A FEW RARE DOUBLE THALERS

## ROMANO-GERMAN EMPIRE

## Rudolph II.

- 28382 Double Thaler of 1604, struck for Tyrol. Obv. RVDOLPHVS II·

DG·RO:IM:SEM:AV:GER:HV:BO:REX. Laur. bust to r.;  
under truncation 1604. *R.* NEC NON ARCHIDVCE·S·A·DVC:  
BVR:CO:TIROL. Crowned shield. *Rm.* 1043 var. V. F. » 12 6

## Ferdinand II.

- 28383 Double Thaler of 1621, struck for Styria. Obv. FERDINANDVS II·  
D·G·ROM·IMP·S·A·GER·HVNG·ET·BO·REX. Crowned bust to r.  
*R.* ARCHI·AVSTRIE·DVX·BVRGVNDIE·STYRIE·E·1621. Crowned  
double eagle, with shield. *Rm.* 1051. V. F. » 1 » »  
28384 Double Thaler of 1631, struck for Styria. Obv. Similar legend,  
but IMP·SE·AV·G·HV·BO·REX. Laur. bust to r.; under trunca-  
tion 1631. *R.* ARCHI·AVST·DVX·BVR·STYRIE·EC. Crowned  
shield of arms. *Almost* F.D.C. V. F. » 1 1 »

## Leopold I.

- 28385 Double Thaler, undated, struck for Tyrol. Obv. LEOPOLDVS·D·  
G·ROM·IMP·S·A·G·H·B·REX. Laur. bust of Emperor to  
r. *R.* ARCHIDVX·AVST·DVX·BV·CO·TYRO. Crowned eagle.  
*Rm.* 1070. F. D. C. » 1 » »  
28386 Another. Obv. Similar legend, with SE·A·G·H·B·REX:  
*R.* COM·TYROLIS. Same type. F. D. C. » 17 6

## Charles VI.

- 28387 Double Thaler, undated, struck for Tyrol. Obv. CAROLVS·VI·D·  
G·RO:IMP:S:A·G·H·B·REX. Laur. bust to r. *R.* ARCHI-  
DVX·AVSTRIE·DVX·BVRGVNDIE·COM·TYR. Crowned double  
eagle. *Mad.* 5584. F. D. C. » 1 » »

## AUSTRIA

## Ferdinand, Son of Emperor Ferdinand I.

- 28388 Double Thaler, undated, struck for Tyrol. Obv. FERDINANDVS  
D·G·ARCHI·DVX·AVSTR. Laur. bust to r., holding sceptre and  
sword. *R.* DVX·BVRGVNDIE·COMES·TIROLIS. Crowned eagle.  
*Rm.* 4292. V. F. » 17 6  
28389 Double Thaler, undated, struck for Tyrol. Thick flan. Obv. FER-  
DINAND: D·G: ARCHIDVX·AVSTRIE. Crowned bust, as above.  
*R.* DVX·BVRGVNDI·COMES·TIROLIS. Crowned shield of  
arms. V. F. » 15 »  
28390 Double Thaler, undated, struck for Tyrol. Obv. FERDINANDVS·  
D·G·ARCHI·AVSTRIE. Bare bust to l. *R.* DVX·BVRGVNDIE·COM·  
TIROLIS. Crowned eagle. V. F. » 1 5 »  
28391 Another. Obv. Similar legend, with ARCHI·DVX. Bare bust to r.  
*R.* DVX·BVRGVNDIA·COMES·TIROLIS. Crowned eagle. F. D. C. » 1 10 »

## Ferdinand Charles, Son of Leopold.

- 28392 Double Thaler, undated, struck for Tyrol. Obv. FERDINAND:  
CAROL:D·G: ARCHIDVX·AVST. Bare bust to r. *R.* BVRGVN-  
DIE·COMES·TYROLIS: Crowned eagle. F. D. C. » 1 2 6  
28393 Another, similar. V. F. » 17 6  
28394 Another. Obv. Same legend; crowned bust to r. *R.* Similar  
legend and type. *Rm.* 4311. V. F. » 18 6

## TEUTONIC ORDER

## Maximilian.

- 28395 Double Thaler, of 1614. Obv. MAX:DG:AR:AV:D:B:MA·PRVSS·  
ADMI. The Grand Master of the Order standing. *R.* Horseman  
to r., surrounded by 15 small shields. *Rm.* 2840. F. » 15 »

## NETHERLANDS

## Overijssel.

- 28396 Broad Double Thaler, undated. Obv. Four shields, around which  
the legend: ORDINVM·TRANSISSVLANIE·INSIGNIA, and  
17 small shields, in outer circle. *R.* LIBERTATEM·NEMO·  
BONVS·NISI·CVM·ANIMA·SIMVL·AMISIT. Horseman in armour,  
galloping to r.; below, view of city. *Rm.* 6272. V. F. » 1 10 »  
28397 Another, similar, but from different die. V. F. » 1 5 »

## Zwolle.

- 28398 Double Thaler of 1650. Obv. FERDINAND:III:D·G·RO:IMP:  
SEM:AVG. Crowned bust to r., holding sceptre and shield.  
*R.* MONETA:ARG:CIVITATIS:ZWOLL· Crowned shield of  
arms, and date 1650. *RR.* V. F. » 5 5 »

## GERMANY

## Münster.

- 28399 Anabaptist Double Thaler of 1534. Obv. WE·NICHT·GEBORE·IS·  
VTH·DE·WAT·VN·GEIS·MAC·NICH. In the field: DAT·WORT·IS·  
FLEISCH·GEWORDEN·VN·WANET·IN·VNS. *R.* IN·GAEN·INT·RIKE·  
GADES·EIN·KONINCK·VPRE·O·A. In the field, in centre: EIN·  
GODT·EIN·GELOVE·EIN·DOEPE. Shield, within which: THO  
MVNSTER, and above, date 1534. *Rm.* 6919, *Var.* V. F. » 2 5 »

## Wismar.

- 28400 1½ Thaler Piece, undated. Obv. Outer legend: WISMARIAM·A·  
CVNCTIS·PROTEGE·CHRISTE·MALIS· Inner legend: + DEVS  
+ DAT + + CVI + + VVLT + Shield of arms on cross.  
*R.* FIRMA·EST·IN·DOMIN· SPE·ET·FIDV·CIA·NOSTRA. Saint  
Laurentius; below, shield. *Unpublished.* *RRR.* V. F. » 30 » »

## SWITZERLAND

## Geneva.

- 28401 Ten Franc piece of 1848. Obv. REPUBLIQUE ET CANTON DE

GENEVE. Within wreath : 10 FRANCS 1851. Below. ANT.  
BOVY. R. POST·TENEBRAS·LUX. Shield of arms. V. F. 1 15 »

## THE NETHERLANDS

- 28402 *Philip II.* Thaler of 1557, struck for Brabant. Obv. PHILIPPVS·  
D·G·HISP·ANG·Z·REX·DVX·BRAB·1557. Head to r. R. DOMINVS·  
MICHI·ADIVTOR. Crowned shield. Rm. 6141. F. » 6 6
- 28403 *R.* Thaler of 1578, struck at Antwerp, for Flanders. Obv. PHS·  
D·G·HISP·Z·REX·DVX·BRA·1578. Philip II crowned, and hold-  
ing sceptre, seen half-length to l. R. PACE·ET·IVSTITIA.  
Crowned shield. V. F. » 10 »
- 28404 *Albert and Elizabeth.* Ducaton of 1619, struck for Brabant. Obv.  
ALBERTVS·ET·ELISABET·DEI·GRATIA·1619. Jugate busts to r.  
R. ARCHID·AVST·DVCE·BVRG·BRAB. Crowned shield supported  
by two lions. Rm. 6172. F. » 4 »
- 28405 *Philip IV.* Ducaton of 1631, struck at Antwerp for Brabant.  
Obv. PHIL·IIII·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX·1631. Bust to r. R.  
ARCHID·AVST·DVX·BVRG·BRAB. Crowned shield supported by  
two lions. Rm. 6175. V. F. » 6 »
- 28406 *Charles II.* Ducaton of 1675, struck for Brabant. Obv. CAROL·  
II·D·G·HISP·ET·INDIAR·REX·1675. Bust to r. R. ARCHID·AVST·  
DVX·BVRG·BRAB. Crowned shield supported by two lions.  
V. F. » 7 6
- 28407 *Revolution of 1790.* Ducaton of 1790. Obv. DOMINI EST REGNUM.  
The Belgian lion holding shield and sword; in ex. 1790.  
R. ET IPSE DOMINABITVR GENTIVM. The shields of the confed-  
erate Provinces disposed in a circle around the sun. Rm.  
6192. V. F. » 5 »
- 28408 *West Frisland.* Ducaton of 1663. Obv. \* MO. NO. ARG. PRO.  
CON. FOE. BELG. WESTF. Horseman to r.; below, shield of  
Westfrisland. R. CONCORDIA·RES·PARVAE·CRESCVNT·1663.  
Crowned shield supported by two lions. V. F. » 4 6
- 28408<sup>a</sup> *R.* Double Ducaton of 1668. Same type. M. 7089. V. F. 1 1 »
- 28409 *Guelder.* Thaler of 1659. Obv. MO·NO·ARG·PRO·CONFCE·BELG·  
D·GEL·G·Z. Horseman to r.; below, shield of Guelder. R.  
CONCORDIA·RES·PARVAE·CRESCVNT. Crowned shield supported  
by two crowned lions. V. F. » 8 »
- 28410 Thaler of 1774. Obv. MO·NO·ARG·PRO·CONF·BELG·D·GEL·  
&·C·Z. Horseman to r., and shield below. R. Similar, with  
date below shield. V. F. » 7 6

## HOLLAND

- 28411 Ducaton of 1586. Obv. MO·ORDIN·PROVIN·FOEDER·BELGIE·1586.  
The six shields of arms of the United Provinces around a  
bundle of arrows. R. CONCORDIA·RES·PARVAE·CRESCVNT·HOL.  
Laur. bust of the Earl of Leicester to r. Rm. 6263. V. F. 1 » »
- 28412 Thaler of 1595. Obv. MO·ORD·PROVIN·FOED·BELG·AD·LEG·IMP.  
Shield of arms, above which 1595. R. (Rose) CONCORDIA·  
RES·PARVAE·CRESCVNT·HOL. Laur. bust to r. holding sword and  
bundle of arrows. V. F. » 6 6
- 28413 Double-Ducaton of 1672. Obv. MO·NO·ARG·CONFCE·BELG·PRO·  
HOLLAND. Horseman to r., below, shield. R. (Rose) CON-  
CORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCVNT. Crowned shield supported by  
two crowned lions; below, in a tablet, the date 1672. Rm.  
6267. *A magnificent proof.* F. D. C. 1 15 »
- 28414 Gulden of 1748. Obv. MO·ARG·ORD·FED·BELG·HOLL·Crowned  
shield, on the sides of which 1 G. R. HAC NITIMVR HANC  
TVEMVR. Liberty standing; in ex. 1748. F. D. C. » 2 6
- 28415 Ducaton of 1762. Obv. MO·NO·ARG·CONFCE·BELG·PRO·HOL·  
Horseman to r.; below, shield. R. CONCORDIA RES PARVAE  
CRESCVNT. Crowned shield supported by two crowned lions;  
below 1762. V. F. » 5 6
- 28416 Ducaton of 1789. Similar. V. F. » 5 »

## OVERYSSEL

- 28417 Ducaton of 1620. Obv. (Rose) MO·ARG·PRO·CONFCE·BELG·TRANS.  
Laur. bust to r. holding sword and shield of arms. R. CON-  
CORDIA·RES·PARVAE·CRESCVNT. Crowned shield, and date  
1620. F. » 5 »

## UTRECHT

- 28418 *Philip II.* Double-Ducaton of 1575. Obv. PHLS·D·G·HISP·REX·  
DNS·TRAI·EC·1575. Bust of Philip II to l. R. DOMINVS·MIHI·  
ADIVTOR. Crowned shield. RR. F. 1 10 »
- 28419 Double-Ducaton of 1664. Obv. MO·NO·ARG·PRO·CONFCE·BELG·  
TRAI. Armoured warrior, standing to r., holding sword and  
shield. Date 1664. R. CONCORDIA·RES·PARVAE·CRESCVNT.  
Crowned shield. F. D. C. 1 5 »
- 28420 Ducaton of 1763. Obv. MO·ARG·ORD·FED·BELG·TRAI. Crowned  
shield; on both sides 3 GL. R. HAC NITIMVR HANC TVEMVR.  
Liberty standing, resting on altar, and holding shield. V. F. » 7 6

(To be continued.)

## NOTICES

Owing to increase of business and for the greater convenience  
of our Customers, we have transferred our entire Stock of Coins  
and Medals (with exception of a few, which are still on sale at our  
City house) to our West-end Establishment, 17 & 18 Piccadilly.  
We shall therefore esteem it a favour if our friends and patrons

will be kind enough to address all communications to  
the West-end.

The Numismatic Circular is now edited at 17 & 18 Picca-  
dilly, where the Numismatic Department is under the immediate  
supervision of our Messrs. S. M. and C. F. SPINK, assisted by  
an experienced Staff.

For the convenience of those of our clients who may prefer  
to call in the City, we shall be happy, as heretofore, to deliver  
their esteemed orders at our Gracechurch Street house.

Vol. I (Bound) of the Numismatic Circular (a very few  
copies only left) can be obtained from us at the following  
prices:—

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With our next Number begins the fourth volume of the  
“Numismatic Circular”. We would take this opportunity to  
express our thanks to the numerous subscribers who have so  
kindly supported our journal in the past, and we trust that they  
will continue to give us their esteemed patronage in the future.

It has now been decided to omit hereafter all Advertisements  
from our columns, as we find their number is so small that it  
is not in proportion with the amount of trouble and inconvenience  
they entail upon the Editors.

Queries and Answers inserted gratis.

Original Articles or Notes of interest to our Numismatic  
readers, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted if possible as  
space permits.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Duplicate proof English Tokens for exchange. R. A. c/o Editors.

Duplicate Irish Seventeenth Century Tokens for exchange. R. A. c/o  
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ter”. R. A. c/o Editors.

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Wanted Buckinghamshire 17<sup>th</sup> century Tokens. Cash, or Duplicates  
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Young”. f.d.c. L.L.F. c/o Editors.

I want to buy J. Pinkerton, *An Essay on Medals*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition,  
2 vols. London, 1808, 8°, and L. de Waxel, *Essai sur les Médailles  
plaquées des anciens*, London, 1809. — H. W. c/o Edrs.

The Illustrated “Token Coinage of Warwickshire” by W. J. Davis  
10/6 nett.

Wanted specimen copies of Numismatic publications, price lists,  
auction catalogues. C. E. K. c/o Editors.

Wanted Welsh 17<sup>th</sup> cent. tokens and medals by R. D. R. c/o Editors.

Wanted 17<sup>th</sup> cent. Tokens of Northumberland and Durham. F. M. c/o  
Eds.

Wanted Ava, G. Thursby 89<sup>th</sup> Foot. Lot 948 Dillon sale. — Cash  
or another Ava and cash. S. f. T. c/o Eds.

Protat brothers, printers, Mâcon (France).











